



Hanover Historical Preservation Plan

Hanover, Massachusetts

September 2007

Town of Hanover Historical Commission
and the Hanover Planning Department

Angus Jennings, AICP, and Elizabeth Doran
Concord Square Development Company, Inc.
with Betty Bates and Joan Scolponeti



Acknowledgements

The Town of Hanover would like to thank the following individuals and offices for devoting their time and energy to the creation of this Historical Preservation Plan:

Historical Commission: Barbara Barker Kemp, Chair; Barbara Connors; Carol Franzosa; Peter Johnson; Charles Minott

Planning Department: Andrew Port, AICP, Town Planner; Margaret Hoffman, Planning Board Secretary

Planning Board: Richard Deluca, Chair; Maryann Brugnoli; Gary Hendershot; Anthony Losordo; Steven Rusko; Bernard Campbell

Department of Public Works: Victor Diniak, Curt MacLean, Edward Carnes

Patrick Gallivan, Conservation Agent

Robert Shea, Town Clerk

John Thomson, Eleanor Kimball

Adam Duchesneau and Ted Carman
Concord Square Development Company, Inc.

*Photos on the Cover clockwise from top left:
Luddam's Ford; the 1716 Stetson House; Hanover Center Cemetery; the First Congregational Church; View of the North River (and sites of former shipyards) from the Washington Street bridge south of Four Corners; Bridge Crossing the Indian Head River at Luddam's Ford; Map of Hanover, MA c. 1850s.*

Table of Contents

I.	Executive Summary	2	V.	Prioritized Preservation Actions	78
II.	Introduction: Hanover Today and in History	3	VI.	Resources	81
III.	Preservation Planning in Hanover	6	VII.	Appendices	89
	a. Private Efforts			a. Inventory of Hanover Historical Resources	
	b. Public Efforts			b. Maps of Hanover Historical Resources	
IV.	Preservation Action Plan	11		Map: Historic Districts & Scenic Roads in Hanover	
	a. General	13		Map: Historic Objects, Bridges, Sites & Burial Grounds in Hanover	
	b. Physical Preservation	17		Map: Scenic Landscapes, Trails & Views in Hanover	
	c. Documentation	51		Map: Potential Historic Districts & Scenic Roads in Hanover	
	Map: Historic Buildings in Hanover	56			
	d. Regulation and Policy	58			
	e. Education and Outreach	68			

Executive Summary

This Hanover Historical Preservation Plan is intended as a ten-year guide of strategies endorsed by the Hanover Historical Commission and intended to preserve and enhance the Town of Hanover's historic and cultural resources. It was initiated by the Historical Commission, working with the Planning Department and others in Town Hall, and is intended to complement and inform the Town's ongoing preparation of a Comprehensive Master Plan.

This Plan sets forth recommendations to improve historic preservation in the following areas:

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Physical Preservation*
- 3) *Documentation*
- 4) *Regulations*
- 5) *Education and Outreach*

A detailed description of each of these topic areas is included on page 11, and Chapter IV the Preservation Action Plan includes detailed recommendations for action within each category. Preparation of this plan included a review of existing policies and procedures related to each subject area, as well as recommended actions to build on prior success and improve resource protection in the future.

A summary of recommended actions, including associated funding projections and anticipated timeline for implementation, is included in Chapter V. When available, cost estimates are included relative to specific recommendations to assist the Town

in its prioritization of various tasks. The community's adoption of the Community Preservation Act in 2005 established a stable source of public funding for historical preservation activities, and it is the Historical Society's goal that this Plan will serve as an outline of subsequent proposals for preservation activities that may be made possible by the Community Preservation Act.

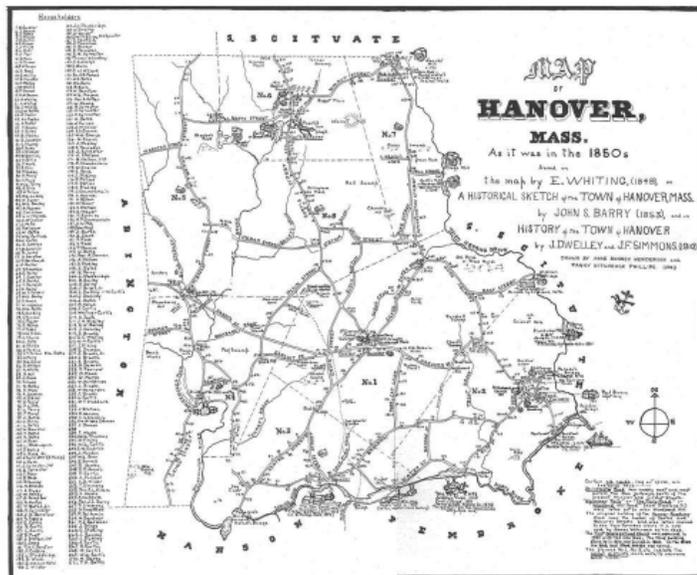
This Historical Preservation Plan was prepared primarily during the spring and summer months of 2007, and was based on research methods including site visits, review of primary and secondary source materials in the 1716 Stetson House, Hanover Town Hall, and the Hanover Public Library. Interviews were conducted with Hanover citizens, members of the Historical Society, as well as municipal representatives including members of the Historical Commission and Planning Board, Town Planner, Conservation Agent, DPW Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Cemeteries personnel, Tree Warden, Town Assessor, Town Clerk and others. This work will contribute to a broader initiative, currently underway, that will result in an update of the Town's Master Plan projected for completion in 2008.

The Historical Resources Inventory included in Appendix A is a consolidated record of work previously completed by and on behalf of the Historical Commission. Although it is the most complete record available of the Town's historical resources, the maintenance and enhancement of this database is one of the central recommendations of this Plan. Documenting the presence of historical resources and communicating their importance is an initial and critical task to ensure their protection.

Introduction: Hanover Today and in History

Settled in or around 1649, the Town of Hanover was incorporated as a municipality on June 14, 1727, through an Act passed by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Representatives in the Massachusetts General Court (the legislature). The Act acknowledged that “the inhabitants of the Westerly part of the town of Scituate and the inhabitants of the Easterly part of the town of Abington labour under great difficulties by reason of their remoteness from the places for the public worship of God...”¹ It authorized the creation of a new Town, under the condition that the inhabitants would erect, within two years time, a suitable place for worship, and, as soon as possible, hire a minister and school-master.

At the time of its incorporation, Hanover was comprised of about 11,000 acres of land. About one-tenth of its territory was annexed, in 1754, to the part of Pembroke which has since become Hanson.



Early maps of the Town of Hanover display a series of close knit villages that were typical of the regional development pattern at the time. Thanks to a combination of established roadway layouts, protected open spaces and, in many cases, preserved historical properties, the character of the built environment retains some evidence of this traditional village character. However, the historical and open space resources that remain in many cases lack the legal protections, such as preservation restrictions and easements, they may need in order to remain intact through the 21st century.

The Town of Hanover, like many towns on the South Shore, is under increasing pressure for new growth and development. Since 1970, according to data provided by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council, development within the 495-Corridor has consumed land at a rate six times greater than population growth. This trend is reflected on the South Shore, albeit on a less dramatic pace than the prior decades, where the majority of housing development in the 1990s, during which the developed land increased by approximately 8% while the region’s population increased by 5.4%. In the decade, the majority of the region’s residential growth occurred in the most land-consumptive form: single-family detached residential development. In fact, during the 1990s, while Hanover’s population growth of 10.5% nearly doubled the regional increase, not a single multi-family housing permit was issued in town.²

The historical growth patterns of closely settled villages and surrounding open farmland, have given way to large-lot single family housing developments. In light of this current trend, many of the Town’s historical resources and scenic landscapes may be threatened by development if not properly inventoried and protected.

Introduction: Hanover Today and in History

While many Hanover residents have made significant contributions to the preservation of individual historical properties, this plan sets out a number of actions that will require a more wide-spread effort on the part of the Town. That is because historical homes contribute to the Town's character not simply because of their age, but because of the context within which they appear. Historical preservation, then, is not just the preservation of a single home, but the surrounding homes and landscapes which provide each other with context.

Commissioned by the Town of Hanover, this plan sets out to detail the current levels of involvement in historical preservation efforts. More importantly, it sets forth specific recommendations for historical preservation, to be completed in the short-, medium-, and long-term.

Because new development is perhaps the single greatest threat to historic homes and landscapes, a comprehensive initiative for historical preservation will rely on the adoption of regulatory reforms, as well as improved communication among municipal departments to ensure consideration of historical and archaeological resources within the permitting process. It will also rely on improved archival storage of historical records and resources, and creation and maintenance of improved inventories of the Town's resources. And perhaps most importantly, it will rely on the improved or increased education of the public, with guidance for landowners seeking to take advantage of state and/or federal historic tax credits, or through mass mailings to historic properties, properties abutting scenic roads, and others affected by local regulation to improve public understanding of and compliance with these requirements. These

tasks are not all achievable in the near term, but this plan is intended to lay the groundwork for these longer-term initiatives.

This plan does not attempt to expand upon existing written accounts of the history of Hanover. For those interested in learning about Hanover's history, however, there are many resources available at the John Curtis Free Library, or at the Stetson House:

Barker, Bonney, and Henderson. House of the Revolution in Hanover Massachusetts. Hanover Historical Society, 1976.

Barry, John S. A historical sketch of the town of Hanover, Mass., with family genealogies. Published for the author by S. G. Drake, 1853.

Briggs, L. Vernon. History of Shipbuilding on the North River, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Boston, 1889.

Briggs, L. Vernon. Church and Cemetery Records, Hanover, Mass 1727-1895.

Dwellely, Jedediah and John F. Simmons. History of the Town of Hanover Massachusetts Bicentennial Edition. Town of Hanover, 1910.

History of the Town of Hanover, Massachusetts 1910-1977. Hanover Historical Society, 1977.

Introduction: Hanover Today and in History

For those interested in more detailed research, resources are available in a number of local and regional locations:

- Hanover Town Hall (Town meeting records, Vital records, mortgage records, newspaper articles)
- The Historical Society's Collection (account ledgers, scrapbooks, historical home genealogies, photographs)
- Old Colony Records (Court Records) available at the Pilgrim Society & Pilgrim Hall Museum (75 Court Street, Plymouth)
- Probate records at the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds
- Massachusetts Archives (220 Morrissey Boulevard, Dorchester) (veterans records, deeds and probate records, personal diaries, etc.)

(Endnotes)

¹Jedediah Dwelley and John F. Simmons. History of the Town of Hanover Massachusetts *Bicentennial Edition*. Town of Hanover, 1910, p. 9.

²Metropolitan Area Planning Council, *A Decade of Change, Community Profiles: Growth Trends in Greater Boston's 101 Communities – 1990 to 2000*. (Boston, MA: Metropolitan Area Planning Council, 2001), 65.

Preservation Planning In Hanover

Private Preservation Efforts

Hanover Historical Society

The Hanover Historical Society is a private, not-for-profit entity that has taken responsibility for assembling and preserving the Town's historical resources. The Society was founded in 1928 with the purpose of stimulating "interest in the history of the town of Hanover, Mass. by study, collection, gift, loan or purchase of manuscripts, books, pictures, furniture, and other objects of historic value; to provide a suitable repository for present and ancient records concerning the history of the town; to mark historic sites, and to perform such other acts as may from time to time seem advisable to promote the aims of this Society."¹

The Historical Society collection is housed in the Town-owned 1716 Stetson House on Hanover Street, next door to the John Curtis Library. The 1716 Stetson House has been an individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places since 1979. The Historical Society has created an inventory of historical properties in Hanover, and maintains the most extensive collection available of photographs, writings and memorabilia documenting the people and events of Hanover's earliest days. The Society is actively working to enhance these collections, and is presently pursuing a program of documentation and improved preservation for the textiles and samplers in their possession.



In addition, individual members of the Historical Society have played an active role in researching Hanover's history and sharing these resources and documentation with the Historical Commission and independent researchers and others.

The 1716 Stetson House serves as a museum of Hanover history, with an extensive collection of furniture, artwork, clothing, textiles, and samplers. Members of the Historical Society provide tours of the 1716 Stetson House to the general public during its open hours. The property also benefits from support by the Friends of the Stetson House. The Hanover public schools regularly take advantage of this resource resource by conducting school field trips for Hanover students.

In addition to the 1716 Stetson House, the Historical Society also maintains the Hanover Fire Company No. 5 fire station that has since been converted into a museum. Though maintained by the Historical Society, the fire station is a Town-owned property.



Improvements to privately-owned properties

The number of Hanover homes worthy of historical preservation far exceeds any public resources for preservation. Thanks to the investment and interest of private owners, many of Hanover's historical resources, including private homes, churches, and commercial properties, have been preserved. Many of Hanover's historical homes have benefited from a continuity of ownership,

Preservation Planning In Hanover

staying within the same family for many generations. An important objective of this plan is to bring greater public attention to the benefits of historic preservation of one's own property as well as the funding, tax incentives and technical assistance available to support in these efforts, with the aim that increased awareness of these benefits will encourage historic preservation on a wider scale.

Public Preservation Efforts

Hanover Historical Commission

The Hanover Historical Commission was established in 1983 pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 40 Sec. 8D. The Commission is comprised of five members, who are appointed by the Board of Selectmen to serve a three year term. The current Commission includes an architect, a real estate professional, a member of the Historical Society, and two members at large. Through their appointments, the Board of Selectmen makes an effort to ensure that this range of specialties is represented.

The state statute sets out detailed guidelines outlining the roles and responsibilities of the Historical Commission, charging the Commission to preserve, protect, and develop the historical and/or archaeological assets of the Town. To that end, the Commission is authorized to coordinate the activities of unofficial bodies organized for similar purposes, complete research to determine locations of historical or archaeological importance, prepare, print, and distribute books, maps, plans or pamphlets which it deems necessary for its work, and for the purposes of protecting and preserving such places, make such recommendations as it deems necessary to the Board of Selectmen. The Historical Commission is responsible for reporting to the state archaeologist the existence of any archaeological,

paleontological or historical site or object discovered. The Massachusetts Historical Commission offers all Commission members resource binders with information on the roles and responsibilities of members.

The Commission meets monthly or as needed and provides support to the Planning Board, Building Inspector, Assessor, Historical Society, and other groups and individuals who seek their advice. Among other regular tasks, the Commission suggests appropriate names for new subdivision roads, reviews applications for demolition permits from the Building Inspector, and works to preserve the historical and pastoral atmosphere of Hanover through research, documentation and public education.

The Historical Commission holds its regular meetings in the 1716 Stetson House, and enjoys the benefit of a limited office and computer workstation to support its work.

As with all other Town Boards and Commissions, meetings of the Historical Commission must be posted by the Town Clerk at least forty-eight hours in advance to allow for public attendance, and the Historical Commission must have a quorum to vote.

Although it is a public entity, the Historical Commission does not have an office in Town Hall. This arrangement has been adequate to date, but this plan recommends enhancing the physical presence of the Historical Commission within public buildings including Town Hall and/or the Public Library.

Preservation Planning In Hanover

Community Preservation Act

The Town of Hanover adopted the Community Preservation Act (CPA) in 2005, thereby imposing a 3% surcharge on local property taxes to provide a stable funding source for local initiatives related to historic preservation, open space and recreation, and affordable housing. For the next several years at least, it is anticipated that the CPA funds will provide the most stable and flexible funding source available to support local historic preservation initiatives. CPA remains in effect for a minimum of five years from the date of voter approval in a municipality. After 5 years (2010 for the Town of Hanover) it can be revoked in the same manner – legislative body acceptance (simple majority) followed by voter approval – used to approve CPA originally.

Under the provisions of the CPA statute adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature in 2000, a minimum of 10% of total CPA funds must be allocated toward each of the three eligible funding categories, with the remaining 70% to be allocated toward the three categories in whatever proportion is determined by the community. CPA allocations must be approved by vote of the Community Preservation Committee, as well as by majority vote of Town Meeting.

In 2006, the Town voted to use CPA funds to purchase the Cervelli property, 74 acres of former farmland on King Street. In 2007, the Town voted to use CPA funds to purchase the Blue Heron parcel, a location identified for open space and historical preservation, as well as for affordable housing.

Appointed by the Board of Selectmen, the Community Preservation Committee includes representatives from the Housing Authority,

Planning Board, Historical Commission, Conservation Commission, Parks and Recreation Committee and Open Space Committee, as well as citizens from the community at large.

The following table illustrates the funds received to date with estimates of future annual revenue resulting from the CPA based on an assumed annual growth rate of 2.5%:

FISCAL YEAR	FY06	FY07 (ESTIMATED)	FY08 (ESTIMATED)
LOCAL COMMUNITY PRESERVATION FUNDS	\$599,138	\$614,116	\$629,469
STATE MATCH OF COMMUNITY PRESERVATION FUNDS	\$599,138	\$614,116	\$629,469
TOTAL COMMUNITY PRESERVATION FUNDS	\$1,198,276	\$1,228,233	\$1,258,939
FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (MIN. @ 10% OF TOTAL)	\$119,827	\$122,823	\$125,894
FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (MAX. AT 80% OF TOTAL)	\$958,621	\$982,586	\$1,007,151

State CPA matching funds have been distributed at the match rate of 100% in each of the five CPA state match distribution rounds that have occurred to date, from FY 2002-2006. Each distribution represented a 100% match of what communities raised through their local CPA surcharge during the prior fiscal year. It is expected that the state match will continue at a rate of 100% for at least one more year. The state match comes from a variety of sources, among them the Registry of Deeds, public and private sources as gifts, grants and donations, and can be expected to be stable over time.

Preservation Planning In Hanover

It is also important to note that CPA expenditures can support multiple policy objectives – historic preservation, open space and recreation, and/or affordable housing – within a single Town Meeting warrant article. By combining multiple policy objectives through, for instance, the acquisition of a historic property with both species habitat value and historical significance, the funding available to support that initiative could exceed the 80% maximum expenditure indicated above.

Although CPA funding does offer a regular opportunity to petition for expenditures in support of historic preservation, the funding should, to the maximum extent possible, be considered “seed money” to leverage additional funding resources. Many private, state and federal funding sources require local matching funds for grant eligibility, and CPA funds are well suited to this purpose. The funding is flexible enough to be tailored to the requirements of specific grant programs, and the annual availability of CPA funding can allow it to serve as a local match over a period of years.

Although the legislative intent for CPA funding was that it leverage additional funds, our research suggests that, both in Hanover and in other communities that have adopted the CPA, the funding that is allocated often pays the entire cost of supported initiatives. If the Historical Commission, or another entity that proposes potential historic preservation projects for CPA funding, brings matching funds to their proposal, they will both gain greater value from the local CPA funding, but will almost certainly enhance public support for the initiatives through the required Town Meeting vote.

Public Commons and Parks

The Town has acquired a number of parcels as publicly-owned conservation land. Among these properties is the historically significant Luddam’s Ford Park. The site is named for James Luddam, a guide for Massachusetts Bay Colony Governor Winthrop, who carried the Governor on his back while they forded the Indian Head River in 1632. Luddam’s Ford later became the site of a large



Luddam's Ford

Preservation Planning In Hanover

mill pond, created along the Indian Head River by the Luddam's Ford dam. Luddam's Ford pond became the site of a succession of mills, including the Anchor Works which forged the anchors of the U.S.S. Constitution. Today, Luddam's Ford Park offers a peaceful environment for fishing and canoeing as well as picnicking and walking.

The Town enjoys an extensive network of Town-owned conservation land ranging from woodlands and farms to ponds, streams and wetlands, with many conservation lands offering trail systems, access to water bodies, and preserved wildlife habitats. The Town's Conservation Commission has been the driving force behind the acquisition of public conservation land, although the Commission's permitting and construction monitoring responsibilities consumes the large majority of available staff time. Public land acquisition is complex, challenging and expensive, particularly in Hanover during a time when development pressure is intense. Because the Conservation Commission must essentially compete with potential private buyers of land, in addition to its efforts at outright acquisition the Commission is eager to work with private landowners to place voluntary preservation restrictions on remaining open-space.

The Town of Hanover is in the process of completing an updated Open Space & Recreation Plan which is projected for completion in October 2007. The Open Space Plan, as well as this Historic Preservation Plan, will provide a valuable basis for the update to the Town's Comprehensive Master Plan, which is also underway and projected for completion in 2008.

Town-Wide Inventory

This Plan includes a Town-wide inventory in Appendix A including all historic structures identified by the Historical Commission and/or the Historical Society, and including documentation on file in the

1716 Stetson House. Most of these structures are accompanied by prior research, in some cases substantial research, including the property address and Assessors' parcel ID, the name of the original builder (if known), the date of construction (if known), and photographs illustrating the architectural style of the property. The inventory includes homes built as far back as 1693 (estimated) and as recently as the mid-19th century. Although this inventory is extensive, including nearly four hundred properties, it is not exhaustive. It is recommended that the Historical Commission advance this work on an ongoing basis to continually enhance this reference. In the estimation of Christopher Skelly of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, creation and maintenance of this inventory is perhaps the single most important public function of the Historical Commission due to its enhancement of resource protection and public awareness.

National Register of Historic Places

1) Historic Districts

Hanover currently has one Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This District is known as the "Hanover Center Historic District" and was added to the National Register in 1996. It includes the Hanover Center Cemetery, Congregational Church, Town Hall, John Curtis Free Library, Sylvester School, and the 1716 Stetson House.

2) Individual Properties

The Town of Hanover currently has one individual property listed on the National Register of Historic Places. That property is the 1716 Stetson House which was added to the National Register in 1979.

(Endnotes)

¹ Hanover Historical Society. *History of the Town of Hanover Massachusetts 1910-1977* (Hanover Historical Society, 1977), p. 173.

Preservation Action Plan

This Historical Preservation Plan sets forth recommendations to improve historic preservation in the following areas:

- 1) *General*
Includes organizational and administrative practices, as well as communication among various Departments, Boards and Committees with roles and responsibilities related to plan implementation;
- 2) *Physical Preservation*
Includes protecting historic buildings and landscapes to prevent the loss of important historic resources and preserve those resources for the future;
- 3) *Documentation*
Includes completing, improving, maintaining and increasing public access to the Town's inventory of historic resources;
- 4) *Regulations*
Includes amending and improving Town bylaws, development regulations, and permitting procedures to facilitate the protection and restoration of historic properties during the development process;
- 5) *Education and Outreach*
Includes building partnerships with other organizations, businesses, entities and individuals with an interest in historic preservation, and increasing the community's knowledge of and access to Hanover's historical resources.

Each subject area includes specific recommendations for actions recommended by the Historical Commission for implementation within ten years. However, the goal of this Plan is not simply to identify work that "ought to be done." Municipal government is often characterized by chronic resource shortages, both in funding and personnel, and our research indicates that the Town of Hanover faces shortages in both regards. The limited staff time and funding dedicated to historical preservation activities on an annual basis necessitates that the Town's efforts be carefully prioritized based on a realistic assessment of available resources.

Therefore, these recommendations have been crafted with existing and potential resources in mind with the intent that they be as realistic and feasible as possible given resource constraints. With that said, there are opportunities to expand the resources put toward plan implementation that could either allow work to be done that otherwise will not be done, and to accelerate the timeframe for plan implementation for higher priority action items. The Town of Hanover benefits from the efforts of many dedicated volunteers, both those serving on Boards and Committees and those supporting these initiatives through private activities, and the implementation of this Plan will both encourage and rely on the involvement of many others in the future.

Preservation Action Plan

Recognizing the resources necessary to achieve plan implementation, each recommendation in this section includes the following information:

- Category of task
Each task falls into one of the five categories described above: General; Physical Preservation; Documentation; Regulation; Outreach and Advocacy.
- Description of task
A brief summary of each task is provided.
- Anticipated benefits resulting from task
Each task has been reviewed for its potential to contribute positively to the Historical Commission's goals and objectives. Where noted, benefits are anticipated to address existing areas of special concern.
- Projected cost
Cost estimates were derived for tasks as noted, with source information included. These estimates are not adjusted for inflation.
- Parties involved with task
Each task description identifies both the recommended lead entity and supporting entities, as necessary. Where entities are named that do not necessarily exist formally (such as potential interns or student volunteers), this is noted and the work necessary to coordinate and manage such personnel resources are noted in the cost estimates.

Physical Preservation

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE

Description of Task: The Town should take steps to ensure the preservation of the North River Bridge located on Old Washington Street. The bridge that currently crosses the North River between Hanover and Pembroke was built in 1904, replacing earlier bridges built in 1829, 1682, and 1656.

The vista from the bridge encompasses the former sites of many encampments of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The bridge may be eligible for National Register listing based on its age, style of construction and the history connected to the site.

One option that would aid in the preservation of this bridge would be to restrict traffic on the bridge. An initial starting point may be to prohibit use of the bridge by over-size vehicles. The bridge on Route 53 adequately serves this population, and there is no reason for large trucks to use this bridge. DPW has already set weight limits for the bridge. However, these weight limits should be enforced (through the use of a police cruiser, if necessary). Eventually, the Towns of Hanover and Pembroke should consider eliminating traffic over the bridge entirely, in favor of preserving the historic bridge.

The Historic Bridge Foundation was founded in 1998 to advocate for the preservation of historic bridges. The organization serves as a clearinghouse for information on the preservation of endangered bridges, provides assistance with National Register listing and grant applications for preservation projects. The organization also consults with public officials, and develops educational programs to promote awareness of historic bridges.

<http://www.historicbridgefoundation.com/>

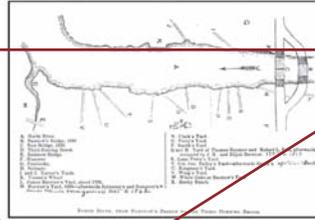
For more information on the history of this area, and shipbuilding on the North River see:

Briggs, L. Vernon. *History of Shipbuilding on the North River, Plymouth County, Massachusetts*. Boston, 1889.

Anticipated Benefits: Preservation of the bridge.

Parties Involved with Task: (Hanover & Pembroke) Department of Public Works, Board of Selectmen, Police Department, Historical Commission

Timeframe: Intermediate




53

Sample Form

- Timeframe for task completion
Where noted, tasks involve ongoing annual maintenance so the costs are programmed per year through the ten-year timeframe for plan implementation.

The goal of providing these recommendations in a uniform format is to facilitate public prioritization of the relative urgency and importance of the various recommendations. Given the inherent resource constraints in municipal government, it is intended that these policy recommendations will support clear decision making for public policy and funding.

The recommendations that fall under the heading of General include organizational and administrative practices, as well as communication among various Departments, Boards and Committees with roles and responsibilities related to implementation of this Plan.

Recommendations made in this section include:

- Grants/ Funding Research
- Workstation
- Funding/ Fees

General

GRANTS/ FUNDING

Description of Task: The Historical Commission would benefit from designating an individual responsible for regularly researching funding opportunities. This could be a volunteer or student intern, or a professional grant writer. The individual would be informed of the projects in need of funding, would perform the necessary research, and would report any opportunities to those who may be able to assist with grant applications, documentation etc.

Depending on program design, a grant writer could serve one or more of the Historical Commission, Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee or other boards or organizations within Town Hall.

Community Preservation Act funds may be used to hire a dedicated grant-writer to research and pursue grant opportunities in support of historical preservation projects, and perhaps to pursue open space or affordable housing initiatives as well. Due to statutory constraints prohibiting the use of CPA funding for staff, such work would ideally be funded as a contractor or consultant rather than an employee of the Town.

Anticipated Benefits: There are numerous resources for funding historical preservation, planning, and research. Both public entities, such as the Historical Commission, and private entities, such as the Historical Society, may be eligible to apply. Hanover could benefit greatly from additional funds and should therefore actively pursue grant or matching grant opportunities.

A dedicated personnel resource would allow the Town to take full advantage of the funding resources available for preservation,

conservation etc., and would allow the Town to maximize the spending power of the CPA funds to leverage grants with matching requirements - or, alternatively, to preserve their availability to support those activities for which limited outside funding is available.

Projected Cost:

If a volunteer or intern is identified, this will require investment of staff time for program design, start up activities and ongoing management.

The costs of hiring a professional grant writer would vary depending upon whether the individual was performing the work exclusively on behalf of the Historical Commission, in which case a ten hour per week commitment may be adequate. If multiple public entities will be served, including various areas of policy, a twenty hour per week position (or more) may be justified.

If funded on an annual basis, the cost of a ten-hour per week grant writer is estimated at \$20,000 [calculated at (\$40/hr) x (10 hrs/wk) x 50 wks/yr]. The cost would double if 20 hrs/wk were needed - but this cost may be funded by non-historical preservation CPA funds if services are also provided for open space and/or affordable housing grants. Performance measures should accompany the initial selection to ensure that the program is substantially revenue positive over time.

Parties Involved with Task:

Historical Commission
Community Preservation Committee
Planning Department

Timeframe for Task Completion: Short-range, and ongoing

WORKSTATION

Description of Task: Though the Historical Commission currently has access to and use of the Historical Society's computer, it is recommended that the Town purchase a computer and create a usable workspace for Historical Commission members and volunteers. This would enable the Historical Commission to have regular volunteers, using interns from the public schools or area colleges, or volunteers from the Town to complete projects on behalf of the Historical Commission. An additional workstation could also be located in a public space, such as the library or Town Hall, to enable the public to access and benefit from the Historical Commission's work.

Anticipated Benefits: The majority of items documenting historical Hanover (books, maps, catalogues, scrapbooks) is owned by a private organization, the Historical Society. While their resources are important to the Town's history, and should be preserved properly, Town funding for their preservation or digitization may not be the best use of limited public funds because these assets will remain in private ownership. One answer to this challenge may be that in return for public funding, the public would receive greater access to the documents. This could be accomplished by having the documents, photographs, and other resources digitized and made available at a new computer workstation, and with increased information on the Town's website as to how and where the information can be accessed.

Over many decades, the Historical Society has done a thorough job of collecting the history of early Hanover. Their work, however, is not yet a truly public resource due in part to the limited hours for public access to the 1716 Stetson House and a limited inventory of

their possessions. One of the Historical Commission's primary goals should be to increase appreciation for the historical resources of Hanover, and one of the best ways of doing this is by informing residents of the resources' presence and increasing access to these resources.

Projected Cost:

Inclusive of a desktop computer with flat-screen monitor, color printer, general accessories and desk, chair and lighting, the cost of a new workstation is estimated at approximately \$1,100.

Parties Involved:

- Historical Commission
- Historical Society
- Public Library (potential)
- Town Administrator/Board of Selectmen

Timeframe for Task Completion: Short-range, upon determination of appropriate location.

General

FUNDING/ FEES

Description of Task: It is recommended that the Town methodically assess the current fee schedule for Town services in order to make sure that they accurately reflect the time and resource expenditures of Town employees. As the local population has increased, and more citizens have occasion to visit Town Hall on a regular basis for various purposes, demands on limited staff time have increased. Public fees should generally be indexed to the actual cost (salary etc.) of staff time necessary to perform that task. Several communities on the south shore, including Duxbury and Quincy among others, have recently undertaken careful reviews of their fee structures, and found that increases were warranted.

One example of this issue is the one-time DPW surcharge of \$50 to offset the long-term costs of maintaining plantings next to gravestones. Based on our research, this fee does not appear to adequately compensate for the hours of time spent pruning and caring for the plantings over its lifetime. Although this particular instance represents an issue of seemingly limited relevance, in fact it provides an example of the degree to which municipal “general revenue” is increasingly allocated - by necessity - to tasks that benefit a limited constituency.

Careful review of the fee schedule in the context of the local permitting process could result in policy revisions that generate significant additional revenue on an annual basis, increasing as a function of actual demands on municipal staff time.

Anticipated Benefits: It is expected that when fees are more accurately indexed to the public cost of the services they provide, the operating budgets of these departments may be better able to support

preservation activities. With the example of the cemeteries listed above, DPW cemetery staff currently spends the substantial majority of their time maintaining the landscaping at the Town’s three cemeteries, with practically no time available for repairs of damaged or deteriorating historical headstones, resetting, etc. While it is unlikely that increased fees will do anything to reduce the demands on their time, they may help to defer the cost of hiring additional staff or an outside preservation consultant to complete this work.

Projected Cost:

Staff time necessary for fee audit, including review of average actual personnel time per various task. Staff time necessary to prepare policy revisions for review and approval. Fee schedules can often be revised as a matter of policy relative to a particular Board or Commission so, while this would require a public hearing, it would not be expected to require action by Town Meeting.

Parties Involved:

Several Departments would stand to benefit from a methodical review and update of service fees. To ensure policy consistency and fairness across municipal Departments, this task may benefit from leadership by the Town Administrator.

Timeframe for Task Completion: Mid-range. While this is an important step and can be expected to generate limited additional revenues on an ongoing basis, it will be time intensive to complete and is a lower priority relative to others included in this Plan.

The maintenance and preservation of historic structures, landscapes, and objects with the aim of forestalling and preventing the loss of these resources, and preserving them for future generations.

Recommendations in this section include:

- Comprehensive mapping of cemeteries
- Repair of headstones(as detailed on pages 40-42)
- Resetting of headstones (as detailed on pages 40-42)
- Cleaning of headstones (as detailed on pages 40-42)
- Repair of tomb doors (as detailed in the Union Cemetery and the Hanover Center Cemetery preservation plans)
- Control of erosion (as detailed in the Union Cemetery and the Hanover Center Cemetery preservation plans)
- Acid-free enclosures and flat drop-front boxes for photographs
- Map drawers or improved rolled storage for oversized paper documents

- Improved storage methods for old books
- White gloves for researchers wishing to review above material.
- Cleaning, appraisal and protection for historical furnishings
- Archaeological resource mapping
- Preservation of North River Bridge

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

VEGETATION

Landscape Character

Issues

The Union Cemetery is characterized by varying topography, with the front of the cemetery being significantly higher than the back of the cemetery as a result of the eight tombs located there. Where the tombs end, the land slopes down so that the rear of the cemetery is at the same height as, if not slightly lower than, Route 123 which runs along the front of the cemetery. The cemetery has a number of large old trees, primarily deciduous. Though there are a few exceptions, the cemetery does not have many shrubs or individual plantings at gravesites. The cemetery is bordered on its east by a heavily wooded area.

Recommendations

The Union Cemetery is well maintained. No changes are recommended at this time.



Planting

Issues

The cemetery has a number of trees, primarily deciduous.

Recommendations

The replanting of trees in cemeteries should be considered on a case by case basis. A general effort should be made to replace older trees that have been removed. However, if root conflicts with gravestones are a problem, the trees should not be replanted in the same exact location. While the preservation of cemetery trees is elementary to preserving the historic landscape character of cemeteries, the preservation of gravesites should be the primary consideration. An archaeologist should be consulted regarding specific tree locations and a permit should be obtained from MHC prior to the execution of new planting.

In the event of a tree's death, or in the case of root conflict with gravestones or tombs, the tree should be cut as close to the soil level as possible and the stump and root system left in place to decay. Because of the potential impact on gravestones, chemicals to speed the root decay process should be avoided.

One tree has been removed from the cemetery, its stump remains in place. It is apparent that the tree that was removed was causing root conflict at neighboring

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

gravestones. For this reason, the tree should not be replaced.

Volunteer Growth

Issues

Volunteer growth is generally not a problem at the Union Cemetery. One exception is the growth of ivy/vines along tomb walls.

Recommendations

Volunteer growth refers to the growth of trees whose presence in the cemetery comes as a result of natural landscape succession (seeds blown in from outside areas) rather than from an intentional planting. Because landscape succession can quickly transform an unmaintained lawn into a forest, volunteer growth should be removed on a yearly basis. Lawns should be mowed on a regular basis in order to keep volunteer growth under control. The growth of ivy and other

vines contributes to the weakening of stones and mortar. Tombs and markers should be monitored as part of



routine maintenance to keep volunteer growth in check.

Lawns

Issues

The lawns are well maintained and cared for. Recent inspection indicates a couple of places where erosion has taken place, but overall the lawns are in good shape.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

ACCESS AND SECURITY

Pedestrian and Universal Access

Issues

With the exception of the gravel drive at the entrance to the cemetery, the entire cemetery is covered by grass. This includes all access/maintenance roads. The site is not universally accessible.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Vehicular Access

Issues

The Union Cemetery has two main access roads, each of which can be closed off by gates. One of the access roads is a gravel drive, and the other is a grass maintenance road.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

Both drives seem to be used only for maintenance purposes, visitors to the site generally park along the street (Route 123) and then walk to the cemetery.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Security

Issues

There is no security to the site because it is enclosed at the front with only a low perimeter fence that is easily scaled. The sites gates are left open, and the site is essentially open at all times.

Recommendations

Because vandalism does not seem to be an issue, additional security measures are not recommended at this time.

VANDALISM

Issues

It was reported that there was no vandalism to speak of, and there was no evidence of vandalism.

Recommendations

Vandalism is not a significant problem and no changes are recommended.

CIRCULATION SYSTEMS AND MATERIALS

Circulation Systems

Issues

There are no roads that access the cemetery (with the exception of the grass paths used by maintenance vehicles). The site is accessed through a number of grass pathways.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Pavement Materials

Issues

With the exception of a gravel drive at the entrance to the cemetery, all ground cover is grass.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Steps

Issues

The topography of the site is such that the front of the cemetery rises up significantly from street level, due to the seven tombs that are at the base of this section of the cemetery. The graves which are located on top of the tombs can be accessed by one of two sets of stairs that are located off of the gravel drive. However, on the opposite side of the tombs, the land slopes away gently, such that one could access any part of the cemetery without using the stairs.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

GRAVEMARKERS

Headstones and Footstones

Issues

Stone surfaces are in varied condition. As would be expected, granite stone surfaces are in good to excellent condition. However, headstones of different material suffer from a variety of conditions:

Toppled headstone. There are currently 20 marble headstones and 2 slate headstones that have broken and toppled in the Union Cemetery. Current practice is to leave the headstones in place, lying flat on the ground in front of the base.



Delamination. While slate's relatively smooth surface does not absorb much water and is therefore less affected by acid rain deposition than marble, its geological make-up does leave the stone at risk for alternative forms of decay or damage. When set vertically with the horizontal layers facing upward, the stone's bedding planes are exposed. As moisture seeps

into the openings between the bedding planes, freeze thaw cycles in this climate force the planes apart. This separation of layers is referred to as delamination. The Union Cemetery has a number of headstones that are in the early stages of delamination, which can be spotted by the appearance of fissures along the top edge of the stone. If steps are not taken to prevent the elements from spreading further into the cracks, complete delamination will occur. This has already occurred in a number of stones, where the front and back halves of the stone have separated completely.

Sunken. Often the result of settling soil and the lack of a proper foundation, a sunken headstone is at greater risk for damage from lawnmowers.



Tilted. A tilted headstone is one that is significantly out of vertical alignment, tilting by 15 degrees or more from its original setting. Such tilting is commonly the result of frost heave, root heave and/or the lack of a proper foundation for the headstone. Many of the oldest headstones have nothing more than loose rocks as a foundation. The Union

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

Cemetery has a number of headstones that are significantly tilted.

Broken Headstones. The numbers of toppled headstones listed above includes only those stones that have broken and completely separated from their base. There are also some marble headstones that are still standing, but have chunks that have broken off the side.



Missing Headstones. The Union Cemetery has four missing headstones. The base of the stone is still present, identifying the spot as a gravesite, but the headstone is absent.



Erosion/Flush markers. The Union Cemetery has fewer flush markers than does the

Hanover Center Cemetery, and it seems to have less of an issue with erosion. Nevertheless, the Union Cemetery does have a number of flush markers which should be identified, monitored, and maintained to avoid a permanent loss to erosion or turf growth.

Weathering. Many of the marble headstones in the cemetery have lost surface detail due to acid rain, other pollution damage and general weathering. Some stones have weathered to such an extent that it is nearly impossible to read the face of the headstone.

Soiling. Soiling is caused by surface deposits of fine particulate matter, and is generally dark in color. In the Union



This flush marker was completely covered by grass and sticks (see image above).



Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

Cemetery, soiling is a problem that primarily affects marble headstones.

Lichen growth/biological activity. Lichen growth is seen on every type of headstone present in the Union Cemetery, with the exception of the “white bronze” zinc headstones.

Recommendations

See pages 40-42 for information on the care and preservation of headstones.



Obelisks

Issues.

The Union Cemetery has one obelisk that is not square on its base (it looks as though it is sliding off the side).

Recommendations.

The obelisk should be reset square on its base.

Tombs

The Union Cemetery has eight mound tombs (vault structures built into the side of a hill), six of which are at the front of the cemetery facing Route 123. There is one

vault located at the topography shift that faces the rear of the cemetery. There is one additional tomb along the gravel path on the eastern side of the cemetery. The vaults are made of granite and have doors made of either iron or marble.



Although there are six tombs at the front of the cemetery, one of them has been filled in to the point that is only identifiable as a tomb by the top of the arch that sticks out above the ground. The five remaining tombs at the front of the cemetery all have structural/retaining walls leading to the entrance of the tomb. The tomb facing the rear of the cemetery has a door that has deteriorated to such an extent that a masonry replacement was installed. The granite façade has been covered over by a cement block wall. The tomb facing the rear of the cemetery also has significant erosion on its top.

Recommendations.

The retaining walls leading to the entrance of the tombs at the front of the cemetery (five) should be repointed.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

The use of concrete block infill should be discontinued. If a replica of the door is not available, a visually similar, unobtrusive, standard painted steel or cast iron plate, secured to the masonry with expansion bolts, should be used. A paint study should be performed on the existing remaining doors to determine the appropriate historic color (often green or black).



Erosion issues should be addressed.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Perimeter Walls

Issues

The front of the cemetery is bordered by a low perimeter wall. This wall serves as the foundation for a low iron-fence that borders the front of the cemetery.

Recommendations

The wall is in good condition. No changes are recommended at this time.

Interior Walls

Issues

A gravel drive leads from the entrance of the cemetery (off Route 123) into the interior of the cemetery. The front portion of the cemetery is characterized by eight tombs and the resulting raised elevation of the cemetery. Towards the middle of the cemetery, the height slopes down to become roughly level with Route 123 once again. Along the western side of the gravel drive leading into the cemetery is a retaining wall which maintains the increased elevation of the front half of the cemetery.

Recommendations

The retaining wall along-side the gravel drive is well built, though the stones appear to have shifted from their original location. Cemetery personnel should monitor this wall. If it continues to move, indicating an active condition and potential instability, the wall should be rebuilt in a manner to withstand the surcharge load.

FENCES AND GATES

Perimeter Link Fences and Gates

Issues

The cemetery is bordered by Route 123 on the north, parking lots (for surrounding retail) at the south and west, and woods on the east. The cemetery is separated from the parking lots by a chain-link security fence on the south and west. The front of the cemetery is bordered with a low iron fence (whose base is a stone wall). This fence has gates which can

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: UNION CEMETERY

be opened or closed to allow for vehicular access to the maintenance roads.

Recommendations

The fences and perimeter wall appears to be in good shape. No changes are recommended at this time.

SITE AMENITIES

Signs

Issues

The Union Cemetery has a black and white identification sign that can be seen from Route 123.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Trash Receptacles and Seating

Issues

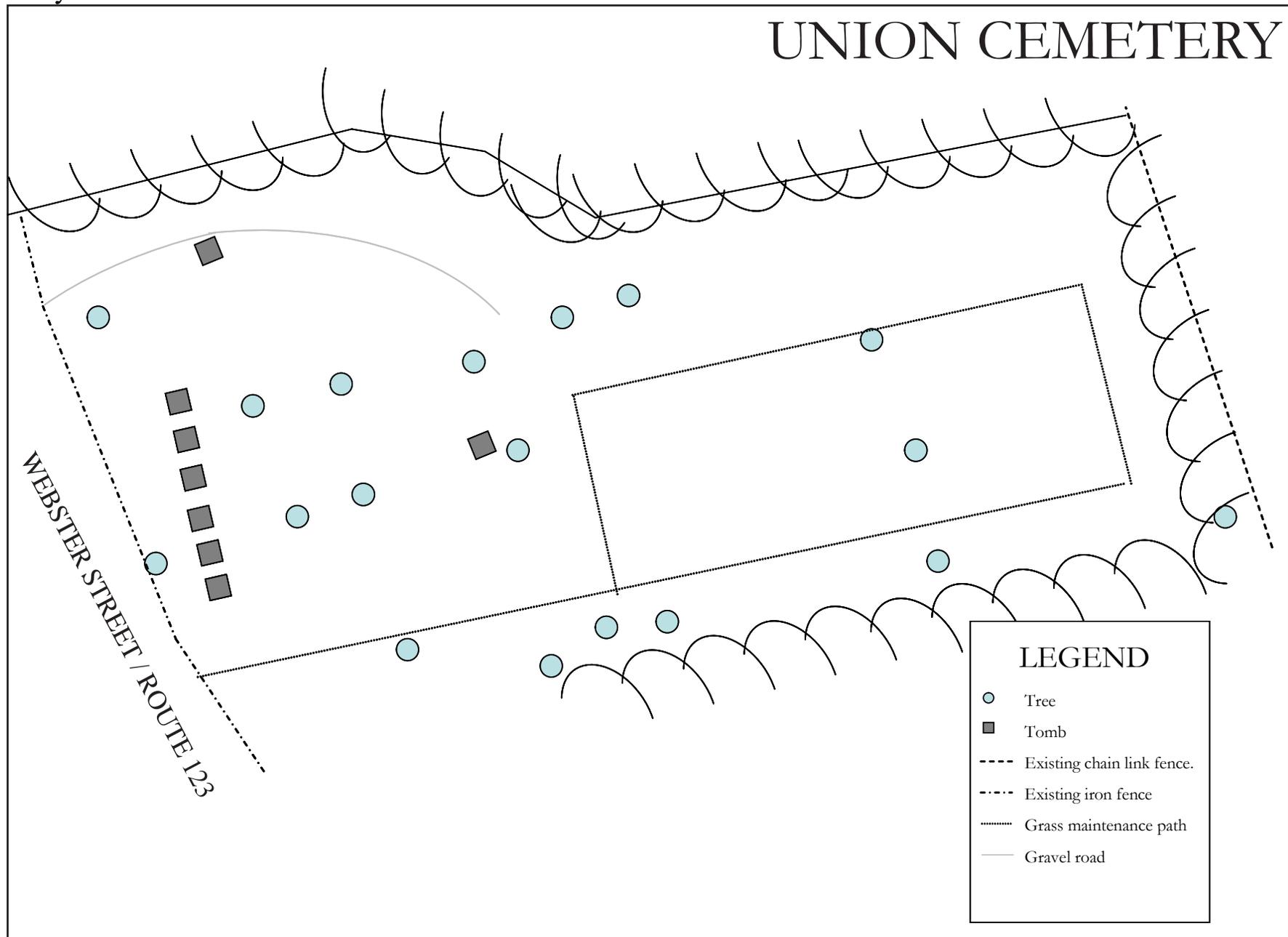
None

Recommendations

Don't add any. Seating is not appropriate for any cemetery that dates prior to the rural cemetery movement (only for cemeteries established after 1831).



Physical Preservation



Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

VEGETATION

Landscape Character

Issues

The Cemetery is close to 30 acres in size, and is varied in character. The front of the cemetery (where the older headstones are located) is characterized by lawns and primarily large old deciduous trees. The terrain is varied, and the cemetery is accessed by winding drives. As one moves to the rear of

the cemetery (where the newer headstones are located) the space between access drives becomes smaller, the terrain flatter, and the layout

more grid-like. The entire cemetery has more than 200 trees. Though the trees in the rear of the cemetery are smaller in scale, they appear in greater frequency than those at the front of the cemetery. The majority of trees are deciduous, with many oaks, maples, and ornamental/flowering trees. The cemetery has only a handful of evergreens. The cemetery is well maintained, and frequented by residents who use the cemetery and its paths for walking.



Planting

Issues

The cemetery has over 200 trees planted throughout the site. In addition to those trees that are planted by the Town are close to 1200 shrubs that are planted by relatives at the gravesites. These shrubs are maintained by DPW staff over the plant's lifetime.

Recommendations

Relatives currently pay a one-time \$50 fee to plant shrubs at the gravesite. This fee does not accurately reflect the expense and the resources needed to maintain the shrubs. Hanover may consider adjusting their fee schedule, in order to more appropriately reflect the true cost of such plantings. A steady revenue source would support the implementation of the recommendations in this plan. For more detailed information see the General recommendations section on Funding/Fees.

The replanting of trees in cemeteries should be considered on a case by case basis. A general effort should be made to replace older trees that have been removed. However, if root conflicts with gravestones are a problem, the trees should not be replanted in the same exact location. While the preservation of cemetery trees is elementary to preserving the historic landscape character of cemeteries, the preservation of gravesites should be the primary consideration. An archaeologist should be consulted

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

regarding specific tree locations and a permit should be obtained from MHC prior to the execution of new planting.

In the event of a tree's death, or in the case of root conflict with gravestones or tombs, the tree should be cut as close to the soil level as possible and the stump and root system left in place to decay. Because of the potential impact on gravestones, chemicals to speed the root decay process should be avoided.

Volunteer Growth

Issues

Volunteer growth is generally not a problem at the cemetery.

However, there are a number of places where volunteer growth is present, with the common denominator being that the areas are not accessible to the lawn mowers. One instance of volunteer growth was a small tree growing up between the delaminated halves of a slate headstone. Other areas where volunteer growth was seen were family plots that were raised and bordered by granite retaining walls.



Recommendations

Volunteer growth refers to the growth of trees whose presence in the cemetery comes as a result of natural landscape succession (seeds blown in from outside areas) rather than from an intentional planting. Because landscape succession can quickly transform an unmaintained lawn into a forest, volunteer growth should be removed on a yearly basis. Lawns should be mowed on a regular basis in order to keep volunteer growth under control.

Lawns

Issues

The lawns are very well maintained and cared for. There were a couple of places where erosion has taken place, but over all the lawns are in good shape.

Recommendations

Efforts should be made to control erosion, especially when the erosion may result in the loss of a headstone. Though the sinking and settling of the ground is causing some headstones to lean, erosion is more of a problem where flush markers may be covered over and lost under the sediment.

ACCESS AND SECURITY

Pedestrian and Universal Access

Issues

Access to the cemetery is provided by a number of paved drives. All surface materials other than paved drives are grass. Pedestrians rely on sharing vehicular access routes.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

With no defined parking areas, parking occurs on or adjacent to the one lane drives in the cemetery. Gradients inside the cemetery are gently sloping and appear to be acceptable for universal access routes.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended for pedestrian access. To minimize additional paved surfaces, universal access should continue to rely on vehicular routes.

Vehicular Access

Issues

There are six points of vehicular access from Silver Street. There are also two points of access from Main Street.

Recommendations

This system appears more than sufficient for the visitation requirements and no changes are recommended.

Security

Issues

There is no security to the site because it is enclosed with low perimeter fences that are easily scaled. The site has no gates, and is essentially open at all times. There is an occasional police presence.

Recommendations

Because vandalism does not seem to be an issue, additional security measures are not recommended at this time.

VANDALISM

Issues

It was reported that there was no vandalism to speak of, and there was no evidence of vandalism. Contributing to the security of the site are the frequent day-time visitors, as well as an occasional police presence at night.

Recommendations

Vandalism is not a significant problem and no changes are recommended.

CIRCULATION SYSTEMS AND MATERIALS

Circulation Systems

Issues

Drives on the south side of the site are more curvilinear in nature, while those on the north side are straight and functional.

Recommendations

No changes to the road system are recommended at this time.

Pavement Materials

Issues

With the exception of one grass access drive, all drives are paved with asphalt.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

Path Edging

Issues

Recommendations

Steps

Issues

Because the site is gently sloping there are few steps. Those that exist are granite and are related to memorials or family plots. Due to the nature of their design and the layout of the cemetery the steps are only used to access these sites, but not in terms of general access to the cemetery.

Recommendations

The shifting of the slabs does not present a safety issue at this time. The Town should monitor the movement of the slabs. If the slabs continue to slide, and the root conflict continues to be a problem, the Town may consider repointing the steps. However, because of the infrequency of use, the current conditions of the steps present a low priority. No changes are recommended at this time.

GRAVEMARKERS

Headstones and Footstones

Issues

Stone surfaces are in varied condition. As would be expected, granite stone surfaces are in good to excellent condition. However, headstones of different material suffer from a variety of conditions.

Tilted. The Hanover Center Cemetery has a number of stones that are significantly tilted.

A tilted headstone is one that is significantly out of vertical alignment, tilting by 15 degrees or more from its original setting. Such tilting is commonly seen



with slate headstones and is the result of frost heave and the lack of a proper foundation for the headstone. Many of the oldest headstones have nothing more than loose rocks as a foundation.

Sunken. The cemetery has a number of sunken headstones, often the result of settling soil, and the lack of a proper foundation for the headstone. In some cases this has resulted in



The poor visibility of this sunken headstone resulted in the headstone being scalped by the passing mower-blade.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

mower damage to the stones (where the stones have sunk low enough that they are covered by grass prior to mowing, but are still too high to escape the path of a mower deck unscathed).

Delamination.

Delamination is seen mostly in slate headstones. The Hanover Center Cemetery has a number of slate headstones in the early stages of delamination (this can be seen in the fissures along the top edge of the stones). If steps are not taken to prevent the elements from spreading further into the cracks, complete delamination will occur. This has already occurred in a number of stones, where the front and back halves of the stone have separated completely.

Topped headstones. The Hanover Center Cemetery has a number of topped headstones, both



The front and back of the headstone pictured above have separated completely.

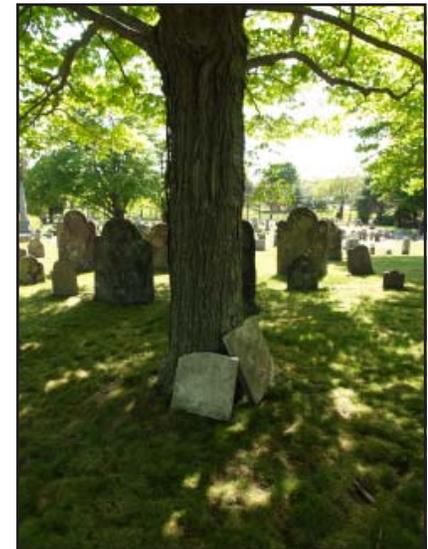


This entire row of headstones has toppled and been left in place.

marble and slate. Current practice is to leave the headstones in place, lying flat on the ground in front of the base. Such a practice risks further damage to the headstone in many ways, some among them: mower damage, erosion of the face of the stone (particularly in marble where the flat headstone is put at higher risk for accumulating acid rain), delamination of slate headstones when moisture has easy (and more frequent) access to the stone, or loss of the headstone to erosion (leaving a headstone in place could risk the stone being covered over with sediment and turf and then finally, lost completely).

Erosion/ Flush markers.

In almost every section of the cemetery there are flush markers in use. Many of the oldest flush markers are partially covered by turf or



These broken headstones were propped up against a tree. Though this does protect them from mower damage, they are no longer connected to the gravesite that they should mark. Fallen stones should only be removed if they are marked in a way that will allow them to one day be returned to the correct location.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

sediment. These markers are at risk for being permanently lost, if they are not carefully watched and maintained.

Surface Erosion. Many of the marble headstones in the cemetery suffer from surface erosion, making it more difficult or impossible to read the face of the headstone. This kind of erosion can be the result of such varying causes as acid rain or the type of cleaner used on the stone.

Soiling. Soiling is caused by surface deposits of fine particulate matter, and is generally dark in color. In the Hanover Center Cemetery, soiling is a problem that primarily affects marble headstones.

Lichen/ biological activity. Lichen growth is seen on every type of headstone present in the Hanover Center Cemetery, with the exception of the “white bronze” zinc headstones.



Two flush markers with varying degrees of visibility.



Recommendations

The first priority is to reset tilted and toppled stones. Reset those without a base or foundation with sufficient gravel for drainage and reduced frost heaving. Reset all toppled stones with bases on deeper and perhaps larger foundations beneath the base stones.

Stones that have vertical splits or are about to delaminate present difficult conservation issues. Neither mortar nor adhesives should be used to reattach peeling stone, as hard material inserted between layers will act as a wedge, applying pressure that will continue the splitting process. Consideration should be given to having an experienced stone conservator make a cementitious profile cap that covers the skyward edge, limiting intrusion of rain and snow into the stone and movement of the stone layers. Earlier attempts in downtown Boston cemeteries using such caps in bronze and iron have proved mechanically stable, but corrosion stains on the marker can be unsightly.

Flush stones should be edged and inspected regularly to ensure that they are not lost under sediment and turf. Areas suffering from erosion should be repaired to limit the sediment running onto the stones.

Clean marble markers that are sound and upright for legibility. Removing surface biological growths will improve the appearance of the stones and slow down weathering. Remove lichen and other botanical growths with the careful

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

application of a biocide to kill the lichen, followed by gentle removal of the plant growth when it is dead. That work is best done by an experienced conservator. Because the potential for irreversible damage is great, cleaning historic grave markers should be done only under the supervision of an experienced conservator. Some conservators give instruction and supervision so that volunteers can be trained to do the work with minimal damage to the stones.

A conservation biocide treatment should be considered for the rare and old marble markers. Marble markers that are in danger of becoming illegible should have the highest priority for conservation treatment.

For more information on stone care / preservation see pages 40-42.

Tombs

Issues

The cemetery has four tombs that front on Main Street (their doors open onto the sidewalk). The cemetery also has three other family tombs in the front section of the cemetery and a receiving tomb in the middle of the cemetery.

The door to the Bowers tomb deteriorated to such an extent that a masonry replacement was installed. The door to the tomb has been closed over by cement blocks.

Volunteer growth/ivy has almost completely covered the door to one tomb. Ivy growth presents a problem for

masonry.

Recommendations

The Bowers tomb is neighbored by a tomb with a door that is still intact. The Bowers tomb should be outfitted with a visually similar, unobtrusive door.



Volunteer growth should be removed on a regular basis. Ivy growth on tomb doors can weaken the masonry and provide structural problems for the face of the tomb. It should be removed.

Table tombs

Issues

The Hanover Center Cemetery has two Table tombs. The primary issue concerning these tombs is atmospheric pollution both in terms of staining and erosion/weathering as a result of acid rain. Lichen growth is also an issue. The table tombs have significantly more staining and biological growth than neighboring stones, most likely the result of rain water sitting on the tomb and a more constant exposure to the elements.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

Recommendations

Lichen growth and staining should be addressed. Marble markers that are in sound condition should be cleaned for improved legibility. Removing surface biological growths will improve the appearance of the stones and slow down weathering. Lichen and other botanical growths may be removed with the careful application of a biocide to kill the lichen, followed by gentle removal of the plant growth when it is dead.



STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Perimeter Walls

Issues

The Main Street retaining wall has deteriorated. While generally intact, the mortar is extensively cracked, loose or missing, and at one point along Main Street there is a significant outward bulge. Overall the wall is plumb and intact, though individual stones or sections of the wall have shifted. It is apparent that attempts have been made to repair the wall over time. There is evidence of new mortar,

bricks, and small stones used to fill the growing gaps in the wall.

Recommendations

Repointing is required throughout the Main Street wall. Repair work should be done in a manner that fully respects the original materials. Repointing mortar should be compatible with historic mortar in color, texture, and strength. Care should be exercised so as not to use a hard mortar and not to cover stones with mortar. Expansion joints should be rebuilt with a resilient compressible filler.

Interior Walls

Issues

The cemetery has one interior retaining wall which appears to be in fine condition. The only additional interior walls are those surrounding family plots. A number of these walls have begun to creep.



This perimeter wall should be repointed.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: HANOVER CENTER CEMETERY

FENCES AND GATES

Perimeter Fences and Gates

Issues

The cemetery is bordered by a white picket fence along Silver Street, and along part of Main Street. The white picket fence on Main Street gives way to a stone retaining wall and 4 tombs.

Recommendations

Because the cemetery is experiencing no problems with vandalism, no changes are recommended at this time.

Interior Fences and Gates at Family Plots

Issues

The original granite post and chain fences that demarcated many family plots are in varying states of disrepair. Some family plots are missing only one granite post (toppled on site), while others are missing all of the posts (the presence of the bases to the granite posts are the only indication that a fence existed).



Recommendations

Restore posts and chains with chains to match existing. Where no chain exists, do not restore the chain unless documentary evidence provides sufficient description of the historic chain used on a specific plot.

Adapt chains so that they can be detached to facilitate maintenance.

SITE AMENITIES

Signs

Issues

The Hanover Center Cemetery has an identification sign that denotes its place on the National Register of Historic Places. Individual streets within the cemetery do have assigned names that are known to the cemetery staff. However, there are no signs that identify these streets for the public.

Recommendations

No changes to the primary identification sign are recommended at this time. However, adding signs to identify the individual streets within the cemetery will make it easier for the public to locate graves, and may help with the comprehensive mapping process. This may be an activity that could be completed as an Eagle Scout project.

Trash Receptacles and Seating

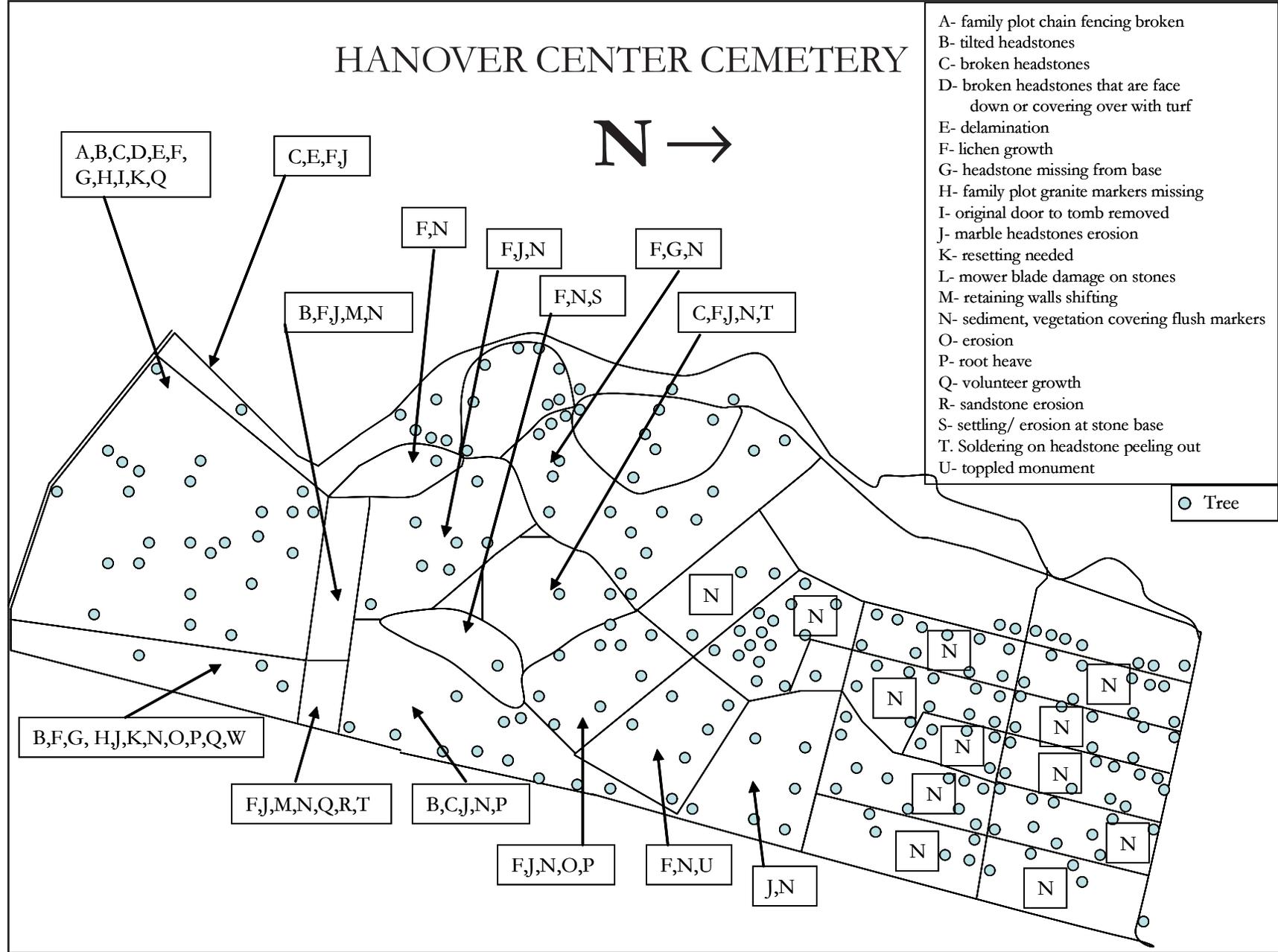
Issues

The cemetery has a number of green trash cans located throughout the cemetery.

Recommendations

Because the cemetery is still in active use, the trash cans are necessary. However, none need be added.

Physical Preservation



WEST HANOVER CEMETERY

VEGETATION

Landscape Character

Issues

The West Hanover Cemetery is a small cemetery. The topography is relatively flat, with woodlands surrounding on all sides. Of the Towns three cemeteries, West Hanover Cemetery is the most infrequently maintained. However, due to the current ground cover, overgrown grass is not an issue. Ground cover is moss-like in parts, and bare in others.



Recommendations

While the vegetation is somewhat atypical for a cemetery, due to the number of pine trees that surround the site, the vegetation is what is to be expected. An attempt to replace this vegetation with grass would require the use of chemicals that could be potentially harmful for the gravestones. While volunteer growth that threatens headstones (through their root systems or otherwise) should be kept in check, no changes to the ground cover are recommended at this time.

Planting

Issues

None

Recommendations

None

Volunteer Growth

Issues There are a few instances of volunteer growth at West Hanover Cemetery.

Recommendations

Volunteer growth refers to the growth of trees whose presence in the cemetery comes as a result of natural landscape succession (seeds blown in from outside areas) rather than from an intentional planting. Because landscape succession can quickly transform an unmaintained lawn into a forest, volunteer growth should be removed on a yearly basis. Lawns should be mowed on a regular basis in order to keep volunteer growth under control. The growth of ivy and other vines contributes to the weakening of stones and mortar. Tombs and markers should be constantly monitored to keep volunteer growth in check.

ACCESS AND SECURITY

Pedestrian and Universal Access

Issues

The Cemetery is accessed by a dirt path. There are no paths within the cemetery.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Physical Preservation

WEST HANOVER CEMETERY

Security

Issues

There is no security to the site because it is enclosed with only a low perimeter fence that is easily scaled.

Recommendations

Because vandalism does not seem to be an issue, additional security measures are not recommended at this time.

VANDALISM

Issues

It was reported that there was no vandalism to speak of, and there was no evidence of vandalism.

Recommendations

Vandalism is not a significant problem and no changes are recommended.

CIRCULATION SYSTEMS AND MATERIALS

Circulation Systems

Issues

There are no roads that access the cemetery.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

Pavement Materials

Issues

All ground cover is grass/vegetation.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.

GRAVEMARKERS

Headstones and Footstones

Issues

There are 24 headstones at the West Hanover Cemetery ranging in date from 1829-1887. All headstones are made of marble and are in varying condition.

Tilted. A tilted headstone is one that is significantly out of vertical alignment, tilting by 15 degrees or more from its original setting. Such tilting is commonly the result of frost heave, root heave and/or the lack of a proper foundation for the headstone. Many of the oldest headstones have nothing more than loose rocks as a foundation. The West Hanover Cemetery has a number of headstones that are significantly tilted.



WEST HANOVER CEMETERY

Sunken. Often the result of settling soil and the lack of a proper foundation, a sunken headstone is at greater risk for damage from lawnmowers.

Toppled headstone. There are a number of toppled headstones in the West Hanover Cemetery. Current practice is to leave the headstones in place, lying flat on the ground in front of the base.



Broken Headstones. There are also some marble headstones that are still standing, but have chunks that have broken off the side. One headstone appears as if an attempt was made to repair it with cement. The headstone has since re-fractured, and now appears to be missing pieces.

Weathering. Many of the marble headstones in the cemetery have lost surface detail due to acid rain, other pollution damage and general weathering.

Soiling and Lichen Growth. Soiling is caused by surface deposits of fine particulate matter, and is generally dark in color. In the West Hanover Cemetery, all of the marble headstones are experiencing some combination of soiling or lichen growth.

Recommendations. For recommendations regarding stone care and preservation see pages 40-42.

FENCES AND GATES

Perimeter Link Fences and Gates

Issues

The cemetery is bordered by a white perimeter fence. The fence is new and in good condition

Recommendations

The fence appears to be new and in good condition. No changes are recommended at this time.

SITE AMENITIES

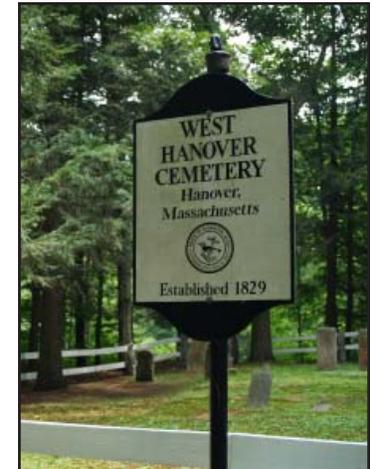
Signs

Issues

The West Hanover Cemetery has a black and white identification sign. The sign is not visible from the street.

Recommendations

No changes are recommended at this time.



Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: STONE CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION

The following recommendations apply to each of the Town's cemeteries. Information for stone preservation work/ conservation should consider the information for the applicable/appropriate stone type:

Complete a Comprehensive Mapping of the Cemetery:

A comprehensive mapping of the cemetery will include a survey of each headstone, its relevant information (name, dates, inscription, material, etc.) and will determine the headstone's priority for conservation/ preservation. This is an activity which can be carried out by a trained group of volunteers. Training is essential so that everyone uses standardized language and approach when assessing the headstones. The general recommendations listed below apply, but a comprehensive mapping of the cemetery would determine the order in which stones would be conserved.

Resetting Headstones:

The first priority is to reset tilted and toppled headstones. Left in place a leaning grave marker is at increased risk for damage from passing lawnmowers, or for accelerated weathering as a result of rainwater accumulation or exposure to ground moisture. Stones that are tilted 15 degrees or more can break off at ground level due to their own weight. All grave markers that are lying on the ground are in danger of damage from mowers, pedestrians, and weather. Sunken stones subject their inscriptions to lawnmower scarring. Those that are being overgrown by grass may soon disappear from sight.

Leaning or toppled stones should be excavated on one or all sides to allow for the repositioning of the base. Attempting to reset the stone using only force will likely damage the stone. The stone should be reset with a proper foundation (deeper and perhaps larger) and with sufficient gravel to allow for proper draining and reduced frost heave.

All stones that are tilted or toppled should be reset in a secure upright position. However, they should not be reset to straighten minor tilts, "correct" orientation, or moved to line them up in straight rows. First and foremost, the stone serves as a grave marker and should therefore stay connected to the burial site. The resetting of stones should be undertaken for preservation rather than aesthetic reasons.

Generally, 40% of a single slab marker is below ground. Stones with insufficient bases or shaft length should not be reset. They should remain on site temporarily or be moved to storage until a suitable mounting technique is developed.

Although leaving the stones in place does put them at risk for further damage, they should only be moved if and when the Town has determined a precise and accurate way of indicating where the stone came from in the cemetery, so that the burial site is not lost, and so that the stone can be returned to the site at a later date. Due to their porous nature and their greater susceptibility to weathering, marble stones have a higher priority for relocation indoors than do slate and granite stones.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: STONE CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION

Clean Marble Markers:

Marble markers that are sound and upright should be cleaned for legibility. Marble markers that are sugaring are considered unstable and should not be cleaned. If a grave marker is identified as being in need of cleaning, the entire surface should be cleaned (rather than just a specific section), to avoid giving the stone a splotchy appearance.

Marble Protection:

A survey should be undertaken to identify and locate the most endangered marble markers at the cemetery, designating those that still have legible inscriptions for immediate conservation. A long term plan should include selective conservation. Enough carved detail and lettering must remain legible to make a stone worth conserving. Where there is no legible lettering, conservation or consolidation is not advisable.

Some conservators recommend that significant marble components have a clear protective coating applied to prevent further deterioration. The coating should have a proven track record like "BMC" or "Conservare." These materials have a low risk and can be applied by less experienced personnel. This will last 8 to 10 years before wearing off.

Do not treat stones with protective coatings that are impermeable to water vapor. These coatings can be very harmful to stones over time and others are ineffective.

Remove Biological Growth:

While some biological growth on the surface of stones may serve as protection from weathering, in general, biological growth is harmful to stones. Generally, the larger the population of growth on the surface of the stones, the greater the decay and deterioration caused below. Removing surface biological growths will improve the appearance of the stones and slow down weathering. Lichen and other botanical growths can be removed with the careful application of a biocide to kill the lichen, followed by the gentle removal of the plant growth when it is dead. It should be considered that more damage is often incurred in the removal of the growths than by the decay that they actually cause. Although removal may be a desirable outcome, it may also result in considerable harm. The Town may decide to leave botanic growths in place on very important headstones rather than risk causing irreparable damage.

In the event that the Town decides to proceed with the removal of biological growth from headstones, an experienced conservator should be consulted and contracted. The potential for irreversible damage is great, and for that reason the cleaning of headstones should be done under a conservator's supervision. A conservator would identify the type of biological growth, along with the age of the headstone, and would determine the appropriate dilutions. Some conservators give instructions and supervision so that volunteers can be trained to do the work with minimal damage to the stones.

Physical Preservation

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: STONE CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION

Broken Headstones:

Broken pieces of headstones are at risk for being separated from the burial site by passing mowers (which might kick the small fragments out to the side), or by visitors who might decide to take a piece with them.

There are two alternatives for preserving these fragments. The first is to remove the fragments from the site to a location indoors, and the second is to mark the location and bury the fragments on site. Burying the fragments on site (if well recorded and marked) is an acceptable alternative for slate and granite fragments, however, marble and sandstone fragments should be moved indoors because of their more porous nature and the potential for further deterioration.

When deciding whether to bury or remove the fragments, one should also consider the age of the cemetery. In some of the oldest cemeteries in Massachusetts, bone fragments have been found as little as 6" to 8" under the surface. If burying the fragments on site would risk disturbing a grave, the Town should opt instead to remove the fragments to an indoor location.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds: SUMMARY

Major Issues to be Addressed

Comprehensive Mapping of Cemeteries
Repair/ Repointing of Perimeter Walls/ Retaining Walls
Resetting of Headstones
Repair of Slate Markers
Cleaning of Headstones
Repointing of Tombs
Address Volunteer Growth
Address Erosion at Tombs/ Markers

Anticipated Benefits: Routine maintenance and repairs will improve the longevity of stones. If repairs are made on a routine basis, it will prevent the need for a major undertaking all at once. Addressing issues while they are still minor will decrease repair costs in the long-run. For this reason, funding should be structured in such a way that it is extremely easy to access for the appropriate parties, so that when repairs are necessary they can be made without delay.

Estimated Cost:

Cost estimates were not prepared for these tasks. The variety of tasks and the nature of the field work relies on specialized professionals, and it is difficult to estimate costs in the absence of specific tasks.

The cemetery mapping is a stand-alone project that would benefit from retention of a specialized consultant with expertise in both mapping and historical research.

For the maintenance, repair and restoration tasks, we recommend allocating a portion of annual CPA revenues on the order of at least \$10,000 annually to serve as an available resource when inspection indicates the need for field repairs. This funding would supplement the existing DPW budget for cemeteries maintenance, and allow for investment in the specialized repair and restoration work described in this section. In order to ensure accountability and maintain Historical Commission participation in this process, we recommend designating a member of the Historical Commission to sign off on recommended expenditures in partnership with the DPW cemeteries personnel.

If such a “rapid response” fund yields demonstrable benefits in the initial year or two, additional funds may be warranted to allow field issues to be proactively resolved.

Parties Involved:

DPW
Historical Commission
Volunteers may be able to support the comprehensive mapping of the cemetery, although specialized consultant support will probably be needed to achieve a professional and accurate end product. A cost estimate for this task not available.

Timeframe for Task Completion: Short-term and Ongoing

Physical Preservation

Historical Files and Records: PHOTOGRAPHS

Description of Task: Photographs are an important historical resource, documenting early Hanover History. While the current collection of photographs in the Stetson House is owned by a private organization (the Historical Society), they remain an important resource for the residents. The Town should, therefore, encourage the Historical Society to implement proper archival storage of these photographs.

The Northeast Document Conservation Center is a great resource for information on archival storage techniques, retailers specializing in archival storage methods, and grant opportunities to fund preservation. Their website is www.nedcc.org. The website has a number of informational leaflets at <http://www.nedcc.org/resources/leaflets.introduction.php>

In general:

- Photographs should each have their own enclosure.
- Acceptable storage materials can be made of either paper or plastic, which each have their separate advantages. Paper is opaque and therefore helps protect photographs from light damage, but results in more handling because the photograph must be removed from its enclosure to be viewed. Clear plastic enclosures, while not offering the same protection from light, allow researchers to view the photograph without removing it from the enclosure, reducing the need for handling and the risk of abrasion.
- Paper enclosures should be acid and lignin free.

- Plastics suitable for storage are polyester, polypropylene, or polyethylene. Polyvinyl-chloride should be avoided at all times.
- Both paper and plastic enclosures should meet the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard IT 9.2-1998 and should pass the photographic activity test as specified in ANSI NAPM IT 9.16-1993.
- Once photographs are properly stored in folders, sleeves, or envelopes, they should be stored flat in drop-front boxes. Horizontal storage of photographs helps prevent bending and other forms of mechanical damage. In ideal circumstances, boxes should also be made of the best quality materials but, where budgetary constraints apply, lower quality boxes could be used. It is more important that the enclosures that have direct contact with the photographs be made of the best quality materials.
- Photographs of similar size should be stored together to avoid abrasion.
- Regardless of the size of the photograph, all enclosures inside a box should be the same size and should be the size of the box.
- Avoid overcrowding the boxes.
- Horizontal storage is preferable for all types of photographs, with the exception of glass plate negatives which should be stored vertically to prevent the negatives at the bottom from breaking from the weight of those on top.
- All boxes should be stored on metal shelves or in metal cabinets.

Historical Files and Records: PHOTOGRAPHS

A general note: Photographs are of very little value if they are not properly labeled. If there are photographs that do not identify the subject, but the identity of the subject is still known, these photographs should be labeled accordingly. If this step is not feasible for a given photograph, it will not provide value as a historical record and therefore is unlikely that a significant investment in archival storage of the photograph would be warranted.

Anticipated Benefits: The Historical Society owns a large collection of photographs of early Hanover and its residents. These photographs are currently stored in a pull out drawer of a file-cabinet. These photographs are stored in a drawer that is overfilled, risking abrasion to the photographs when the files are pulled out of the drawer and put back in. Some of the photographs in the drawer are mounted, other envelopes include small books. This combination of thicknesses within the drawer risks damage to the loose photographic prints stored in the drawer. The photographs are stored in manila envelopes, which due to the presence of acid can be damaging to photographs in the long term, and all of the folders are stored vertically, risking mechanical damage to the photographs.

Proper archival storage methods are likely to increase the lifespan of the photographs.

Projected Cost:

Cost estimates for archival storage resources can be accessed at:

<http://www.conservationresources.com/>

<http://www.universityproducts.com/main2.html>

Parties Involved with Task:

Historical Society

Research Assistant (including potential establishment of “independent study” or internship through Hanover High School)

Supporting Parties:

Community Preservation Committee

Hanover Public Schools

Timeframe for task completion: Ongoing

Physical Preservation

Historical Files and Records: OVERSIZED PAPER DOCUMENTS

Description of Task: The Historical Society owns a number of maps and other oversized documents. The Historical Society stores some of the Towns oldest maps in map drawers, though a number of the documents are rolled, and some are folded.

Map Drawers

All maps and oversized paper documents should be stored in map drawers. If necessary, new map drawers should be purchased to allow for the proper storage of all maps. Metal cases are preferable to wooden cases, because they are generally more stable and less likely to attack the paper. However, not all metal cases are 100% safe, metal storage cabinets should have solvent-free powder coatings of finely divided polymers. This type of unit does not appear to off-gas. Another excellent option is furniture made from anodized aluminum, which because it has no coating to emit gases, is non-reactive.¹

Although once considered to be the furniture of choice, steel cases with baked enamel are no longer considered desirable. This is because if the enamel is not baked long enough, or at high enough temperatures, it may give off volatiles such as formaldehyde which can be damaging to paper. Northeast Document Conservation Center lists a simple test to help confirm whether current furniture in use is safe, or whether it should be replaced. http://www.nedcc.org/resources/leaflets/4Storage_and_Handling/02StorageFurniture.php If the furniture fails this test, the Historical Society, Town Hall, and any other locations storing historical material should replace current furniture to ensure proper storage of historical maps.

(Endnotes)

¹ http://www.nedcc.org/resources/leaflets/4Storage_and_Handling/01StorageMethods.php

Rolled Documents

Though not ideal, rolling is satisfactory for materials that can withstand unrolling and re-rolling, and is a common solution for documents larger than the available drawers. Architectural drawings and other such papers that are rarely consulted are good candidates for rolling. Be careful not to roll the documents too tightly. It is generally recommended by conservators that sheet materials be rolled around the outside of a lignin-free tube at least 4 inches in diameter. The tube should be long enough that it extends beyond the edges of the sheets. Once rolled onto the tube, the assembly should be wrapped in archival paper or given a jacket of polyester film to protect against abrasions, dust, and pollutants. Use undyed fabric tape, white polyester ribbon, or strips of fabric to secure the outer jacket. Ties should be at least ½” wide. Tubes should be stored horizontally one layer deep on shelves deep enough that the tubes do not extend into the aisle. Another option is store the tubes on poles rather than on shelves. This can be accomplished by inserting a pole through the tube and then resting the poles ends on wall brackets.

Anticipated Benefits: The current storage practices for oversized documents puts them at risk for damage. Many oversized documents are piled on top of a filing cabinet, piled on top of each other, and not properly rolled. Properly storing oversized documents will protect them from unnecessary wear and tear.

Projected Cost: \$700 for two-drawer oversize flat files. \$55 for two lignin-free tubes, or \$25-30 apiece. \$17 for one-hundred sheets of unbuffered acid-free tissue paper, or \$8-18 for package of five.

Parties Involved: Historical Society

Timeframe for Task Completion: Short-range to Mid-range.

Historical Files and Records: BOOKS

Issues: The Historical Society owns a number of books and other Town records of historical value. These books are stored on wooden shelving in the 1716 Stetson House.

Recommendations:

The Historical Society currently has more resources in the 1716 Stetson House than they have proper space for. This has resulted in books being stacked on the shelves (both on top of other horizontal books and on top of books stored vertically). Some books are stored in cardboard boxes on the ground. In addition to the current storage problems that are a result of a lack of space, there are some general issues that should be addressed for the long-term preservation of books. Currently, there are a number of books that are being allowed to lean on the shelves, putting strain on the spine. There are a few books with shelf labels and tape placed directly on the spine, and there are some books whose current storage, with their spine up and pages hanging down, is forcing their spine to rip from the weight.

In General:

- Books should be stored at least three inches away from the wall to allow for proper circulation of air.
- Books should be stored upright, allowing no lean to either side in order to prevent strain on the spine of the book.
- Oversized, heavy, or structurally weak books may be stored on their side, but should not be stacked. It may be necessary to build more shelves at closer intervals to allow for horizontal storage without stacking.

- Books with fragile binding of special value that should be retained in their present condition should be boxed for protection.
- Add a transparent book jacket made from polyester film if necessary: to prevent red-rotted leather from spreading onto neighboring books, to allow for shelf labels to be attached to the jacket's spine rather than directly to the book.

General note: Books with the greatest value are those that are unique, and found nowhere else. For the Historical Society's collection, this includes the personal scrapbooks, the hand-made clothing catalogue, and the business accounting ledgers.

Extra care should be taken with these kinds of resources. Archival gloves should be worn while reviewing these documents. No pens, food, or liquids should be used/ consumed near the records.

Anticipated Benefits: Proper storage of books, especially those resources that are unique to Hanover, is extremely important. Improved storage and handling practice will help to preserve the books.

Parties Involved: Historical Society



Physical Preservation

FURNISHINGS

Description of Task: The 1716 Stetson House is furnished with a number of different items of some value. Some adjustments should be made to the storage of particular items. Some of the most valuable possessions are the samplers that hang on the walls of the Stetson House.

- Due to both their potential value, and their potential deterioration in quality if not properly stored, the samplers should be appraised as soon as possible. Skinners, which has New England offices in Boston and Bolton, will appraise items for free when they are identified as possessions of a Historical Commission or Historical Society.
- The samplers have visible staining and should be sent off for cleaning/preservation work. Once appraised, the samplers may be eligible for grant money from The Massachusetts Cultural Council for such work.
- The samplers should also be reframed properly (behind glass to protect against



One Sampler on display in the 1716 Stetson House.

pollution including ultra-violet rays) with a spacer between glass and work, and without cardboard backing.

There are also two chairs placed in front of the front windows. The wood on the back of the chairs has noticeably faded due to sunlight exposure. The windows should be fitted with conventional or ultra-violet shades that should be closed, at minimum, during the hours in which the 1716 Stetson House is closed.



Anticipated Benefits:

Appropriate storage methods will contribute to the preservation of these items, and will prolong their lifespan.

Projected Cost: The Historical Society obtained cost estimates from Modern Solar Systems Inc. for the installation of Vista window film to limit UV rays. For the approximately 62 windows in the 1716 Stetson House that would benefit from this treatment, the costs were estimated between \$4,140 - \$5,055 inclusive of labor.

Parties Involved with Task: Historical Society

Timeframe for Completion: Short-range.

LEDGERS AT TOWN HALL

Issues: There are a number of ledgers and other records at Town Hall that date back as early as 1730, including: Town Meeting Records, Town Reports, vital records, voting lists, mortgage records, expense ledgers, etc. Many of these are stored in the old jail that has become the Town Clerk's storage vault. Their current storage presents a number of problems for their long-term preservation:

- The storage space is damp, and some of the records have mildew (there is a dehumidifier in the vault, but it is not running).
- There are holes in the walls of the jail cells, exposing pipes and soot. This could be problematic for the records.
- The records are mixed in with seasonal decorations which contribute to the over-crowding, and make the records more difficult to access.
- Some of the records were on the floor, and potentially subject to water damage in the event of flooding.
- Some records are stored in cardboard boxes.

Description of Task:

The records in Town Hall should first be sorted by age, so that the oldest records, and their storage needs, are addressed first. Historical ledgers and Town records should be placed in archival storage. They may remain in Town Hall, but should be stored upright, placed in acid-free boxes etc. (For specific guidelines refer to the section on the relevant document type on the preceding pages).

Town Departments with aging records should consult the Historical Commission to ensure that the documents are being properly stored.

Anticipated Benefits:

These records represent primary source materials that provide great value to historical and geneological researchers working in the Town of Hanover and/or in the south shore region. A number of the records would benefit from conservation/ preservation work (particularly The Town Meeting Records (1802-1926), and the Town's Vital Records (1730-1837).

Projected Cost: Not available.

Parties Involved with Task:

Historical Commission
Town Clerk

Timeframe: Mid-range

Physical Preservation

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE

Description of Task: The Town should take steps to ensure the preservation of the North River Bridge located on Old Washington Street. The bridge that currently crosses the North River between Hanover and Pembroke was built in 1904, replacing earlier bridges built in 1829, 1682, and 1656.

The vista from the bridge encompasses the former sites of many shipyards of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The bridge may be eligible for National Register listing based on its age, style of construction and the history connected to the site.

One option that would aid in the preservation of this bridge would be to restrict traffic on the bridge. An initial starting point may be to prohibit use of the bridge by over-size vehicles. The bridge on Route 53 adequately serves this population, and there does not appear to be a necessity for large trucks to use this bridge. DPW

has already set weight limits for the bridge. However, our research indicates that enforcement should be enhanced (through the use of a police cruiser, if necessary). Eventually, the Towns of Hanover and Pembroke should consider eliminating traffic over the bridge entirely, in the interest of preserving this historic bridge.

Due to its location over navigable waters, repairs to the bridge may fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. As a result, some federal funding may be available to support the work. A National Register listing for the bridge may help guide a state or federally funded project toward rehabilitation rather than replacement.

The Historic Bridge Foundation may be a source of information and guidance. See p.86 or <http://www.historicbridgefoundation.com/>

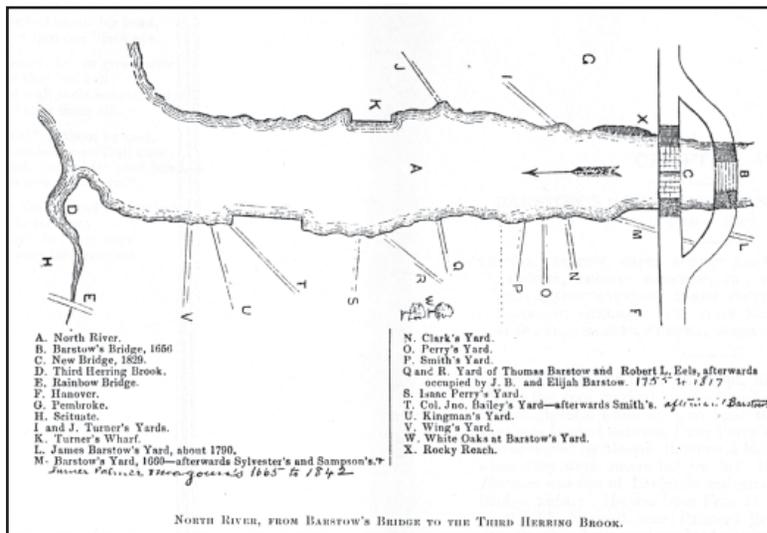
For more information on the history of this area, and shipbuilding on the North River see:

Briggs, L. Vernon. History of Shipbuilding on the North River, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Boston, 1889.

Anticipated Benefits: Preservation of the bridge and associated vistas.

Parties Involved with Task:
(Hanover & Pembroke) Department of Public Works, Board of Selectmen, Police Department, Historical Commission.

Timeframe: Short-range.



Completing, maintaining, improving and improving public access to the Town's inventory of historical resources.

Recommendations in this section include:

- Improving, completing, and maintaining the inventory of historic resources.
- Recommendations for Potential Historic Districts.
- Recording the oral histories of long-time residents.

Documentation

INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

Description of Task: The Massachusetts Historical Commission asks that all Towns maintain an inventory of all historical resources. The Town of Hanover completed an inventory of historical resources in the early 1980's. These resources are now included in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's database known as the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS).

The inventory that accompanies this plan was compiled from two different sources 1) the Historical Society's paper files (many homes have genealogical information, newspaper clippings, or dateboard applications on file in the Stetson House) 2) the MACRIS database (accessible from the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), the MHC website, or the black binders in the Stetson House).

Because the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Hanover Historical Commission should have as complete a record as possible, the inventory should be updated in the following ways:

- 1) A number of homes that have information on file with the Historical Society were not included in the inventory completed in the 1980's. In the inventory attached to this plan, these resources appear with an address, parcel id etc., but do not have an associated MACRIS ID. The Hanover Historical Commission should complete and submit MHC forms for all of these homes (there are 41 homes that fall into this category).
- 2) There are still other homes that have a dateboard issued by the Historical Society, and yet are not listed on MACRIS, and have no information on file at the Stetson House. It may be that some dateboard applications have been moved, or else they have been lost. These houses were found while photographing nearby homes that were a part of this

inventory. It is recommended that volunteers working to update the inventory walk the streets with historical homes, cross check the homes against the inventory, and identify any homes with dateboards (or which are otherwise identified as historical) that are not included on the inventory.

- 3) Most of the forms on file with MHC lack substantive information on the homes. Most of the forms have a completed front, and no information on the reverse side. This information (pertaining to architectural or historical importance of the home) should be filled in for all homes where information is available. For homes where the information is not available, more research should be completed so that these sections may be filled in.
- 4) As the records are updated, the Town's GIS mapping of these historical resources should also be kept current.

Anticipated Benefits: Having a complete inventory, including publicly accessible GIS mapping, will contribute to improved preservation of historical resources because more town residents will be aware of the importance of area homes. As such, this task should be considered one of the primary responsibilities of the Historical Commission. Before houses may be listed individually or as part of a National Register district, the houses' genealogies must be complete. Completing the genealogy of one house can take a number of weeks, and for that reason it is recommended that the Town of Hanover prioritize the order in which house genealogies are to be completed.

Having a complete and updated inventory will contribute to improved preservation of historical resources. For example, use of such preservation tools as Demolition Delay will come as no surprise to property owners if and when all homes to which the bylaw would

INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

apply become a part of a single list, this will hopefully reduce the number of people who buy historic houses with the intent to tear them down for replacement with a newer home. Advancing the existing Town program for installation of dateboards on historical homes, including the date of construction, will also increase public awareness of these resources. Updating and completing the historical resources inventory should be considered the top priority and responsibility of the Historical Commission.

Because the dateboard program is currently a voluntary program (initiated by the homeowner), the Commission should not rely solely on this program in order to update its lists -- historical homes, with or without a dateboard, should be included on the comprehensive inventory compiled by the Historical Commission.

Before a house may be listed on the National Register (individually or as part of a larger Historic District), the house's history must be completed. The Commission may find that much of the research used to update and complete the MACRIS forms will be applicable to the homes history or a National Register application. For this reason, and the reality that completing one house's history may take a number of weeks, the Commission may choose to update the forms in a systematic fashion (starting with one block/ neighborhood and then moving on to another group of homes that share a different geographic area). The Commission might choose to work on the areas they believe to be eligible for listing as a Historic District, or on areas that they believe to be threatened by development or other factors that may be mitigated by improved research, education, and outreach.

While it is recommended that the Commission first focus on adding all relevant resources to the inventory (items 1 and 2 above), when it comes time for updating the records currently on file with MHC, it is recommended that the Commission prioritize their efforts in a way that is most efficient i.e. a systematic approach, so that the work completed for MHC may be applied to additional efforts of the Historical Commission.



It should be noted that while completion of the inventory is the responsibility of the Historical Commission, it is highly recommended that the Commission engage an intern or a consultant who can complete this work. Completion of the inventory will take a massive amount of work, and it is unlikely that the Historical Commission members could reasonably dedicate the number of hours necessary to complete this inventory. The Commission should take responsibility for oversight, but in the interest of time and ensuring the dedicated attention that the task will require, the Commission should seek assistance to complete the work. This expense of this undertaking would be an appropriate use of CPA funds.

Even in the event that a consultant is hired to complete this work, it is recommended that the Commission prioritize the work in order for completion over a period of years to reduce the volume of a single contract and prevent it from becoming too cursory.

Parties Involved with Task: Historical Commission, Historical Society

Timeframe: To be completed in phases over a period of years.

Documentation

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

There are two different kinds of historic districts in Massachusetts, with widely different levels of protection: National Register Districts, and Local Historic Districts.

National Register:

National Register listing places no restrictions or conditions on changes made to the property, unless there is federal or state involvement in the project, and in no way limits the owner's use of the property.¹ National Register listing, therefore, provides very little protection to listed properties. It does, however, offer some benefit:

- A formal recognition of the property's significance
- Potential tax incentives for owners of income-producing property (including rental units)
- Limited protection from state or federally funded, licensed, or assisted projects.

Listing a property on the National Register can be a fairly lengthy process, sometimes taking up to two years. Nominations for National Register listing are typically initiated by the property owner or by the local historical commission, and require no approval by local government. After the community has documented the property, the site is reviewed for eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC). MHC will visit the site or district, study its historical importance, and provide a written assessment. If the MHC determines the property to be an eligible location, the community begins the process of completing a National Register of

Historic Places Nomination Form. MHC will review the Nomination Form for completeness, approve the form, and send it to the National Park Service for consideration.

Local Historic Districts:

Local Historic Districts are established locally, requiring a two-thirds majority Town Meeting vote. They offer a greater level of protection to included properties, and are generally more successful at preventing inappropriate changes. This is accomplished through the creation of a locally appointed Historic District Commission, responsible for the review of proposed changes to exterior architectural features visible from a public way. The Historic District Commission holds a public hearing and determines whether the proposed change is appropriate. Once approved, the property owner is issued a certificate and work may proceed.²

Local Historic Districts are appropriate where Towns recognize both the value and the vulnerability of its architectural heritage.

Many proposed changes are exempt from review. Which features are exempt from review depends on how the bylaw is written and passed by town meeting vote. However, exemptions often include: air conditioning units, storm doors, storm windows, paint color, and temporary structures. In a local historic district there is no review of interior features.

State Register of Historic Places:

Properties within Local Historic Districts and National Register Districts are automatically included in the State Register of Historic

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Places. Properties with preservation restrictions are also included in the State Register. Listing in the State Register:

- Provides limited protection from adverse effects by state-involved projects.
- When available, provides owners of municipal or private non-profit properties opportunity to apply for 50% matching state grants through the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund.

1) *Historic Districts*

The Town of Hanover currently has one Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This District is known as the “Hanover Center Historic District” and was added to the National Register in 1996. It includes the Hanover Center Cemetery, the Congregational Church, Town Hall, the John Curtis Free Library, the Sylvester School, and the 1716 Stetson House.

2) *Individual Properties*

The Town of Hanover currently has one individual property listed on the National Register of Historic Places. That property is the 1716 Stetson House which was added to the National Register in 1979.

For more information on historic district designation, contact either the Hanover Historical Commission or the Massachusetts Historical Commission, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125 (617) 727-8470, <http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcidx.htm>

Hanover currently has one site with a National Historic District designation, the Hanover Center Historic District.” The Historical Commission has considered a number of locations for National Historic District status, and has identified the following as the key areas of historical interest or value:

- a) Luddam’s Ford
- b) Four Corners to Washington Street Bridge
- c) Broadway Water Street to Elm Street

Those parts of Hanover that have high concentrations of historic homes and buildings should also be considered for Historic Districts.

Suggested Individual listings:

- a) Washington Street Bridge
- b) North River Bridge

Projected Cost: Cost will vary based on the proportion of work to be completed by volunteers rather than consultants. The research and documentation necessary to be successful will be substantial, and costs in the range of \$15,000 - \$20,000 would not be unexpected. The work should be carefully scoped ahead of time to reduce costs.

Parties Involved with Task: Historical Commission, Property owners

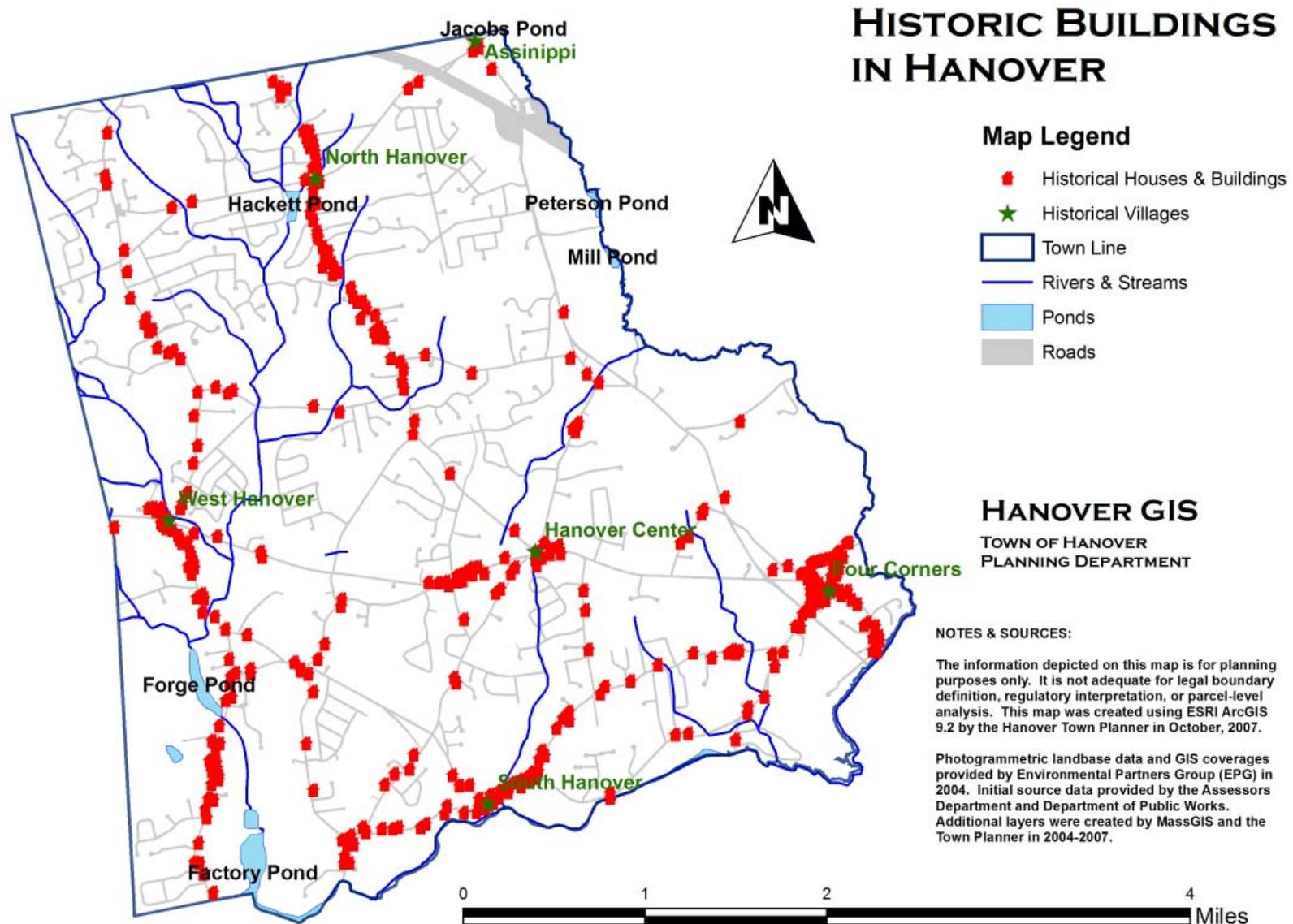
Timeframe for Task Completion: One Short-range; others over ten years.

(Endnotes)

¹ Massachusetts Historical Commission. “Establishing Local Historic Districts.” Boston, March 2007.

² Massachusetts Historical Commission. “There’s a Difference!”

Map: Historic Buildings in Hanover



ORAL HISTORIES

Description: There are a number of residents whose knowledge of Hanover represents an invaluable resource. The Town should act quickly to complete oral histories from the oldest residents of Hanover.

This work should ideally be completed by individuals who have experience with recording oral histories. However, this task also represents an opportunity to engage Hanover High School students as interviewers within the context of a class project. The work is adequately challenging that it is not recommended as a community service project. In fact, if the Town elects to pursue this option, it is recommended that a specific class curriculum module be developed to ensure that the participating students receive proper training in this activity before proceeding with the oral history interviews.

Senior citizens may also be a valuable volunteer pool for carrying out this work.

Some oral histories have already been completed, but are recorded on old tapes which should be updated/transferred.

Anticipated Benefits: Residents may possess unique information, recorded in other place. The Town would benefit from having this history recorded before it is lost.

Projected Cost: The University of California - Los Angeles Oral History Program provides detailed advice regarding equipment selection. According to their research, portable cassette recorders suitable for this work range in price from \$25 - \$150 (low to low-

medium price range) to \$150 - \$750 (medium-high price range). External microphones, which may be necessary for lower quality recorders, can cost from \$60 - \$140. Transcription devices are costly (\$200 - \$750 or more) and it is recommended that transcriptions of the oral histories be completed by the researchers.

Parties Involved with Task:

- Historical Commission
- Historical Society
- Public Schools

Timeframe for Task Completion:

Mid-Range. Previously recorded interviews have yet to be transcribed, which is indicative of the many competing priorities that demand time. In the interest of advancing this work, it may make sense as part of a public outreach initiative to encourage Hanover residents to begin this work with older friends or members of their own families, and to share their results with the Historical Commission.

Regulation and Policy

Introduction

Real estate development represents perhaps the single greatest threat to the preservation of Hanover's historical resources. Leaving aside natural calamities such as floods and fires, development can be expected to be the single most powerful dynamic of physical change in the Town of Hanover. With that said, our nation's legal foundation of property rights combined with the economic forces at work in the region all but guarantees that new development will continue. It is the intent and the responsibility of public entities with regulatory authority to guide that development in ways that enhance rather than threaten the Town's historical resources.

In Fiscal Year 2006 alone, the Building Inspector reported permits issued for new commercial and residential development valued at over \$13 million in the Town of Hanover. This includes new construction, but does not include additions, renovations and other improvements to existing buildings. This new growth, primarily comprised of the assessed values of new real estate development, typically far exceeds public capital investments in any given year, and often represents the most substantial capital investment in the Town on an ongoing basis. It is therefore in the interest of the Town to establish rules and regulations that channel that investment in ways that both acknowledge, respect and, to the extent feasible, restore and maximize the public value associated with historical resources.

This regulatory approach, as it relates to historical resources, can best be achieved through a combination of strategies:

- 1) Identifying historical resources in public documents, and supported by substantial research, to enhance their legal standing as protected assets;

- 2) Regulating, and in some cases prohibiting, actions that affect identified historical resources; and
- 3) Identifying incentives, whether financial or regulatory, to increase the benefits to landowners and developers to put their private assets toward historical resource preservation in a way that, ideally, also advances their own interests.

The framework for land use and development regulation in the Town of Hanover includes several different documents, each with its own legal authority and limitations.

This section begins with two summary tables of existing land use regulation documents in Hanover, with a focus on those elements of existing regulation that relate to historical and/or archaeological preservation. This section is followed by Recommended Actions to enhance regulatory protections for identified and potential historical or archaeological resources, broken down as follows:

- Regulations for potential amendment
- New regulations for potential adoption
- Other policies to support historical preservation
- Non-regulatory actions to support historical preservation

In 2006, the Massachusetts Historical Commission published a valuable resource entitled *Preservation Through Bylaws and Ordinances: Tools and Techniques for Preservation Used by Communities in Massachusetts*. Although it is currently in the process of being updated by the MHC, this publication is the most comprehensive resource available that relates specifically to the historic preservation regulatory options available to communities in Massachusetts.

The MHC publication includes an exhaustive list of local bylaws and ordinances in effect in Massachusetts. As the document emphasizes, however, the list is not comprehensive - nor could it be in a “home rule” state where each of the 351 municipalities in the Commonwealth has a unique regulatory framework. However, the publication includes basic summary information, as well as a list of communities with some variation of the regulation in effect, for the following types of bylaws and ordinances, among others:

- Open space zoning
- Backlot development zoning
- Flexible development zoning
- Overlay zoning
- Archaeological resource preservation
- Village center zoning
- Neighborhood conservation districts
- Demolition delay
- Scenic road bylaws

Detailed recommendations regarding potential policy amendments are beyond the scope of this plan, but it is intended to introduce regulatory concepts that may help to achieve the Town’s historic preservation objectives, and often other policy goals as well.

Upon endorsement of this plan, a resource binder including the MHC publication will be placed on file with the Historical Commission and the Planning Department. This should ensure that valuable information introduced here can be explored in more depth during the subsequent process of drafting and approving an updated Comprehensive Master Plan.

Summary of Existing Land Use Regulation Documents

The framework for land use regulation in the Town of Hanover is included in the following documents and jurisdictions:

REGULATION	SOURCE OF AUTHORITY	IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY	SUMMARY OF SCOPE RELATIVE TO HISTORICAL PRESERVATION
General Bylaws including all amendments to May 2006		Varies (including Police Officer, Building Inspector, Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals)	Includes Sec.6-26 entitled Preservation of Historically Significant Buildings
Zoning Bylaw as amended to the Annual Town Meeting of May, 2006	Mass. Gen. Laws. Ch.40A	Varies (including Building Inspector, Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals)	Generally governs all applications for building permits and "special permits" necessary for some new development. Often involves public hearing prior to issuance of permit.
Subdivision Rules & Regulations with amendments to June 15th, 1998	Mass. Gen. Laws. Ch.41	Planning Board	Governs all creation or modification of new lot lines which may include subdivision of land or "Approval Not Required" plans involving creation of building lots with frontage on existing ways, or minor revisions to existing lot lines. Definitive subdivisions require public hearing prior to issuance of permit.
Rules and Regulations for Town of Hanover Wetlands Protection By-law 6-14 with revisions through January 17, 2007	Mass. Gen. Laws. Ch.131 §40	Conservation Commission	Governs work within protected resource areas and associated setbacks including but not limited to wetlands, vernal pools and riverfront areas.

Summary of Existing Land Use Regulation Documents

REGULATION	SOURCE OF AUTHORITY	IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY	SUMMARY OF SCOPE RELATIVE TO HISTORICAL PRESERVATION
Scenic Roads Act	Mass. Gen. Laws. Ch.40 §15C	Planning Board Tree Warden	Upon designation as a Scenic Road, permits are required for "any repair, maintenance, reconstruction, or paving work done" within the town-owned right-of-way, including: "the cutting or removal of trees, or the tearing down or destruction of stone walls..." There are seven (7) designated Scenic Roads in the Town of Hanover.
Sign Bylaw	Mass. Gen. Laws. Ch.93 and Ch.43B	Building Inspector (acting as the Sign Officer)	Regulation and restriction of billboards, signs and other advertising devices on public ways or on private property within public view of a public way, public park or reservation.
Design Review	Hanover General Bylaw 4-16	Design Review Board	Five-member appointed Board established in 1991 to provide advisory review of proposed site and building designs and plans. The design review board is still active, but its recommendations are advisory only. In order to streamline the permitting process, reduce administrative redundancy and incorporate design review that can result in binding conditions of permit approval, the Town should consider amending the Zoning Bylaw to incorporate design regulation into the Site Plan Review process administered by the Planning Board.

Summary of Existing Land Use Regulation Documents

Notable aspects of the Town's existing regulatory framework relative to historic preservation are as follows:

REGULATION	TITLE	EFFECT	IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY	EFFECTIVENESS
Zoning Bylaw Sec. 5.200	Construction Site Preparation Standard	For approved Site Plans or Definitive Subdivisions, bylaw limits disturbance of construction site to that necessary for and incidental to building foundations, sewage systems, parking areas, drives and other ancillary permitted uses.	Enforcing authority varies based on type of permit (Site Plan or Definitive Subdivision)	Requires preservation of natural topography and vegetative cover "as far as possible and practical." Effectiveness of this provision will rely on clearly defining the limits of work within approved development projects, requiring that the limits of work be staked in the field during the early stages of site work, and field inspection of construction to monitor compliance.
Zoning Bylaw Sec. 10.120	Community Impact Assessment: Site Plan Approval	All new structures in non-residential districts exceeding 8,000 sq. ft. (or expansion of existing uses which exceeds 5,000 sq. ft.) are required to submit a Development Impact Statement. This includes a required Community Impact Statement, with a subset of that review including the ""identification of impacts on significant historic properties, historic districts or areas, or archaeological resources in the vicinity of the proposed development."" *	Site Plan Reviewing Board (Planning Board or Zoning Board of Appeals, depending on permit type)	Required contents of the Development Impact Statement are extremely lengthy. Given the range of impacts it includes - such as traffic, environmental, fiscal and community - it appears likely that the historic impact section may often get short shrift. Revising these requirements to allow the Applicant the opportunity to either complete the complete DIS or participate in a pre-application scoping session with a designee of the Site Plan Reviewing Board may result in less comprehensive impact analyses, but may also result in greater attention to historic and archaeological resources in sensitive locations.

*Planning Board may apply this requirement to projects less than the stated threshold "for any project that it deems will generate significant impacts," or may authorize Limited Site Plan Review for projects less than 2,000 sq. ft. or less than 4,000 sq. ft. of paved areas.

Summary of Existing Land Use Regulation Documents

REGULATION	TITLE	EFFECT	IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY	EFFECTIVENESS
Zoning Bylaw Sec. 5.100	Rate of Development	Limits construction of homes in new subdivisions to 1/5 of approved lots, or ten lots per year, whichever is greater.	Planning Board	Applies exclusively to proposals filed subject to the Subdivision Control Law, and therefore not applicable to other residential development such as 55+ age-restricted housing within the Village Planned Unit Development. This provision also would not apply to Comprehensive Permit applications proposed pursuant to M.G.L. Ch. 40B.
Zoning Bylaw Sec. 6.860(B)(2)	Water Resource Protection District (WRPD): Incentive for smaller (30,000 sf) lots	New single-family homes in the WRPD are required to be on lots a minimum of 60,000 sf. This requirement may be reduced to 30,000 sf where the overall number of lots in the subdivision does not exceed what would otherwise have been allowed, and where the resulting undeveloped land is conserved as a park or open space.	Planning Board	Unknown.
Zoning Bylaw Sec. 6.11.0	Village Planned Unit Development	Intended to encourage and promote mixed-use development. Allowable on lots greater than 25 acres in any zoning district, subject to compliance with bylaw. Residential development within the VPUD is exempt from Sec. 5.100 Rate of Development bylaw.	Planning Board	Required dedication of at least 20% of total parcel area as common open space. However, this may include wetlands, floodplains and landscaped areas. Unlikely to result in substantial land protection that would not otherwise have occurred. Project review criteria does not reference historical or archaeological resources (although same may be reviewed through DIR requirement for Site Plan Approval).

Regulation and Policy: Recommended Actions

This section offers Recommended Actions to enhance regulatory protections for identified and potential historical or archaeological resources, broken down as follows:

- Regulations for potential amendment
- New regulations for potential adoption
- Other policies to support historical preservation
- Non-regulatory actions to support historical preservation

In the course of preparing this plan, many potential regulatory amendments or enhancements were reviewed for their applicability in Hanover. The recommendations included in this section highlight those actions that were determined to be most relevant, both within the context of historical preservation and the Town's broader planning objectives.

REGULATIONS FOR POTENTIAL AMENDMENT

~ Revise Village Planned Unit Development bylaw (Sec. 6.11.0) to enhance quality of open space resulting from development. The calculation of required open space within the current VPUD bylaw allows for inclusion of wetlands, floodplains and landscaped areas. This is unlikely to result in substantial land protection that would not otherwise have occurred due to wetlands protection regulations. In order to ensure protection of land that is not otherwise protected, the Town should amend the VPUD bylaw to exclude land that is protected by wetlands regulations from the calculation of required open space. In order to preserve the viability of the bylaw, this amendment may be accompanied by a reduction in the required percentage of open space.

~ Revise Retreat Lot bylaw (Zoning Sec. 6.030) to require that frontage land remaining upon development is protected as open space through permanent conservation restriction or thirty year deed restriction. Although the bylaw requires that the frontage land be left undeveloped, the legal protections for such land will be uncertain in the absence of a recorded deed restriction.

~ Adopt Scenic Roads Bylaw to formalize application and review process. The existing review process for work within the layout of a designated Scenic Road is conducted by the Planning Board and often includes consultation with the Tree Warden. However, the Town has not adopted regulations nor created a standardized application form for this permitting process. We recommend formalizing the process somewhat in order to improve the predictability of the process for applicants and the general public. This could also be useful in ensuring that other municipal departments are aware of the Scenic Roads Act and the local streets that are entitled to its protections. Within these regulations, we recommend that the Town authorize the imposition of fines for unauthorized work within a Scenic Road layout. Since the maximum allowable fine is limited to \$300, which is only a minor deterrent, the policy could be drafted such that each day of non-compliance is counted as a different violation to ensure that the potential fine serves as a substantial disincentive to non-compliance.

Regulation and Policy: Recommended Actions

~ The Demolition Delay bylaw applies to all “Significant Buildings,” defined in the bylaw as follows:

“Significant Building - A building determined by the Commission or its designee to be significant based on any of the following criteria:

- The Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or is eligible for listing.
- The Building is importantly associated with one or more historic persons or events, or with the broad architectural, cultural, political, economic or social history of the Town or Commonwealth.
- The Building is historically or architecturally important (in terms of period, style, method of building construction or association with a recognized architect or builder) either by itself or in the context of a group of buildings.”

We recommend amending the General Bylaw Sec.6-26 entitled Preservation of Historically Significant Buildings (also referred to as the “Demolition Delay” bylaw) to reference the historical resources inventory included in Appendix A. This amendment would clarify which buildings are subject to the bylaw, and may improve compliance with its provisions. In order to preserve the regulatory authority of the Historical Commission, the amendment could include language to allow for application of the bylaw to buildings not included on the inventory. It is also recommended that barns and outbuildings are included for protection, since their loss may in some instances erode the historical character of a property or neighborhood.

~ Revise the Sign Bylaw to improve regulation of signage for commercial properties. The existing built environment along substantial lengths of Route 53, a major thoroughfare in Hanover, does not reflect the visual quality and character of the Town’s historical buildings. Commercial “strip” development, parking lots located adjacent to the roadway with little if any screening, large or gaudy signage and light pollution from exterior lighting represent existing departures from the Town’s historical design strengths. New commercial development on the Route 53 corridor is both inevitable due to zoning allowances and market forces, but it is also desirable to sustain the Town’s tax base and services, and in fact is central to the Town’s economic development objectives. However, the Town recognizes that improved regulation of the scale, site design and architectural quality of this new development will be necessary to ensure that new development along the corridor embodies what is great about Hanover’s built environment, rather than those aspects of the corridor today that lack aesthetic care and attention to detail. Revisions of the Sign Bylaw should consider both reducing the size of allowable signage (current standard is lesser of 250 sf or 10% of the area of the wall or façade upon which it’s located), and potential regulation of signage design and method of lighting.

Regulation and Policy: Recommended Actions

NEW REGULATIONS FOR POTENTIAL ADOPTION

~ Adopt a cluster subdivision bylaw including both substantial flexibility in dimensional standards, and stringent requirements regarding the natural value and conservation restriction of resulting open space. As an incentive for this form of development, consider exempting proposed cluster subdivisions that meet the required performance standards from the existing Rate of Development Bylaw (Sec. 5.100).

~ Adopt an archaeological resource preservation bylaw applicable through overlay zoning to land identified as having potential archaeological resources. A stand alone bylaw would ensure greater attention to archaeological resource protection than the existing provision in Sec. 10.120 of the zoning bylaws, which calls for an archaeological assessment as one aspect of a very broadly scoped impact statement. For permitted development, ensure archaeological excavation early in site development process with immediate stop work order upon identification of significant archaeological resources. Designation of an overlay district with defensible boundaries will require retaining a specialist with relevant experience identifying sites that have a reasonable probability of including Native American archaeological resources. The Town should explore this concept further with the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

OTHER POLICIES TO SUPPORT HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

~ A Local Option Property Tax Assessment was reviewed as one potential local policy to advance historical preservation. According to the MHC publication *Preservation through Bylaws and Ordinances*, the state Legislature in 1996 “passed legislation which allows... towns to adopt a... bylaw known as the Local Option Property Tax Assessment” in order to “provide a tax savings to historic property homeowners that rehabilitate their property according to appropriate historic standards” (pg. 41). The MHC document indicates that Bedford, Chelmsford, Foxborough, Ludlow and Wellfleet have all taken advantage of this program. However, additional research suggests that the statute, in its current form, does not provide a practical benefit. Therefore this policy is not recommended in Hanover. However, the Town should continue to monitor legislative changes that may increase the practical benefit of a local property tax option to create an incentive for restoration of historical buildings.

~ Beginning in January 2005 Massachusetts began offering a state income tax credit of up to 20% for eligible, income-producing historic properties. Massachusetts has placed a \$10 million annual cap on the program. The state program is scheduled to end in December of 2009. Owners of income-producing properties listed on the National Register may also be eligible for federal tax credits to offset the cost of substantial rehabilitation. It is not clear how many properties in Hanover, if any, may be eligible for this tax credit. However, the Planning Department and the Historical Commission should maintain information regarding this program in the event that a landowner approaches Town Hall with an idea for commercial use of existing properties on the historical resources inventory.

Regulation and Policy: Recommended Actions

NON-REGULATORY ACTIONS TO SUPPORT HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

~ The MHC publication describes a Neighborhood Conservation District in use in the City of Cambridge, but nowhere else in Massachusetts. Preliminary research suggests that a similar approach may make sense in developed neighborhoods with a substantial concentration of historical buildings. The Massachusetts Historical Commission is increasingly advocating for this approach as an alternative to zoning or a state or local historic district designation.

NON-REGULATORY ACTIONS TO SUPPORT HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

Citizens, landowners and developers often approach Town Hall during the early stages of site development. As such, municipal officials can serve as a resource to guide that future development in positive directions. This informal advice can supplement the Town's regulatory authority and have an effect on private investment.

~ Prepare pattern book of historical building "forms." Towns that adopt design guidelines for new development often look to historical development patterns and architecture as a guide. In the event that design guidelines are considered for existing zoning overlay districts, or for new planning initiatives in the future, the Town would benefit from examining the design features of many of the properties included in the historical resources inventory in Appendix A.

~ Massachusetts Heritage Landscapes Inventory Program. The state Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) manages a relatively new Heritage Landscape Inventory Program intended to "identify and document those heritage landscapes of our Commonwealth that are vital to the history, character, and quality of life of our communities." This program is described in detail in a May 2004 DCR publication entitled *Reading the Land: A Guide to Identification and Protection*. The central element of the program is a detailed inventory of an identified location that is not currently protected through a conservation restriction. The inventory includes information regarding boundaries; overall context and character; unifying features; arrangement of features; natural and vegetative features; and buildings and structures. Participation in this program would rely on a substantial investment of time from local officials and volunteers, as well as support from DCR to advance the work beyond the preliminary phases. The advantages and costs of this program should be examined in more detail within the ongoing update of the Hanover Open Space and Recreation Plan, and the Comprehensive Master Plan.

~ The Planning Department, Zoning Board of Appeals and other permit-granting authorities, including the Board of Selectmen's review of site eligibility applications for Comprehensive Permits, should ensure that the Historical Commission is included on distribution list for notice of proposed permit applications. This will help to ensure that potential impacts to historical and/or archaeological resources are identified early in the review process.

Education and Outreach

Current Status

Education is perhaps the most important tool for historical preservation. Because the majority of Hanover residents are no longer life-long residents, the educational and outreach initiatives should be expanded beyond what is currently restricted to the third-grade curriculum.

As part of the third grade curriculum, all Hanover public school students learn about the Town's history. This includes classroom work as well as class field trips around town.

The Hanover Mariner currently publishes an article each month, written by Barbara Barker, on the history of Hanover. These articles can be found in the Focus on History section of the Town of Hanover's website.

It is particularly important that the history of Hanover reach the people making important land-use and historical preservation decisions: such as developers and private landowners.

The recommendations in this section focus on expanding the education and outreach efforts currently underway, and include:

- Scenic and historical roads and vistas
- Trail maps
- Mass mailings
- Partnership with the Hanover Public Schools
- Web presence
- Publication of tax incentives for rehabilitation
- Preservation awards
- Training
- Annual Volunteer Fair

DESIGNATION OF AND VISIBILITY FOR SCENIC AND HISTORICAL ROADS AND VISTAS

Description of Task: The Town currently has seven streets that have been designated as “scenic roads.” They are: Whiting Street, Main Street, Washington Street, Broadway, Center Street, Silver Street, and Union Street. The Town, acting through the Historical Commission and the Tree Warden, has additional oversight over the removal or disruption of trees and stone walls along the road.

The Hanover DPW has generally good oversight over stone walls due to the requirement that all driveways obtain a permit from DPW prior to construction. However, DPW staff indicated that the public is generally unaware of the Scenic Roads designation, and of the resulting restrictions. Violations may occur from time to time due to lack of familiarity with the application and permit requirements. To increase awareness of the presence of Scenic Roads in Hanover, the Town should consider modifying street signage on Scenic Roads, such as with a special seal, to clearly identify them as such.

The Town may also consider adding signage marking historical roads, and places whose names or use levels have changes. Depending on location and levels of foot traffic signage may be relatively simple or more involved: with area photographs, historical information, map, or recommended sites/destinations within walking/biking distance.

The Town may also consider adding more Scenic Roads. Streets with high concentrations of historical homes, or scenic vistas are good places to start. Our preliminary research indicates that all or a portion of the following roads may be suitable for designation as Scenic Roads: King Street; Hanover Street; Circuit Street; School Street; Winter Street; Cedar Street; Pleasant Street; Webster Street; Elm Street; and Water Street. Consult the inventory, or map of historical resources for information.



Sylvester's Field

Anticipated Benefits: Public awareness of these roads may help the Town enforce the preservation of Scenic Roads.

Estimated Costs: Designation of additional Scenic Roads will increase the number of permit filings, public hearings, decisions etc. These staff and administrative burdens should be reviewed to ensure that the Planning Department's capacity is not overwhelmed.

Parties Involved with Task: DPW will need to be involved early and often, and will need to authorize the installation of any new street signs. The Police Chief and the Fire Chief must also be included in early discussions, as they will need to approve any changes to ensure that street name visibility for emergency responders is not impaired.

Education and Outreach

MASS MAILINGS

Description: Using the Town's GIS system to identify appropriate addresses, the Town or Historical Commission may initiate mass mailings to the owners of identified historic properties and abutters to designated Scenic Roads.

Anticipated Benefits: Through these mass mailings, residents can be kept aware of restrictions that may apply (for example abutters to designated Scenic Roads will be aware that they are an abutter, and will be informed of what that entails). This will help the Town enforce the historical preservation methods already in place.

Projected Cost: Bulk rate postage

Parties Involved with Task:

Planning Department
Historical Commission

Timeframe for Task Completion:

Short-range creation of system for efficient printing of Town-wide mailing labels and mailing labels for sub-sets of citizens relevant to this work (such as owners of properties listed on the Historical Resources Inventory, or abutters to designated Scenic Roads). Once system is in place, may be used on an ongoing basis as needed, or on a periodic annual or biannual basis.

TRAIL MAP

Description of Task: The Town has a number of historical buildings and landmarks, open space, and scenic roads that are valuable resources. The Historical Commission should create a trail map that includes all of these features, and connects them in a walkable manner. The Historical Commission should consider working with the Conservation Commission and other interested parties to create a map that ties historical landscapes to the historical villages and structures.

Possible Items for Inclusion:

- a) Designated Scenic Roads
- b) Historical Town areas such as:
 - Mann's Corner
 - Dog Corner
 - Birch Bottom Road
 - Mills
 - Forges
 - Shipyards
- c) Schools
- d) Churches
 - Baptist Church
- e) Homes/dwellings
 - Josselyn House School marker too low
- f) Fire stations
 - Firestation/museum in South Hanover
- a) Farms
- b) Bridges
 - Bridge – Barstow's Shipyard, Washington Street
 - Luddam's Ford Bridge

Anticipated Benefits: Such a trail and its accompanying map will help residents to appreciate and experience some of Hanover's many assets, and may encourage the public to support the preservation of such features in the future.

Projected Cost: Not available

Parties Involved with the Task

- Planning Department
- Conservation Commission
- Open Space Committee
- Historical Commission
- Historical Society

Timeframe for Task Completion:

Short-range, ideally to be coordinated with mapping that will be completed for the update of the Town's Comprehensive Master Plan in 2008.

Education and Outreach

BUILD ON EXISTING PARTNERSHIP WITH HANOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Description of Task: The Historical Commission should consider partnering with the Hanover Public Schools to find students interested in assisting with research, cataloguing, grant writing, etc. The Historical Commission should create an internship on a semester basis for students interested in history.

Projected Cost: Staff time.

Parties Involved with Task:

Historical Commission
Hanover Public Schools
Historical Society

There are currently individual efforts to incorporate Town history into the schools' history curricula, through lectures and periodic field trips. Such efforts should be formalized/ institutionalized by the Historical Commission and the Public Schools to ensure that Hanover's history continues to be taught in the schools.

Timeframe for Task Completion: Short-range and Ongoing.

The Historical Society may consider encouraging students to participate in National History Day, a nationwide competition that starts at the local level and culminates with a national competition. Scholarships and monetary prizes are available to top papers at the National level. The Historical Society may consider offering scholarships to Hanover Students who participate.

<http://www.nationalhistoryday.org/>

The Historical Society may partner with/ support the drama club in staging historical dramas.

Anticipated Benefits: Students will benefit from learning their Town's history, and may become interested enough to volunteer or intern with the Historical Commission or Historical Society, furthering the preservation efforts of the Town.

ENHANCE HISTORICAL COMMISSION WEB PRESENCE THROUGH TOWN OF HANOVER WEBSITE

Description of Task: The Historical Commission should increase their web presence through the Town of Hanover website. The Historical Commission currently has a link on the Town's website, but there is very little information available. The Historical Commission may consider working together with the Historical Society to make pictures and documents (or an inventory of documents) available on line. They may also consider listing Historical properties owned by the Historical Society, properties saved by CPA funds, museums and landmarks, the role of demolition delay etc.

Anticipated Benefits: Residents will benefit from a greater awareness of the historical resources available to them. Public awareness of the historical resources present in the Town of Hanover may improve preservation efforts.

Projected Cost: Staff time for initial set-up and ongoing maintenance.

Parties Involved with Task:

- Planning Department
- Historical Commission
- Potential volunteer / intern

Timeframe for Task Completion: Short-range.

Background Funding opportunities (grants, tax incentives etc.) available to owners of historical properties should be updated on a

Education and Outreach

PUBLICIZE TO PRIVATE LANDOWNERS TAX INCENTIVES OR OTHER BENEFITS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

regular basis so that residents can easily access all of the resources available to them. The following should be included:

Description of Task: Assemble guide for mailing to all owners of properties included in the inventory in this plan informing them of all requirements and opportunities associated with that listing. Enhance landowners' understanding of regulatory requirements, and bring greater attention to the benefits they may be eligible for by investing in historic restoration.

- Requirements:
 - o Demolition delay bylaw
- Opportunities:
 - o Historic tax credits – state or federal
 - o Placement of conservation restrictions on land
 - o Designation of land for Ch. 61, 61A, 61B protection
 - o Funding opportunities (grants, tax incentives etc.) should be updated on a regular basis so that residents can easily access all of the resources available to them.

Anticipated Benefits: Increased awareness of the benefits available may increase the likelihood that residents will choose to rehabilitate a building rather than redevelop the site.

Projected Cost: Mailing (394 properties x \$0.41 = \$161.54)
Staff time

Projected Cost:

Postage (non-bulk rate estimated at ~\$165 per mailing)
Envelopes, printing etc.
Staff time

Parties Involved with Task:

Historical Commission
Planning Department

AWARDS

Description of Task: Some towns give out annual awards to property owners who have demonstrated a commitment to preserving the community's heritage.

Anticipated Benefits: This public recognition serves to increase awareness, and encourage citizens to help preserve the historical resources of the Town.

Projected Cost: Not available.

Parties Involved with Task:

Historical Commission

Timeframe for Task Completion:

Mid-range due to higher priorities for short-range tasks.

Education and Outreach

TRAINING

Description of Task:

Historical Commission members should receive training to help them better understand the preservation tools available to them/ the Town. One opportunity for such training would be the University of Massachusetts Citizen Planner Training Collaborative (CPTC) offered through the UMass Cooperative Extension, which offers a series of regional workshops on land use and planning, in addition to annual conferences. CPTC events are relatively inexpensive to attend.

Anticipated Benefits:

Board members would be better equipped to handle historical preservation questions/ issues as they arise. They would also be in contact with other boards dealing with similar issues, and would gain exposure to new preservation tools as they are introduced. Participation in CPTC workshops may entitle Hanover to credit under the MIA Rewards Program towards Public Officials Liability insurance.

The Town also may earn Commonwealth Capital credits when board members participate in CPTC training.

Projected Cost: CPTC workshops are typically \$25 per person, although the costs for attendance at conferences will vary

Parties Involved with Task:

Historical Commission

Timeframe for Task Completion:

Short-range, and ongoing

ANNUAL VOLUNTEER FAIR

Description of Task: The Town should consider organizing an Annual Volunteer Fair day, the timing of which could be coordinated with the Annual Town Meeting to improve public visibility (for example, the Saturday after Town Meeting). The event could be advertised at Town Meeting, and would serve to increase awareness of preservation and conservation issues. Volunteer activities may be varied, and might include trail maintenance, river clean-up, clean-up along scenic roads etc.

Anticipated Benefits: A Town wide volunteer day would provide a surplus of volunteers to help on large-scale projects. It may also serve to increase public awareness of the efforts going on in town, and increase people's willingness to support it.

Projected Cost: Staff time.

Parties Involved with Task:

- Board of Selectmen
- Planning Board
- Historical Commission
- Conservation Commission
- Community Preservation Committee

Proposed Timeline for Completion:

Short-range to Mid-range.

Prioritized Preservation Actions

The accompanying spreadsheet includes summary data for each of the recommended actions included in this plan. For each action, the spreadsheet identifies the timeframe for completion, lead and supporting parties, estimated budget, and potential source(s) of funding.

Hanover Historic Preservation Plan - Preservation Actions

Category	Task	Page Number in Preservation Plan	Timeframe (Short-Range= 1-3 years; Mid-Range = 4-6 years; Long-Range = 7 to 10 years)	One Time Task (with updates) OR Ongoing?	Parties Involved													Projected Cost-Financial	Projected Cost-Other	Total Projected Costs by Phase					
					Historical Commission	Planning Board / Planning Department	Department of Public Works	Historical Society	Community Preservation Committee	Conservation Commission	Hanover Public Schools	Public Library	Town Administrator / Board of Selectmen	Town Clerk	Hanover Police Department	Hanover Fire Department	Volunteer / Intern			Property Owners Consultant	Short Range	Mid Range	Long Range	CPA Funds	
General	Grants / Funding	14	Short-Range	Ongoing	x	x			x									\$20,000	Staff time	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Workstation	15	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)	x			x				x	x					\$1,100	Staff time	\$ 1,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Funding / Fees (Cemeteries etc.)	16	Mid-Range	Ongoing									x						Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Physical Preservation	Comprehensive Mapping of Cemeteries	40	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)	x		x	x										10,000	Staff time	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Monitor Retaining Wall at Union Cemetery, Repoint if Necessary	24	Mid-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Resetting of Headstones	40	Short-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Repair of Slate Markers	23, 34	Short-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Cleaning Headstones	41	Short-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Address Biological Growth	41	Short-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Repair Broken Headstones	42	Short-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Repointing of Tombs	23, 24	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Address Volunteer Growth	19, 28, 37	Short-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Address Erosion at Tombs and Markers	22, 24, 32	Short-Range	Ongoing			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Replace Missing Tomb Doors	23, 33	Mid-Range	One time action (with updates)			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Repair / Repointing of Perimeter Retaining Wall Hanover Center Cemetery	34	Mid-Range	One time action (with updates)			x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Photograph Enclosures	44-45	N/A	Ongoing				x	x		x						\$25.09- \$79.86 pkg of 10		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Acid-Free Boxes for Photograph Storage	44-45	Short-Range	Ongoing				x	x		x						10+ \$7.75 a piece		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Map Drawers	46	Short-Range to Mid-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									\$700		Staff time	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Lignin-Free Tubes	46	Short-Range to Mid-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									\$55/2		Staff time	\$ 55	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Roll-Storage Boxes	46	Short-Range to Mid-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									\$25.00- \$30.00		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Acid-Free Unbuffered Tissue	46	Short-Range to Mid-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									\$17/100 sheets		Staff time	\$ 17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Archival Rare Book Storage Boxes	47	Short-Range	Ongoing				x									\$7.65-\$17.19 pkg of 5		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Cleaning / Preservation Work on Samplers	48	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									N/A		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Appraisals	48	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									N/A		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Mounting Textiles	48	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									N/A		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Window shades on Stetson House	48	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)				x									\$4,100 to \$5,055		Staff time	\$4,100 to \$5,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	North River Bridge Preservation	50	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)	x		x					x		x					Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Documentation	Inventory of Historical Buildings	52-53	Short-Range	Ongoing	x			x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	National Historic Districts Application	54-55	Short-Range to Over Ten Years	One time action / Ongoing	x												\$15,000 to \$20,000		Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Oral Histories	57	Mid-Range	One time action / Ongoing	x			x			x						\$285 to \$1,640		Staff time	\$ -	\$285 to \$1,640	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Regulation & Policy	Revise Village Planned Unit Development Bylaw	64	Mid-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Revise Retreat Lot Bylaw	64	Mid-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Adopt Scenic Roads Bylaw	64	Short-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Amend Demolition Delay Bylaw	65	Mid-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Revise Sign Bylaw	65	Short-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Adopt Cluster Subdivision Bylaw	66	Short-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Adopt Archaeological Resource Preservation Bylaw	66	Long-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Investigate Local Option Property Tax Assessment	66	Mid-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Tax-credit for Income-Producing Properties	66	Long-Range	One time action	x		x												Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Neighborhood Conservation District	67	Long-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Prepare Design Pattern Book of Historical Building Forms	67	Mid-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Massachusetts Heritage Landscapes Inventory Program	67	Mid-Range	One time action (with updates)				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Ensure Historical Commission is on Distribution List for Notice of Proposed Permit Applications	67	Short-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Outreach and Advocacy	Designation of & Visibility for Scenic & Historical Roads and Vistas	69	Mid-Range	One time action				x											Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Mass Mailings	70	Short-Range	Ongoing	x	x											Bulk Rate Postage		Staff time	Bulk Rate Postage	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Trail Map	71	Short-Range	One time action (with updates)	x	x		x		x							N/A		Staff time	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Build on Existing Partnership with Hanover Public Schools	72	Short-Range	Ongoing	x			x			x								Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Enhance Historical Commission Web Presence	73	Short-Range	Ongoing	x	x													Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Publicize to Private Landowners Tax Incentives or Other Benefits that may Result from the Preservation of Historic Resources	74	Mid-Range	Ongoing	x	x											\$165/ mailing plus envelopes and printing		Staff time	\$ -	\$165/ mailing plus envelopes and printing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Awards	75	Mid-Range	Ongoing	x												N/A		Staff time	\$ -	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Training	76	Short-Range	Ongoing	x												\$25/Conference		Staff time	\$25/Conference	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Annual Volunteer Fair	77	Short-Range to Mid-Range	Ongoing	x	x			x	x			x						Staff time	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

Cemeteries & Burial Grounds¹

Informational Resources

Association of Gravestone Studies [AGS]
278 Main Street, Suite 207
Greenfield, MA 01301
[413] 772-0836
[\[www.gravestonestudies.org\]](http://www.gravestonestudies.org)

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works
[AIC]
1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301
Washington, DC 20006
[202] 452-9545
[\[www.aic-faic.org\]](http://www.aic-faic.org)

Association for Preservation Technology International [APT]
P.O. Box 8178,
Fredericksburg, VA 22404
[703] 373-1621
[\[www.apti.org\]](http://www.apti.org)

National Museum of Funeral History
415 Barren Springs Drive
Houston, TX 77090
[281] 876-3063
[\[www.mmfh.org\]](http://www.mmfh.org)

National Park Service
Monument Research and Preservation Program
200 Chestnut Street, 3rd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106
[215] 597-5824

National Park Service
Preservation Assistance Division
Technical Preservation Services Branch
P.O. Box 37127
Washington DC 20013
[202] 343-9578

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
[202] 673-4296
Northeast Office
7 Fanueil Hall Marketplace, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02109
[617] 523-0885
[\[www.nthp.org\]](http://www.nthp.org)

Save Outdoor Sculpture
Heritage Preservation
1730 K Street, NW, Suite 566
Washington, DC 20006
[888] 767-7285
[\[www.heritagepreservation.org/PROGRAMS/SOS/aboutsos\]](http://www.heritagepreservation.org/PROGRAMS/SOS/aboutsos)

Resources

Partners for Sacred Places
1700 Sansom Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
[215] 567-3234

Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation
c/o Sherda Williams, Membership Coordinator
2740 Redick Ave.
Omaha, NE 68102
[\[www.ahlp.org\]](http://www.ahlp.org)

American Society of Landscape Architects
636 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
[202]898-2444
[\[www.asla.org\]](http://www.asla.org)

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management
251 Causeway Street, Suite 600-700
Boston, MA 02114-2104
[617] 626-1250
[\[www.state.ma.us/dem\]](http://www.state.ma.us/dem)

Massachusetts Historical Commission [State Historic Preservation
Office]
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125
[617] 727-8470
[\[www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc\]](http://www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc)

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
Northwestern State University of Louisiana
645 College Avenue
Natchitoches, LA 71457
[318] 357-6464
[\[www.ncptt.nps.gov\]](http://www.ncptt.nps.gov)

Education Programs

The GraveNet Project [EduTel Communications, Inc.] gives K-12 students an opportunity to investigate community history, geology, etc., through cemeteries by providing lesson plans and other resources. [\[www.edutel.org/gravenet\]](http://www.edutel.org/gravenet)

Grant Assistance

Foundation Center 79 Fifth Avenue,
New York, NY 10003
[212] 620-4230

Grantsmanship Center
1125 W. Sixth Street, 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90015
[213] 482-9860

Potential Funding Sources

Historic Landscape Preservation Grant Program, Heritage Tree Care Grant Program, and MASS Releaf Grant Program
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management
251 Causeway Street, Suite 600-700
Boston, MA 02114-2104
[617] 626-2104
[\[state.ma.us/dem/grants\]](http://state.ma.us/dem/grants)

Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd,
Boston, MA 02125
[617] 727-8470
[\[state.ma.us/sec/mhc/mhcmppf/mppfidx\]](http://state.ma.us/sec/mhc/mhcmppf/mppfidx)

Grant Program
Massachusetts Cultural Council
120 Boylston Street, 2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02116
[617] 727-0044
[\[massculturalcouncil.org/grant/index\]](http://massculturalcouncil.org/grant/index)

Getty Grant Program
401 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000
Santa Monica, CA 90401

Institute of Museum Services [IMS]
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
[202]786-0536

National Endowment for the Arts [NEA]
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
[202] 682-5400

National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH]
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
[202] 786-0438

Save America's Treasures
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW,
Washington, DC 20036
[202] 588-6215
[\[fiona Lawless@nthp.org\]](mailto:fiona Lawless@nthp.org)

Resources

Document Preservation²

Funding Resources

Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (MBLC)
98 North Washington Street, Suite 401
Boston, MA 02214
[617] 725-1860
[\[gregor.trinkaus-randall@state.ma.us\]](mailto:gregor.trinkaus-randall@state.ma.us)
[\[http://mblc.state.ma.us\]](http://mblc.state.ma.us)

Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) Grants
Funding for preservation including surveys, microfilming, and conservation treatment. Eligibility has been extended to include all types of libraries that belong to regional networks.

Massachusetts Cultural Council (MCC)
10 St. James Ave., 3rd Floor
Boston, MA 02116-3803
[617] 727-3668
[800] 232-0960 Toll Free (in MA only)
[617] 727-0044 fax
[617] 338-9153 TTY
[\[web@art.state.ma.us\]](mailto:web@art.state.ma.us)
[\[www.massculturalcouncil.org\]](http://www.massculturalcouncil.org)

MCC offers a variety of grant programs to promote excellence, access, education, and diversity in the arts, humanities, and interpretive sciences.

Visit Massachusetts Cultural Council's Web site or contact MCC for program guidelines, applications, and current deadlines.

Archival Product Suppliers

Archival Products
PO Box 1413
1801 Thompson Avenue
Des Moines IA 50305-1413
Toll free phone: [800] 526-5640
Phone: [515] 262-3191
Toll free fax: [888] 220-2397
Fax: [515] 263-9795
Email: info@archival.com
[\[www.archival.com\]](http://www.archival.com)

Conservation Resources International
5532 Port Royal Road
Springfield VA 22151
Toll free phone: [800] 634-6932
Phone: [703] 321-7730
Fax: [703] 321-0629
Email: sales@conservationresources.com
[\[www.conservationresources.com\]](http://www.conservationresources.com)

Gaylord Brothers
Box 4901
Syracuse NY 13221-4901
Toll free phone: [800] 448-6160
Toll free fax: [800] 272-3412
[\[www.gaylord.com\]](http://www.gaylord.com)

Hollinger Corporation

PO Box 8360
9401 Northeast Drive
Fredericksburg VA 22404
Toll free phone: [800] 634-0491
Phone: [540] 898-7300
Toll free fax: [800] 947-8814
Email: hollingercorp@erols.com
[\[www.hollingercorp.com\]](http://www.hollingercorp.com)

Talas

20 West 20th Street, 5th Floor
New York NY 10011
Phone: [212] 219-0770
Fax: [212] 219-0735
Email: info@talasonline.com
[\[www.talasonline.com\]](http://www.talasonline.com)

University Products

PO Box 101
517 Main Street
Holyoke MA 01841
Toll free phone: [800] 336-1912
Toll free fax: [800] 532-9281
Email: custserv@universityproducts.com
[\[www.universityproducts.com\]](http://www.universityproducts.com)

Informational Resources

American Association for State and Local History
[\[www.aaslh.org\]](http://www.aaslh.org)

Northeast Document Conservation Center
<http://www.nedcc.org/resources/introduction.php>

Resources

Historic Landscapes³

General Landscape Preservation Information

Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation
www.ahlp.org

American Farmland Trust
202.331.7300 * www.farmland.org

American Society of Landscape Architects
202.331.7300 * www.asla.org

Catalog of Landscape Records in the US at the Mertz Library
718.817.8604 * www.nybg.org

Library of American Landscape History
413.549.4860 * www.lalh.org

National Park Service – National Register of Historic Places
202.354.2213 * www.cr.nps.gov/nr/

National Park Service – Historic Landscape Initiative
202.354.2257 * www.cr.nps.gov/hli/

National Trust for Historic Preservation
202.673.4000 or 627.523.0885 * www.nthp.org

Scenic America
202.833.4300 * www.scenic.org

The Nature Conservancy
617.423.2545 * www.tnc.org

Trust for Public Land
617.367.6200 * www.tpl.org

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
[617] 566-1689
www.nps.gov/oclp

Historic American Landscape Survey
[202] 354-2116
www.nps.gov/hdp/

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation maintains an extensive list of granting agencies and programs
[202] 606-8503
www.achp.gov/funding.html

Massachusetts Resources for Landscape Preservation

Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies
671.524.1718 * www.icls.harvard.edu

Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions
617.489.3930 * www.maccweb.org/home.html

Massachusetts Audubon Society
781.259.9500 * www.massaudubon.org

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
617.626.1250 * www.mass.gov/dcr/

Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources
617.626.1700 * www.mass.gov/dfa/

Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
617.626.1000 * www.state.ma.us/envir/

Massachusetts Historical Commission
617.727.8470 * www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc/mhcidx.htm

Massachusetts Land Trust Coalition
978.897.0739 * www.massland.org

New England Small Farm Institute
413.323.4531 * www.smallfarm.org

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
617.232.4073 * www.nps.gov/frla/oclp.htm

PRESERVATION Mass
617.723.3383 * www.preservationmass.org

The Trustees of Reservations
978.921.1944 * www.thetrustees.org

Funding

A database of all federal grants may be found at
www.grants.gov/Index

The Foundation Center offers technical assistance to those seeking
funding sources
[212] 620-4230
<http://fdncenter.org>

Specific grant opportunities include:

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
[617] 626-1250
www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/histland/histland.htm

Massachusetts Historical Commission
[617] 727-8470
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities
[413] 584-8440
www.mfh.org/grants/index.htm

National Trust for Historic Preservation
[617] 523-0885
www.nationaltrust.org/help/funding.html

Resources

Transportation Enhancements

[888] 388-NTEC

www.enhancements.or/TE_basics.asp

Save America's Treasures

[877] 873-2782

www.saveameericatreasures.org/funding.htm

Getty Conservation Institute

[310] 440-7325

www.getty.edu/grants/conservation

Bridges

The Historic Bridge Foundation was founded in 1998 to advocate for the preservation of historic bridges. The organization serves as a clearinghouse for information on the preservation of endangered bridges, provides assistance with National Register listing and grant applications for preservation projects. The organization also consults with public officials, and develops educational programs to promote awareness of historic bridges.

<http://www.historicbridgefoundation.com/>

(Endnotes)

¹ Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, *Preservation Guidelines for Municipally Owned Historic Burial Grounds and Cemeteries*, (Historic Cemeteries Preservation Initiative, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, 2002) pp70-71.

² Northeast Document Conservation Center: <http://www.nedcc.org/resources/introduction.php>

³ Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, "Terra Firma: Putting Historic Landscape Preservation on Solid Ground." (Historic Landscape Preservation Initiative, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, 2005).

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
001			House		Assinippi Ave			1		1716 (1)	1700			Y
002			Building		Assinippi Ave			297		1863 (1)	1759			Y
003			House		Assinippi Ave			298		1907 (1)	1750			Y
004	Bonney, Percy Blacksmith Shop*		Blacksmith Shop	20	Broadway			385						Y
005	Barstow, Henry			23	Broadway	50-001		368		1870	1870			Y
006	Mrs. A Barstow			31	Broadway	50-002		367		1869	1865			Y
007	Laphain, Elizha		House	53	Broadway	49-004		202	192	1870	1865			Y
008	Clark House (Belacher)		House	60	Broadway	58-004		201	191	1771	1771			Y
009	Bates, Joseph			87	Broadway	57-013		204	194	1820	1809			Y
010	Beal	Site of Garrison House	House	88	Broadway	57-006		200	19	1910	1900			Y
011	Sylvester, Robert			95	Broadway	57-012		369		1857	1860			Y
012	Gleason, Charles		House	96	Broadway	57-005		199	189	1909	1909			Y
013	****			104	Broadway	57-004		371			1895			Y
014	****			107	Broadway	57-011		370			1840			Y
015	Masonic Lodge		Masonic Lodge	133	Broadway	57-009		372		c.1900	1890			Y
016	Wilder, Isaac		House	159	Broadway	57-064		207	197	c.1800	1790			Y
017	Turner, Daniel		House	168	Broadway	57-104		208	198	1693	1693			Y
018				171	Broadway	57-063		381			1890			Y
019	Dwellely, Robert		House	178	Broadway	57-073		209	199	1853	1853			Y
020			House	193	Broadway	57-099		383			1860			Y
021	Hanover Fire Company No. 5		Fire Station	207	Broadway	57-057		384		1905	1910			Y
022	Peterson, Charles			208	Broadway	57-079		210		1890(80?)	1870			Y
023				231	Broadway			211			1810			Y
024	Original Broad Oak School		School	254	Broadway	57-094				c. 1853				Y
025	Jones, Silas B.			255	Broadway	57-089		389		1844	1850			Y
026	Broadoak Farm			336	Broadway	65-071		173		1797	1760			Y
027				371	Broadway			323			1775			Y
028	Sylvester, Anthony		House	411	Broadway	65-060		348	122	1812	1805		y	Y
029	Hollis, Abel		House	420	Broadway	64-013		347		1820	1820			Y
030	Bates, Thomas O.		House	427	Broadway	64-005		171	121	c. 1836	1830		n	Y
031	Sampson, Otis		House	440	Broadway	64-097		346	119	c. 1833	1830		n	Y
032	William Haredy/ Haudy	May be builder or later owner or occupant. Spelling of last name uncertain.	House	480	Broadway	64-011			118				n	Y
033	Stetson, Benjamin		House	519	Broadway	64-070		170	117	pre 1765	1765		y	Y
034	Josselvn, Joseph		House	607	Broadway	64-001		169	116	1726	1726		y	Y
035	Merritt, Thomas		House	677	Broadway	63-051		168		1722	1722		y	Y
036	Buck, Isaac		House	741	Broadway	63-008		167		1720	1720		y	Y
037	Saint Mary's Catholic Church		Church	758	Broadway	63-016		344		1882	1880			Y
038	Sylvester, Elijah	?? Nathaniel "Builder" Sylvester??	House	839	Broadway	63-015		161	112		1791			Y
039	Thomas Tilden		House	854	Broadway	71-009		343		c. 1874	1860			Y
040	Sylvester, Elijah W.		House	861	Broadway	71-017-A		342	not on 1849 map	soon after 1850	1860		y	Y
041	Sylvester, I.	Joseph Belcher Sylvester	House	887	Broadway	71-019		160	111	1818	1818		n	Y
042	Sylvester, Joel		House	947	Broadway	71-021		159		1812	1810			Y
043	Rose, Laban Jr.		House	956	Broadway	71-012		341	108	1850	1840		n	Y
044	Rose, Timothy	(Rose probably built the house)	House	967	Broadway	71-022		158			1780		n	Y
045	Stockbridge, Lebbeus		House	994	Broadway	71-015		156			1840			Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
046	Josselyn, Thomas		House	1003	Broadway	70-025	157		105	1732	1740		y	Y
047				1010	Broadway	71-026	155				1870			Y
048				1011	Broadway	70-075	340				1865			Y
049	Bates, Rufus		House	1024	Broadway	70-027	154		104	about 1823	1820		y	Y
050	Phillips, George L.		House	1035	Broadway	70-022			not on 1849 map	c. 1878				Y
051	Bates, George M.		House	1044	Broadway	78-034			not on map	c. 1852				Y
052	Bonney, William E.		House	1049	Broadway					1865				Y
053	Bonney, William E. (Bonney Blue Ink Factory)	Ezra Phillips and Edward Y. Perry builders?	Business	1057	Broadway	70-080				sold to William Bonney Oct. 1865			n	Y
054	Goodrich, Nathan V.		House	1073	Broadway	70-019			not on map	c. 1895			y	Y
055	Bates, Hira	Dwellely says Bates built it	House	1082	Broadway	78-022	153		103		1815		y	Y
056	Whitman, Theron House	moved from Weymouth	House	1108	Broadway	78-023			moved	c. 1750			y	Y
057	Barstow, Captain Joseph		House	1119	Broadway	*****			102	c. 1720		burned 1982	y	Y
058				1126	Broadway	78-024	336				1860			Y
059	South Hanover General Store	Edward Y. Perry	Business	1143	Broadway	78-036	332			c. 1850	1870	?	y	Y
060	Thomas, Torry		House	1148	Broadway	78-026	330				1860		n	Y
061				1159	Broadway	78-011	329				1840			Y
062	Perry, Samuel		House	1170	Broadway	78-050	328			c. 1786	1786		y	Y
063	Drew, Thomas		House	1194	Broadway	78-029	327			1888	1880		n	Y
064				1231	Broadway	78-003	326				1835			Y
065	Bates, Joshua		House	1246	Broadway	78-040	325		99	c. 1802	1800		n	Y
066				1294	Broadway	77-022	324				1840			Y
067	Perry, Perez		House	1308	Broadway	77-021			98				n	Y
068	Perry		House	1359	Broadway	77-027							n	Y
069	Perry, Levi		House	1371	Broadway	77-028			97				n	Y
070	Little, Peabody	built by Benjamin Stetson? House geneeology should be checked to ensure accurate reading.	House	1395	Broadway	77-029			96			old house was burned and Morse built a new one on site of old house (Morse b. 1906)	n	Y
071	Tribou, John		House	1433	Broadway	77-031	319		85		1810			Y
072	Bates, George		House	1465	Broadway	77-005			76				n	Y
073	Turner, Charles		House	1474	Broadway	77-012	133			c. 1859	1860			Y
074	Puffer, John		House	1485	Broadway	77-009			75?				n	Y
075	Turner, Samuel		House	1505	Broadway	77-010	132		74		1820		y	Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
076	Marding, Seth	Marding listed as builder of 1490 Broadway, but members of the Commission (based on writing on forms) seem to think the geneology actually applies to 1526 Broadway	House	1526	Broadway	77-072		320			1840		n	Y
077				1527	Broadway	82-002		321			1870			Y
078					Broadway			152			1750	Burned 1980		Y
079					Broadway			172			1740	no form found?		Y
080	Broadway Bridge over Indian Head River		Bridge		Broadway	2		904			1907			Y
081					Cedar Ln	*****		85			1850	no form found?		Y
082	Foster, Joseph	May be builder or later owner or occupant.	House	164	Cedar St	36-006			26				n	Y
083	Green, Frank		House	221	Cedar St	27-004			n/a	c.1860		torn down for the elementary school???	n	Y
084	Callahan, Anthony		House	320	Cedar St				n/a				y	Y
085	Gallagher, James		House	423	Cedar St	27-011			n/a				n	Y
086	Turner, Luther		House	430	Cedar St	27-020			n/a				y	Y
087	Foster, Andrew		House	459	Cedar St	26-009			25				n	Y
088			House	45	Center St	54-075		141			1830			Y
089			House	61	Center St	54-025		140			1885			Y
090			House	103	Center St	54-024		139			1750			Y
091	Hoxie House	Stetson house? Simeon Hoxie lived in half the house, the Stetsons in the other...but geneology in file goes back to Nathaniel Stetson. However, no specific mention of him building it.	House	119	Center St	54-072		310			1735		n	Y
092	Robbins, Timothy House		House	271	Center St			138			1760	lost?? No parcel id		Y
093	Munroe, Shuble House		House	339	Center St	62-007		137			1742			Y
094				348	Center St	62-004		136			1860			Y
095	Bates, Seth House		House	553	Center St	69-004		315			1757			Y
096				580	Center St	69-050		316			1820			Y
097				609	Center St	69-073		134			1830			Y
098				645	Center St	69-002		317			1840			Y
099				755	Center St	77-003		318			1840			Y
100					Center St	*****		135			1850	no form found?		Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
101	Bates, John B.	1810 house built by John Winslow burned in 1879 and was replaced by house built on its site by John Bates	House	1	Church St	51-053	362		132	1879	1885		y	Y
102	Saint Andrews Church		Church	17	Church St	57-054	213				1811			Y
103	Eells, Samuel	probably a part of Robert L. Eells property, recent newspaper article suggests it probably predates him	House	31	Church St	57-055	212		131		1800		n	Y
104				32	Church St		382				1890			Y
105	Whitman, Simeon House	Moved from 1300 North Union Street in Rockland	House	221	Circuit St	53-052	311				1850			Y
106	Stetson, Turner	Dwelley says he built it	House	234	Circuit St	53-016	237		51	c. 1795	1910		y	Y
107	Winslow, Richmond	Dwelley says he built it	House	338	Circuit St	61-002	125		52	1836	1820		y	Y
108	Bates, Ward	probably built the house	House	374	Circuit St	60-092	126		53	1819	1820			Y
109				416	Circuit St	60-071	128				1830			Y
110	Bates, Captain Thomas M.	Built by Bates who built house on the same site as older house which had burned or been torn down	House	418	Circuit St	60-071								Y
111	Bates, Lysander	old house of Calvin Corthell 54 on 1850 map was torn down probably built by James Hatch	House	431	Circuit St	60-057	239		n/a		1840	house was torn down by 1903		Y
112	Hatch Farm			561	Circuit St	52-030	103		50		1725		n	Y
113	Stetson, Captain Prince		House	615	Circuit St	52-011	102		49		1730			Y
114	King Street Grammar School		School	625	Circuit St		97				1889			Y
115	Thomas Winslow	Thomas was living in the house, and ok'd by historical society for dateboard, but no mention of him building it?	House	653	Circuit St	51-007	240		48	c.1800	1790			Y
116	Mordecai Ellis		House	676	Circuit St	51-019	101		47	c.1739	1750			Y
117				705	Circuit St	51-006	241				0			Y
118	Dwelley, Joshua	Historical Society files also list Rufus Estes as builder	House	714	Circuit St	51-048	100						n	Y
119				717	Circuit St	51-005	99				1895			Y
120				746	Circuit St	51-015	96				1780			Y
121	Ellis, Joseph		House	768	Circuit St	51-010	95		42	1830	1830		n	Y
122	Perry, Adam		House	776	Circuit St	51-009	242		41	c.1776	1825			Y
123	Hinckley, Josiah		House	779	Circuit St	51-002	243			1884	1884		y	Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
124	Rogers, John	probably built the house	House	788	Circuit St	51-008	94		40		1784			Y
125				789	Circuit St	51-001	244				1883			Y
126				795	Circuit St	43-033	245				1883			Y
127	Perry, Adam	probably built this house but at 746/776 in 1775????	House	803	Circuit St	43-052	93		39		1780		n	Y
128	Estes, Zaccheus		House	817	Circuit St	43-031	92		38	sold it in 1836 to Studley	1790		y	Y
129	Ellis, Clark		House	841	Circuit St	43-030	247		37		1775		n	Y
130				842	Circuit St	43-035	246				1870			Y
131				856	Circuit St	43-036	248				1870			Y
132				866	Circuit St	43-039	249				1870			Y
133				884	Circuit St	43-041	251				1890			Y
134				914	Circuit St	43-026	262				1885			Y
135	Pratt, Ellis		House	939	Circuit St	43-015	263		32	1825	1825		y	Y
136				940	Circuit St	43-025	264				1890			Y
137				950	Circuit St	43-024	265				1870			Y
138	Ellis, David		House	959	Circuit St	43-016	266		33	1815	1815			Y
139	West Hanover Cemetery		Cemetery	959	Circuit St	43-016	802				1829			Y
140	Darling, David		House	969	Circuit St	43-017	267		34	1816	1816		y	Y
141			House	65A	Circuit St		250				1870	Address as listed on MACRIS form couldn't locate house to verify that this is correct address.		Y
142	Clapp Rubber Factory Worker Housing		House	8	Clapp Rd	72-015					1913			Y
143				283	Columbia Rd	57-086	386				1890			Y
144	Columbia Road Bridge over North River		Bridge		Columbia Rd	*****	901	993			1930			Y
145	Josselyn, Abraham		House	125	Cross St				93				n	Y
146	Bates, Captain Clement		House	131	Cross St	70-036	151		94	1785	1785			Y
147	Perry, Samuel		House	149	Cross St	70-001	335		95		1820			Y
148	South Hanover Train Station		Train Station	172	Cross St	70-016	334							Y
149	Bates, Gamaliel	probably built this house	House	211	Cross St	78-037	333		101??	1770-1773	1740			Y
150	Wood, Abner		House		Cross St				92				n	Y
151	Philips Tack Factory		Business		Cross St		331							Y
152	Winslow, Nathaniel		House	141	East St.	40-001			170	1788			y	Y
153				8	Elm	65-014	349				1885			Y
154	Dwellely, Abner		House	48	Elm St	65-013	174		129	1724	1725			Y
155				124	Elm St	65-008	350				1865			Y
156	Smith, Joseph	identified as the edward ells property????	House	167	Elm St	65-006	175		128	c.1794	1750		n	Y
157	Rogers, Caleb (8)			180	Elm St	73-006	176		127		1810			Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
158	Rogers, Caleb (5)	Bailey - Donnell House...dateboard gives credit to Caleb though Historical society records seem to think it was his father John that built the house	House	250	Elm St	73-027		351	126	1741	1740		n	Y
159	Absaloms Rock		Object		Great Rock Road			905	278					Y
160	Witherell, Theophilus House		House	49	Grove St	54-020		309			1750			Y
161	Hanover Center Civil War Cannons		Object	****	Hanover St	****		906			1860			Y
162	Hanover Center Civil War Cannon Balls		Object	****	Hanover St	****		907			1860			Y
163	Soldier's and Sailor's Monument		Object	****	Hanover St	****		900			1878			Y
164				45	Hanover St	48-010		304			1800			Y
165				55	Hanover St	48-011		303			1860			Y
166	Stetson, Nathaniel House		House	118	Hanover St	48-048		226	172		1775			Y
167	Church, William		House	139	Hanover St	48-004		227	173	1822	1830			Y
168	Stetson, Turner		House	490	Hanover St	47-011			n/a	1853				Y
169	Sylvester, Edmund Q. High School Memorial Flagpole		Object	495	Hanover St	****		909			1927			Y
170	Sylvester, Edmund Q. High School		School	495	Hanover St	47-005		390			1927			Y
171	Stetson House		House	514	Hanover St	47-009		142			1716			Y
172	Congregational Church Parsonage		Parsonage	515	Hanover St	47-006		306		1855	1855			Y
173	Curtis, John Free Library		Library	534	Hanover St	47-008		230			1907			Y
174	First Congregational Church		Church	547	Hanover St	47-007		143			1863			Y
175	Hanover Town Hall		Town Hall	550	Hanover St	47-008		231			1863			Y
176	Staples, Joshua House	earliest known occupant	House	623	Hanover St	46-008		144			1740		n	Y
177	Stetson, Elisha Curtis	first name associated with house	House	674	Hanover St	54-013							n	Y
178	Henry Hollis/ Bates???		House	683	Hanover St	54-010		307	194		1830		n	Y
179	Thayer, Wendall		House	703	Hanover St	54-009				c. 1884			n	Y
180	Litchfield, Lewis		House	704	Hanover St	54-014							n	Y
181	Stetson, Morgan B.		House	714	Hanover St			308	n/a	on 1879 map	1860		n	Y
182	Briscoe, Edward		House	715	Hanover St	54-008		145	193	1727	1727		y	Y
183	Phillips, Waldo		House	727	Hanover St	54-007				c.1892			y	Y
184	Damon, Bernard		House	736	Hanover St	54-016				probably c. 1852			y	Y
185	Studley, James		House	737	Hanover St	54-005							y	Y
186	Rector Damon		House	744	Hanover St	54-030		146	n/a	1864	1860			Y
187				766	Hanover St	54-056		149			1850			Y
188	Torrey, David		House	769	Hanover St	54-002		147	192	built before 1726	1720		y	Y
189	Rose, Edwin		House	787	Hanover St	54-001		148	191	1840	1830			Y
190	Rose, Seth		House	811	Hanover St	53-041			n/a	c. 1857				Y
191	Library Hall			1206	Hanover St	44-005		260			1890			Y
192				1213	Hanover St	44-028		261			1820			Y
193	Magoun, Horatio		House	1319	Hanover St	43-007		274	n/a	on 1879 map	1865			Y
194	Philips Mill			1390	Hanover St	43-113		271			1871			Y
195	Ellis, Mordecai		House	1566	Hanover St	42-002		91	35		1777			Y
196				1442-1444	Hanover St	43-042		252			1890			Y
197				1448-1450	Hanover St	43-044		253			1870			Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
198	Josselyn Store - West Hanover Post Office		Post Office	1452-1456	Hanover St	43-045	254				1890			Y
199	Congregational Church Horse - Carriage Sheds		Carriage Sheds	550R	Hanover St	47-008	391				1850			Y
200	Day, John F.		House	69	King St	60-010			n/a	c.1891				Y
201	Drinkwater Hall Firemans Association			104	King St	60-027	259				1914			Y
202	Josselyn, Cyrus Barker		House	113	King St	60-009	105			living in it in 1879	1860			Y
203	Hanover Carding Mill			127	King St	60-005	256				1800			Y
204	Josselyn, George R.		House	160	King St	60-087	257		n/a	was in house in 1879	1816			Y
205	Wing, Isaiah		House	161	King St				57	on 1790 census				Y
206	Josselyn, Charles		House	169	King St	60-001	258		58		1881			Y
207	Barstow, Samuel		House	231	King St	67-026	106		59	1792	1792		y	Y
208				269	King St	67-003	232				1915			Y
209				272	King St	67-014	107				1920			Y
210	Barstow, Daniel		House	288	King St	67-023	108		60	c. 1830	1830		y	Y
211				313	King St	67-005	233				1870			Y
212				320	King St	67-012	109				1910			Y
213				323	King St	67-006	110				1830			Y
214	Joshua Barker	also known as Hanover House		334	King St	67-011	234			pre 1850 about 1831	1835			Y
215	Eli Josselyn			335	King St	67-019	111		62		1860			Y
216	Duncan, Rev. Abel G.			337	King St				n/a	1873			n	Y
217	Bailey, Gad		House	352	King St	67-010	112		63	living in this house in 1850	1835		n	Y
218	Josselyn, Ira		House	360	King St	67-009	113		64	living in this house in 1850	1800			Y
219				371	King St	67-008	235				1870			Y
220				405	King St	75-001	114				1835			Y
221	Bailey, Stephen		House	408	King St	75-013	115		65		1760		n	Y
222	Bailey, Stephen		House	431	King St	75-043	116		66	probably 1834	1800			Y
223	Barstow, Samuel		House	450	King St	75-011	117		68	about 1822	1800			Y
224	Bailey, George W.		House	463	King St				67	c. 1800?				Y
225	Bailey, George		House	512	King St	75-008	118				1780			Y
226				557	King St	75-006	236				1890			Y
227	Turner, Amos		House	562	King St	75-041	119		70		1775			Y
228	Gardner, David		House	590	King St	80-007	120		71	pre 1790	1750		n	Y
229				640	King St	80-006	121			1850	1850			Y
230	Stetson, Robert	possibly built this house according to Dwelley he built this house	House	75	Main St	46-047			196	pre 1950				Y
231	Studley, Gideon		House	278	Main St	37-002	67		197		1810			Y
232	Sylvester, Amos		House	402	Main St	36-037	66		199	before 1759	1739		y	Y
233	Stockbridge, William		House	429	Main St	36-027	65			1809	1809			Y
234	Bailey, Benjamin	Hanover Alms House	House	506	Main St	28-009	64		201	1822	1815			Y
235	Bailey, Jacob		House	526	Main St	28-030	63		202	1727	1727			Y
236				551	Main St	28-005	293				1885			Y
237	Curtis, Benjamin		House	569	Main St	28-004	60		203	before 1716	1715			Y
238	Briggs, Mary T.		House	582	Main St	28-007			n/a	1880				Y
239	Bailey, Arthur		House	633	Main St	28-002	58		n/a		1890		y	Y
240	Stetson, Benjamin		House	646	Main St	28-006	57		206	1729	1729			Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
241	Whiting, Lucius		House	647	Main St	22-017	290		n/a		1860		y	Y
242	Hatch, Melgar		House	662	Main St	22-008	56		207	c.1800	1802			Y
243	Dwelley, Jedediah		House	665	Main St	22-016	289		n/a		1865		y	Y
244	Crane, Rufus		House	691	Main St	22-014	55		n/a		1865		y	Y
245	Curtis, John	probably built this house	House	702	Main St	22-031	54		208		1727			Y
246	Slop Shop			714	Main St		299				1865			Y
247	Whiting, Ezra		House	715	Main St	22-013	53		209		1815		y	Y
248	Joseph House		House	733	Main St	22-012	52		210	1712	1712		y	Y
249	Studley, Joseph H.		House	738	Main St	22-035	51		211		1840		y	Y
250				754	Main St	22-005	50				1870			Y
251				775	Main St	22-011	49				1830			Y
252				780	Main St		288				1840			Y
253	Wilder, Bradford		House	819	Main St	22-010			n/a	after 1850			y	Y
254	Dwelley, Joseph		House	826	Main St	22-001	48		213		1830		y	Y
255	Priest, Andrew		House	833	Main St	22-022			n/a				y	Y
256	Curtis School		School	848	Main St	21-007	47				1896			Y
257	Morse, Marcus		House	851	Main St	22-023			n/a	def. before 1879			y	Y
258	Brooks, Gilbert		House	872	Main St	21-010			214	around 1841				Y
259	Leavitt, Kinsman	earliest known occupant	House	875	Main St	16-008	46				1815		n	Y
260	Curtis - Whiting House		House	894	Main St	15-034	45				1735			Y
261	Curtis, Jesse	probably built this house	House	912	Main St	15-033	44		217	probably before 1735	1735			Y
262	Brooks, Warren		House	920	Main St	15-037	43		n/a	built by 1879	1840			Y
263	Whiting, Piam C.		House	928	Main St	15-031			218	1830's		permission to demolish		Y
264	Brooks, Joseph	built house on site of William Curtis house	House	956	Main St	15-029			219	1846				Y
265	Curtis, Samuel		House	974	Main St	15-028			220	1723				Y
266	Brooks, Curtis	Baptist Church Meeting House	House	992	Main St	15-026	42		221		1793			Y
267				995	Main St	15-024	41				1870			Y
268	Damon, Daniel	Hanover Baptist Church Parsonage	House	1024	Main St	15-019	40		222		1840			Y
269	Hatch, Thomas	according to Dwelley he built this house	House	1041	Main St	16-037	287		223		1770		y	Y
270	Mann, C.G. Store			1044	Main St	15-020	286		224		1870			Y
271				1069	Main St	09-011	285				1830			Y
272	Mann, Benjamin	mention of house being torn down, and new one built around 1800, question on page as to source	House	1078	Main St	09-045	38		227	c. 1744	1795			Y
273				1079	Main St	09-046	37				1870			Y
274	Mann, Benjamin		House	1095	Main St	09-038	284				1724			Y
275				1113	Main St	09-009	36				1830			Y
276	Curtis, Loring		House	1126	Main St	09-024	35		226		1835		n	Y
277	Brooks, John S.		House	1127	Main St	09-008	283		n/a		1870		y	Y
278	Mann, Levi		House	1137	Main St	09-006	33		229	1786	1787			Y
279	Mann, Charles		House	1142	Main St	09-026	34			1792	1792			Y
280	Brooks, John Store			1152	Main St	09-028	32				1865			Y
281				1161	Main St	09-003	282				1840			Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
282	Damon, Eells		House	1168	Main St	09-030		31	235	1810	1800			Y
283	Curtis, Abner		House	1264	Main St			281			1775			Y
284	Turner, Jonathan			1271	Main St	03-012		280			1746			Y
285	Turner, Isaac		House	1281	Main St	03-011			240	1712				Y
286	Curtis, Seth		House	1305	Main St	03-010		30	241	c. 1770	1740			Y
287			house	1332	Main St	N/A		279			1810	torn down in 2000		Y
				corner of main and north street										
288	Morse, William		House		Main St				225					Y
289	Curtis, Captain Calvin	moved to Norwell	House	128	Mill St	N/A		15		1775	1800			Y
290				23	North St	14-006		268	8		1800			Y
291				40	Oakland	57-030		363			1890			Y
292				48	Oakland	57-029		206	196		1800			Y
293	Beal, J. Williams			58	Oakland Ave	49-002		58		1886	1890			Y
294				64	Oakland Ave	57-028		364			1890			Y
295	Turner, James W.		House	78	Oakland Ave	57-027		18	n/a	1853	1860			Y
296				86	Oakland Ave	57-026		366			1920			Y
297	Cooper, Rev. Jacob		House	94	Oakland Ave	49-005		203	193	150	1810	1810		Y
298				99	Old Washington St	30-024		18			1830			Y
299	Studley, John		House	134	Old Washington St	30-006		19	265		1725			Y
300	Jenkins, David	Lived in it one year and then sold it to Capt. Joseph Saper	House	184	Old Washington St	30-065		17	264		1740			Y
301				312	Old Washington St			294			1835			Y
302	Old Washington Street Bridge over North River		Bridge		Old Washington St	*****		903	991					Y
303	Studley, Gridley			33	Pleasant St	43-005		90	31		1800		y	Y
304	Ahern, William	Built house on site of old Studley House	House	47	Pleasant St	43-004		277	n/a		1888			Y
305	Harrison L. House			73	Pleasant St	43-001								Y
306	Studley, Eleah		House	146	Pleasant St	34-023		89	30	1768	1752			Y
307	Curtis, Joseph		House	185	Pleasant St	34-013		88	29	1740	1805			Y
308				252	Pleasant St	34-020		87			1800			Y
309	Whiting, James		House	324	Pleasant St	26-018		86	23		1780		y	Y
310				16	River Rd	66-051		380			1845			Y
311				17	River Rd	66-053		185			1820			Y
312				2033	Route 53	N/A		14						Y
313	Estes, Richard		House	87	School St	60-034		255	55		1914	house gone		Y
314	Josselyn, Lewis		House	92	School St	60-091						demolished, granite marker		Y
315	Josselyn, Cyrus		House	112	School St	60-137		104	56		1835	house gone (1966)	y	Y
													should something from 1965 be included, or is this just because it falls within the district?	
316	Congregational Church Parish Hall			17	Silver St	47-006					1965			Y
317	Thompson, Lyman		House	287	Silver St	38-025		22	n/a	c. 1853	1850			Y
318	Curtis, Melzar		House	294	Silver St	38-023		21	270		1771		y	Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
319	Curtis, Luther	Melzar Curtis built house for his son Luther. As the builder, this should be considered Melzar's house, however, dateboard gives credit to Luther.	House	309	Silver St	38-009	20		269	c. 1820	1820		n	Y
320	Hanover Center Cemetery		Cemetery		Silver St	47-001	801				1727			Y
321	Josselyn - Bates House		House	74	Spring St	55-006	163		178		1750			Y
322	Chamberlain, Josiah	Dwellely says he built it	House	122	Spring St	55-127	164		179	soon after 1790	1785			Y
323	Bass, Elisha		House	214	Spring St	55-127	165			c. 1810	1850			Y
324	Curtis, Joseph		House	66	Union St	28-001	61		204	circa 1730	1730		y	Y
325	Curtis, Benjamin		House	179	Union St	29-007	62		205	probably before 1735	1735			Y
326	Judge Whitman	Turner and Whitman Law Offices	House	25	Washington St	66-020	186			1799	1800			Y
327				37	Washington St	66-096	187				1890			Y
328	Sylvester, Nathaniel		House	40	Washington St	66-001	379		142	1743	1743			Y
329				46	Washington St		378				1840			Y
330	Sylvester, Edmund	Moses Simmons was demolished and replaced in 1850	House	65	Washington St	58-016	189		145	1850	1850			Y
331			Outbuilding	78	Washington St	58-010	190				1895			Y
332	Sampson Brothers (arch.)		House	78	Washington St	58-010	191			1933	1933			Y
333				98	Washington St		377				1885			Y
334	Smith, Albert		House	128	Washington St	58-009	192		141	1810-1814	1812			Y
335				148	Washington St	58-008	376				1865			Y
336				167	Washington St	58-002	375				1841			Y
337	Wright, Warren		House	176	Washington St	58-006	374		139	c. 1837	1835			Y
338	Hanover Academy Building			195	Washington St	57-002	197	187			1790			Y
339	Turner, Caleb	Wales Tavern		199	Washington St	57-002	198	186			1727			Y
340				209	Washington St	57-008	373				1885			Y
341	Eells, Robert		House	231	Washington St				138	1732				Y
342	Eells, Joseph		House	232	Washington St	57-061	214		134		1827			Y
343	Stetson, Mathew	Matthew Stetson is thought to be correct, but a separate genealogy was found that listed Joseph Eells. Could be discrepancy in listing of address as 232, but # on 1849 map is same as this.	House, General Store, Lodge	233	Washington St	57-023	216		152	1727	1750	lost about 1930	n	Y
344	Cushman, Jonathan		House	240	Washington St	57-062	215		133				y	Y
345	Eells, Robert		House	243	Washington St	57-022	217		153	1841	1841		v	Y
346				257	Washington St	57-021	218				1905			Y
347				262	Washington St	57-046	361				1870			Y
348	Smith, Josiah M.		House	265	Washington St	57-020	219		n/a	1853	1853			Y
349	Cushing, Mrs. Horatio	according to Barry	House	275	Washington St	57-024	220		154	c. 1836	1835			Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
350	Saint Andrews Episcopal Church Rectory		Rectory	288	Washington St	57-045	221		156	1849	1849			Y
351	Sylvester, Robert	Constructed on site of Edward Barstow house	House	323	Washington St	57-035	222		157	1796	1750			Y
352	Sylvester, Henchman House		House	346	Washington St	57-042	224				1750			Y
353	Burgess, Benjamin		House	358	Washington St	57-039			n/a	c. 1850		destroyed 1960		Y
354				391	Washington St	N/A	359				1750			Y
355	Sylvester, Michael	Iron Kettle Inn	Inn	397	Washington St				159	1824				Y
356	Sylvester, Robert		House	417	Washington St	N/A	225		160		1764			Y
357	Clark, Nathaniel		House	511	Washington St	48-019			161					Y
358				551	Washington St	48-018	228				1750			Y
359				596	Washington St	48-006	229				1815			Y
360				1143	Washington St	24-055	300				1840			Y
361				2039	Washington St		6				1840			Y
362				2048	Washington St	05-070	7				1810			Y
363				2087	Washington St	05-018	5				1800			Y
364				2103	Washington St	05-016	4				1840			Y
365	Stockbridge, Benjamin	Stockbridge was builder of house	House	185-183	Washington St	57-001	196	188	146		1815			Y
366	Brooks and Young General Store		Business	2108-2110	Washington St	05-037	296				1840			Y
367	Cushing, Jothan House		House	242-240	Washington St	57-062	215				1810			Y
368					Washington St	*****	188				1831			Y
369				127	Water St	72-053	352				1835			Y
370	Watermans House		House	330	Water St		355				1890			Y
371	Waterman's Tack Factory		Business	360	Water St	79-006	354				1916			Y
372	Dale, Project House		House	361	Water St	79-001	356				1727			Y
373				232	Webster St	04-001	295				1825			Y
374				262	Webster St	04-002	11				1750			Y
375				591	Webster St	09-015	39				1855			Y
376				863	Webster St	14-008	70				1800			Y
377	Union Cemetery		Cemetery		Webster St	05-014	800				1794			Y
378					Webster St	*****	2				1850			Y
379	West Elm Street Bridge over Indian Head River		Bridge		West Elm St	*****	902	922			1894			Y
380	Whiting, Sylvanus House		House	88	Whiting St	26-041	82				1820			Y
381				108	Whiting St		81				1780			Y
382	Whiting, Justus House		House	111	Whiting St	26-001	79				1820			Y
383				118	Whiting St	26-015	80				1830			Y
384	Whiting Street School		School	142	Whiting St	26-013	78				1879			Y
385	Whiting, Ezra House		House	183	Whiting St	20-020	76				1830			Y
386	Whiting, William House		House	184	Whiting St	20-039	77				1840			Y
387				206	Whiting St	20-007	75				1860			Y
388				213	Whiting St	20-017	269				1830			Y
389				272	Whiting St	20-005	74				1779			Y
390	Mann, Joshua House		House	335	Whiting St	20-025	83				1750			Y
391	Cushing, David House		House	385	Whiting St	14-023	72				1740			Y
392				542	Whiting St	13-013	272				1840			Y
393				564	Whiting St	07-048	273				1810			Y
394				663	Whiting St	07-003	275				1810			Y
395				24	Winter St	60-063	127				1830			Y
396	Wing House		House	64	Winter St	60-067	129				1720			Y
397				190	Winter St	68-005	238				1835			Y

ID	Resource Name	Notes	Structure Type	Street Number	Address	Parcel Id	MACRIS ID	MACRIS Decimal	No. on 1849 Map	Year †	Year as listed on MACRIS	Lost or destroyed?	Genealogical information appears complete/accurate	Historic
398				298	Winter St	76-010	337				1845			Y
399				441	Winter St	77-081	322				1840			Y
400	Hanover Center													Y
401	Hanover Center Historic District				(1) Approximately Silver Street between Hanover & Lantern. (2) Hanover, Main, Silver, Center					N/A (20)				Y
402	Old Washington Street - Broadway Area													Y

NOTES

For houses listed on Summer street, no numbers on houses were available in files.

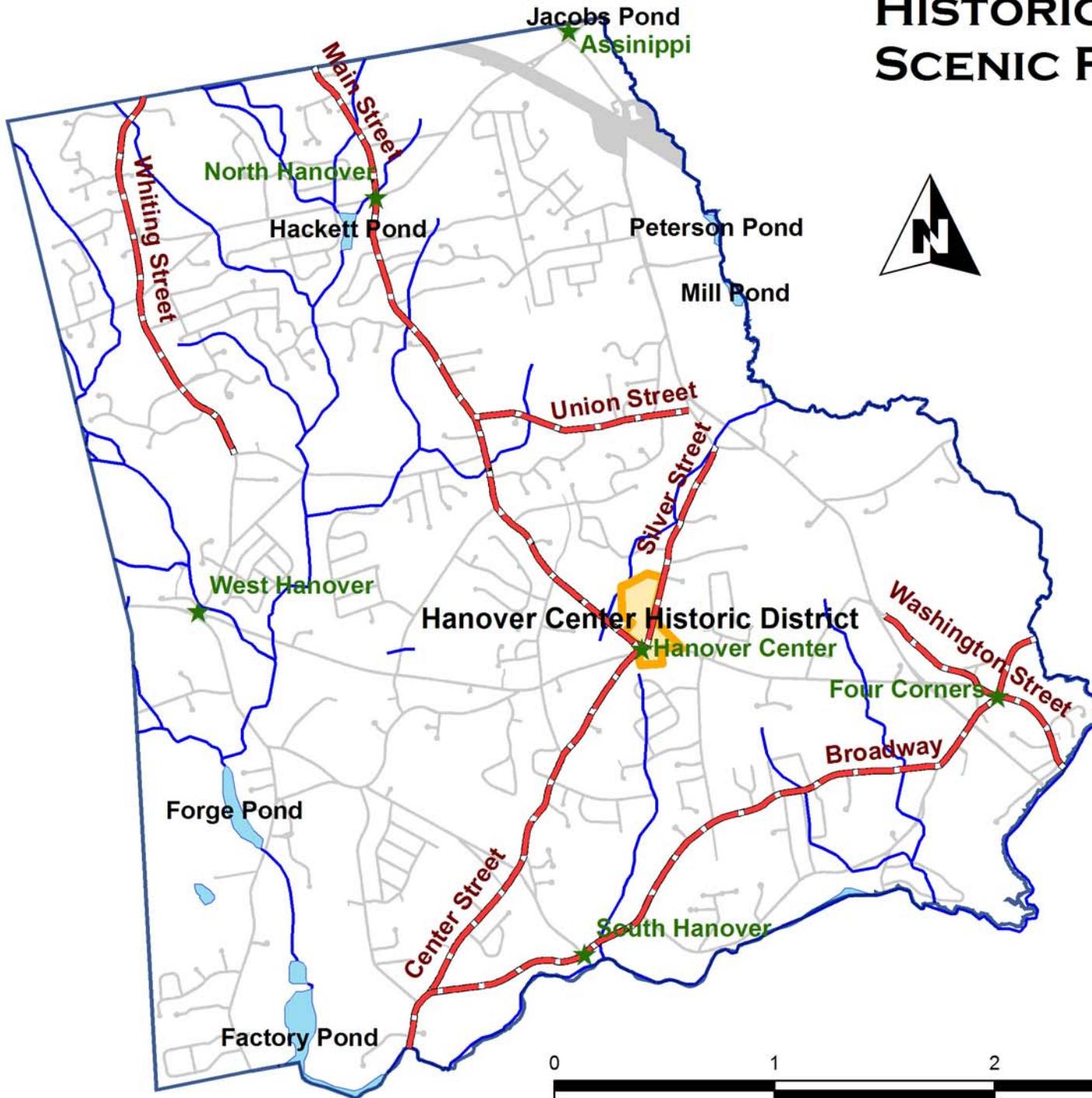
On Washington Street, several houses were identified by their number on the 1849 map, but no street number.

† Year column refers to Year Built or Circa Data (if known).

Numbers in parentheses indicates number of properties, buildings, or structures included. Almost all should be (1).

An electronic copy of this inventory is on file with the Hanover Planning Department in Microsoft Excel format.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS & SCENIC ROADS IN HANOVER



Map Legend

- ★ Historical Villages
- Existing Scenic Roads
- Hanover Center Historic District
- Town Line
- Rivers & Streams
- Ponds
- Roads

HANOVER GIS

TOWN OF HANOVER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

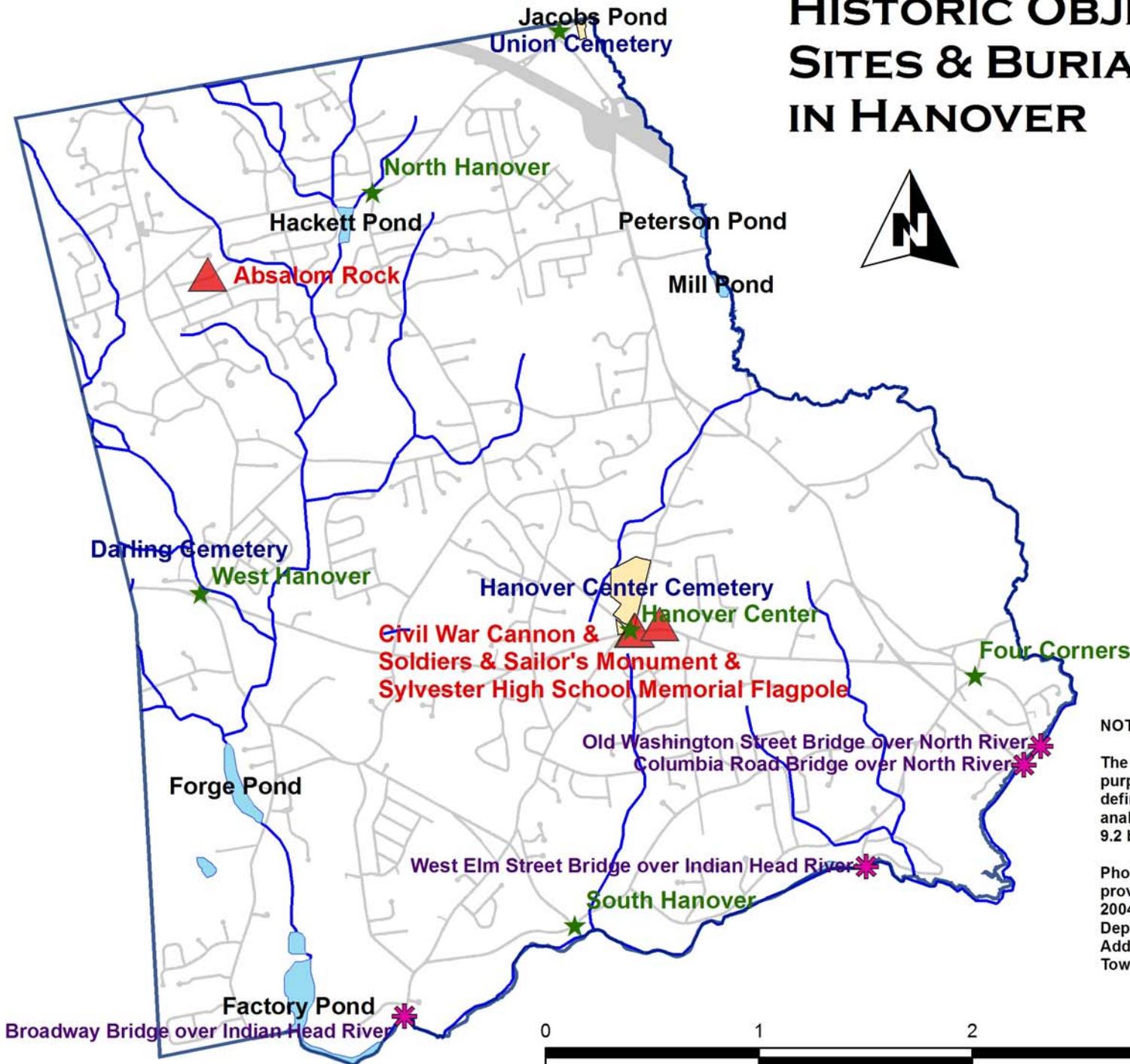
NOTES & SOURCES:

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis. This map was created using ESRI ArcGIS 9.2 by the Hanover Town Planner in October, 2007.

Photogrammetric landbase data and GIS coverages provided by Environmental Partners Group (EPG) in 2004. Initial source data provided by the Assessors Department and Department of Public Works. Additional layers were created by MassGIS and the Town Planner in 2004-2007.



HISTORIC OBJECTS, BRIDGES, SITES & BURIAL GROUNDS IN HANOVER



Map Legend

- ▲ Historical Objects
- ✱ Historical Bridges
- Historical Burial Grounds
- ★ Historical Villages
- Town Line
- Rivers & Streams
- Ponds
- Roads



HANOVER GIS

TOWN OF HANOVER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

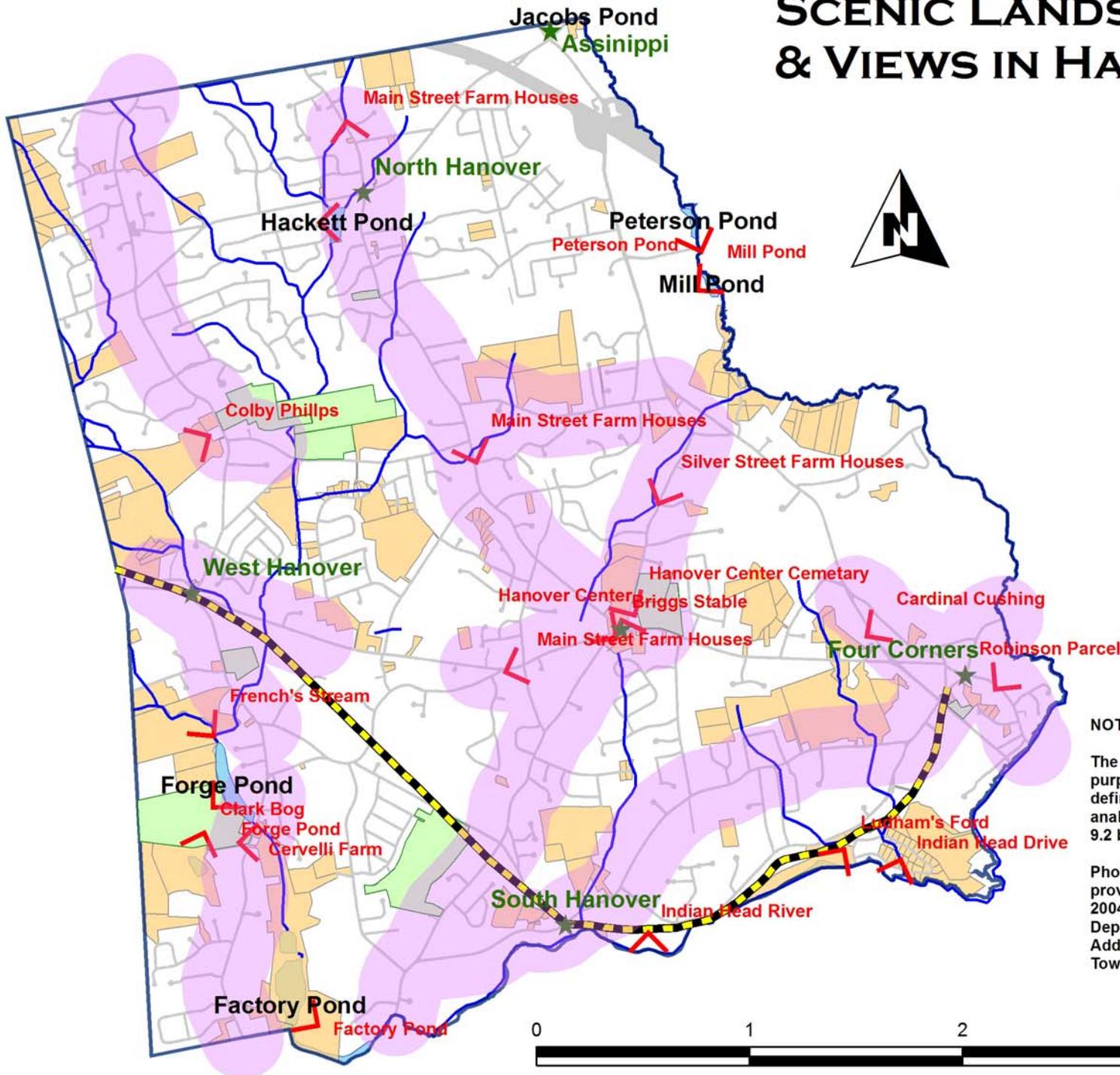
NOTES & SOURCES:

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis. This map was created using ESRI ArcGIS 9.2 by the Hanover Town Planner in October, 2007.

Photogrammetric landbase data and GIS coverages provided by Environmental Partners Group (EPG) in 2004. Initial source data provided by the Assessors Department and Department of Public Works. Additional layers were created by MassGIS and the Town Planner in 2004-2007.



SCENIC LANDSCAPES, TRAILS & VIEWS IN HANOVER



Map Legend

- Scenic Corridors
- Scenic Landscapes
- Scenic Views
- (Old Colony Rail Line)
- Parks & Fields
- Historical Villages
- Town Line
- Rivers & Streams
- Roads
- Ponds



HANOVER GIS

TOWN OF HANOVER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

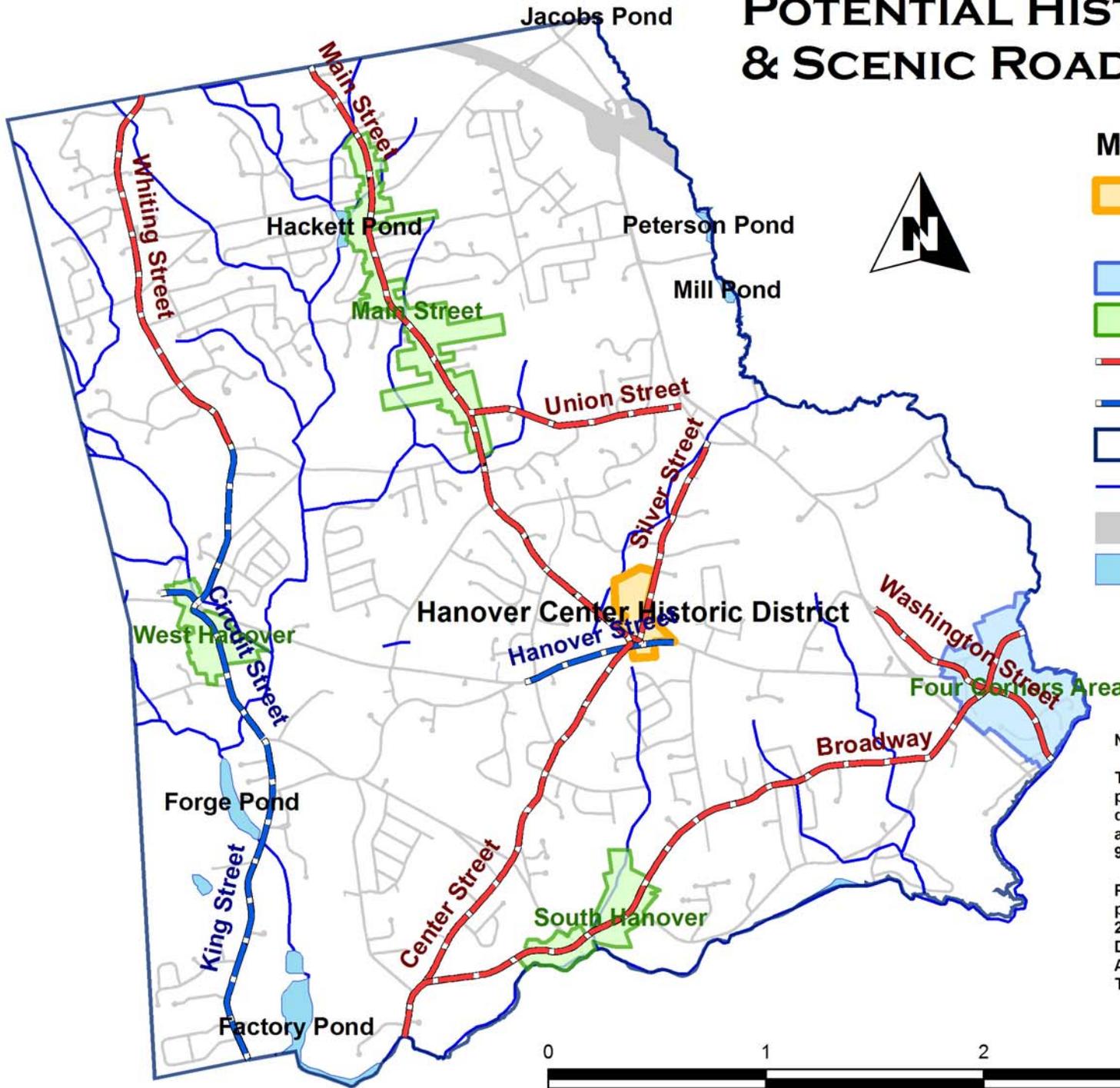
NOTES & SOURCES:

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis. This map was created using ESRI ArcGIS 9.2 by the Hanover Town Planner in October, 2007.

Photogrammetric landbase data and GIS coverages provided by Environmental Partners Group (EPG) in 2004. Initial source data provided by the Assessors Department and Department of Public Works. Additional layers were created by MassGIS and the Town Planner in 2004-2007.



POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS & SCENIC ROADS IN HANOVER



Map Legend

- Hanover Center Historic District
- Potential Historic Districts:
- Historic District
- Neighborhood Conservation District
- Existing Scenic Roads
- Potential Scenic Roads
- Town Line
- Rivers & Streams
- Roads
- Ponds

HANOVER GIS

TOWN OF HANOVER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

NOTES & SOURCES:

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis. This map was created using ESRI ArcGIS 9.2 by the Hanover Town Planner in October, 2007.

Photogrammetric landbase data and GIS coverages provided by Environmental Partners Group (EPG) in 2004. Initial source data provided by the Assessors Department and Department of Public Works. Additional layers were created by MassGIS and the Town Planner in 2004-2007.

