



Cultural Resource Management Plan Upton State Forest

Located within the DCR Blackstone Complex



October 2013

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
Bureau of Planning and Resource Protection
Office of Cultural Resources



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The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), and agency of the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA), oversees 450,000 acres of parks and forests, beaches, bike trails, watersheds, dams and parkways. The agency's mission is to protect, promote, and enhance our common wealth of natural, cultural and recreational resources for the well-being of all. To learn more about DCR, our facilities and our programs, please visit us at www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/. Contact us at mass.parks@state.ma.us, call 617-626-1250, or write to DCR, 251 Causeway Street, Boston, MA 02114.

This publication was developed through the DCR Bureau of Planning and Resource Protection, Office of Cultural Resources.

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On the cover: CCC Camp in the 1930s (photo courtesy CCC Archives)

Upton State Forest Cultural Resource Management Plan

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Executive Summary

The Upton State Forest Cultural Resource Management Plan was prepared by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) to document the historic and archaeological resources of the 2,660 acre forest and to articulate DCR's management practices. Like many state forests, Upton State Forest contains remnants of past history and human occupation that are protected as part of the Commonwealth park system.

Upton State Forest offers visitors a rich cultural experience within a natural forest setting, with resources reflecting two major eras of human interaction with the landscape – Massachusetts settlement and industry, and the creation of the modern state park system. At USF we can see traces of 18th and 19th century land use overlaid with the trails, roads and recreational landscapes developed in the 1930s under the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Upton is distinctive as the site of the only surviving CCC camp in Massachusetts.

To meet its mission to protect, promote and enhance our common wealth of natural, cultural and recreational resources for the well-being of all, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) will continue to inventory, evaluate and preserve the historic buildings, landscapes, structures and sites of Upton State Forest. The activities of the Friends of Upton state Forest (FUSF) directly support DCR's management and create opportunities for enhanced public understanding of the Upton State Forest cultural landscape.

Priority recommendations in this report focus on the preservation of the most significant cultural property at Upton State Forest – the CCC Administration Building and Cottage and its associated CCC landscape. The stabilization, reuse and interpretation of the CCC landscape and its individual components are critical to preventing the loss of this unique resource. Continued preservation and enhanced understanding of the pre-CCC era is also warranted. Finally, beaver dams pose a growing threat to historic park roads, archaeological sites, and the Dean Pond landscape. The continued protection of the majority of Upton's cultural resources - cellar holes, quarries and homesteads - can be achieved largely through applying Best Management Practices for cultural resources, included in the Appendices of this report, and compliance with DCR's policies.

Introduction

A. DCR Mission

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) is steward of one of the largest state parks systems in the country. Its 450,000 acres is made up of forests, parks, greenways, historic sites and landscapes, seashores, lakes, ponds, reservoirs and watersheds. The protection of cultural resources is part of DCR's core mission:

**To protect, promote and enhance our common wealth
of natural, cultural and recreational resources for the well-being of all.**

DCR achieves this mission through planning and resource protection, project implementation, maintenance, public education, and compliance with state and federal historic preservation laws. Housed within DCR's Bureau of Planning and Resource Protection, the Office of Cultural Resources provides direct support to operations staff and other bureaus to support the agency's mission.

Office of Cultural Resources

The Office of Cultural Resources (OCR) preserves the cultural heritage of Massachusetts through stewardship of the Department of Conservation and Recreation's historic buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and archival resources; through training, public education, and advocacy; and through the development of innovative tools for protecting historic landscapes. OCR supports the Division of State Parks and other bureaus and offices.

The OCR staff provides expertise, technical assistance, and project management skills in landscape preservation, historic preservation planning, archaeology, archival records management, and compliance with local, state and federal historic preservation laws. In addition to leading OCR initiatives and programs, OCR staff directly support activities undertaken by other bureaus and divisions within DCR.

B. DCR/OCR Policy to protect Archaeological and Cultural Resources

A full copy of the DCR Cultural Resource policy is included in Appendix D of this report, but it is also summarized here. The Department of Conservation and Recreation shall provide for the stewardship of all known and potential cultural resources on DCR property through sensitive resource management and planning and compliance with local, state, and federal historic preservation regulations. DCR actions and activities shall promote and foster the preservation, protection, and appreciation of these resources.

The Office of Cultural Resources serves as the liaison with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the State Historic Preservation Office responsible for administering regulatory review of state projects in accordance with MGL Ch.9 ss 26-27c and federal review of federally funded or permitted projects in accordance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. OCR coordinates the submission of Project Notification Forms for all projects funded, approved, or permitted by DCR, and advises and directs the agency on measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate the impacts of projects on cultural and

Who's In Charge?

Day-to-day management of Upton State Forest is carried out by staff of the Blackstone Complex, under the direction of the Field Operation Team (FOT) leader.

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archaeological resources. OCR staff includes a qualified archaeologist who can also undertake limited surveys under a General Archaeological Permit.

OCR maintains a Cultural Resource Inventory (CRI) to support the preservation and management of cultural resources in the DCR park system. The CRI is supplemented from time to time through direct fieldwork, survey and research, and reports and documents prepared by consultants under contract with DCR or its partners.

C. Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this plan is to provide recommendations for the management and preservation of the cultural resources within Upton State Forest that are consistent with the DCR mission and accepted preservation and archaeological standards and that reflect DCR's management goals. The report will help guide decision-making by DCR staff and DCR partners when considering projects, interpretation, or other programs at the facility.

1. Methodology

DCR's Cultural Resource Inventory includes records that relate to the cultural resources in Upton State Forest, and all DCR facilities. For Upton State Forest, the CRI contains the maps and forms from the 1984-5 Cultural Resource Evaluation Project, Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory forms for the CCC resources, and supplemental reports generated by DCR such as the 2006 assessment for the Administration Building and Cottage. The following analysis is based on the information in the CRI, as well as data collected in 2007 and 2010 through the Parks Heritage Landscape Inventory (PHLI) program and the 2011 National Register Nomination for the Upton CCC Historic District. The PHLI methodology includes reconnaissance fieldwork, recording of sites using GPS units, and integrated database management. Similar to the Resource Management Planning process, this plan reflects the extent of available data, with no additional research undertaken.

The CRMP includes an appendix of Best Management Practices (BMP) for the most common cultural resources in state parks. These resources – historic roads, trails, cellar holes, wells and quarry sites – are scattered throughout the park in abundance. When the resource's significance, threats to the resource, or opportunities for interpretation warrant more specific treatment than the BMP, detailed recommendations will be called out. If no specific recommendations are provided, management will default to the BMP for that resource type.

DCR's methodology was supplemented and supported by the work of the Friends of Upton State Forest who have submitted several sets of data to DCR staff. Members of the FUSF also accompanied DCR staff during field work helped locate, identify and document many sites included in this report. The FUSF Cultural Resources Committee plans to continue doing field work and sharing data with DCR's Office of Cultural Resources. New data will be incorporated into the database for the Parks Atlas (currently in development) and Best Management Practices applied. The Atlas and database will be used to evaluate impacts to cultural resources during DCR activities. Should additional sites submitted by the FUSF require specific management recommendations not outlined in any BMP in this report, DCR's Office of Cultural Resources will prepare an addendum to the CRMP or integrate new material into the future Resource Management Plan for the facility.

The inventory of cultural resources in this report is organized by resource type, but several resources fall under one or more types. For example, the buildings at the CCC Camp are part of the CCC Camp Landscape as well as individual buildings. For those resources, the sections are cross-referenced to avoid duplication of material. Resources are defined as follow:

Archaeological Sites

The places where remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. Archaeological sites may include physical evidence archaeological remains or ecological evidence. It is not only artifacts themselves that are important but the locations of artifacts relative to one another, which is referred to as archaeological context.

Cultural Landscapes

Geographic areas containing both natural and cultural resources, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. Cultural landscapes can be historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes

Buildings

Fixed, permanent structures, usually covered by a roof and enclosed by walls, created to shelter any form of human activity, and intended by nature or design to be stationary. Buildings may be residential, agricultural, commercial, transportation-related, civic/institutional or industrial.

Structures

Distinct from buildings, they are functional constructions usually built for purposes other than creating shelter for human activity. Structures include wells, water holes, bridges, dams, fences (like stone walls), towers, seawalls and roads as well as constructions that are movable such as ships, trains, etc.

Objects

Relatively small-scale items such as monuments, statues, markers, fountains, and milestones. Objects are distinguished from buildings or structures in that they are primarily artistic or commemorative in nature.

Resources described in this report are also ascribed a level of historic or cultural significance. While many of the resources at Upton State Forest may be historic, significance is a term that relates to the integrity of the resource and its direct relationship to historic events, modes of construction, or potential for archaeological information. For the purposes of this report, the historic landscapes, sites, buildings and objects that are described as historically significant are those resources that appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In many cases, individual resources may not be considered significant, but a collection of resources or a possible “district” may be significant.

In 2011 the Town of Upton hired a consultant to prepare a nomination to list the Upton State Forest Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places, currently under consideration at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. DCR manages Upton State Forest as a historically significant facility already, but listing on the National Register will allow DCR to promote Upton as an NR-listed property, install an NR plaque and further interpret its history.

This report contains information on archaeological sites within Upton State Forest, the exact locations of which are not disclosed. This is consistent with Massachusetts law which states, “The archaeological component of the inventory is not a public record.” (MGL Ch.9,ss 26A(1); and MGL Ch.40,ss 8D)

2. Relationship to RMP

The Cultural Resource Management Plan will be the basis for the Cultural Resource chapter in the Upton State Forest Resource Management Plan. Information and data in this report will be updated and reformatted at the time of the RMP's publication to reflect current conditions, and to comply with the RMP program template.

3. MOA/Partnership

In 2011 DCR, the Friends of Upton State Forest (FUSF), the Upton Historical Commission, and the Massachusetts Historical Commission entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which outlines mitigation for the demolition of the North Barn, following its partial collapse under heavy snow. This Cultural Resource Management Plan is one of the stipulations of that agreement which is included as an appendix to this report.

Following the completion of the conditions of the MOA, DCR can continue to work with the FUSF to achieve additional goals at Upton State Forest. The Cultural Resources Recommendations section of this report includes opportunities for partnership.

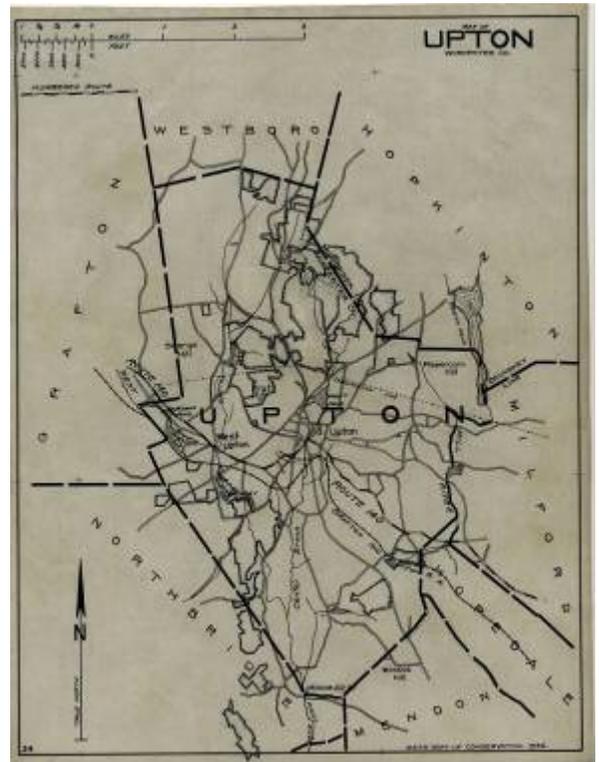
II. History of Upton State Forest

For thousands of years before European settlers arrived in Massachusetts, the land that now comprises the town of Upton was home to Algonkian speaking tribes. The town of Upton includes a rich and diverse record of Algonkian culture in archaeological sites dating back at least 9,000 years. The pre-Contact history of this area as well as potential for archaeological sensitivity will be summarized in Section III, Cultural Resources.

The following is adapted from the 2011 draft National Register nomination, prepared by Shary Page Berg

The town of Upton, located in the Blackstone River Valley of south-central Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1735 from parts of Mendon, Sutton, Hopkinton and Uxbridge. Initially the community was almost entirely agricultural, with farming dispersed throughout the town. There were also a few sawmills, as well as small scale boot and shoe makers. Over time these businesses gradually merged into larger manufacturing companies that produced primarily boots and women's hats. The most prominent was the Knowlton Hat Factory built in 1872. Agriculture remained a mainstay of the community into the early 1900s though its focus shifted to dairying and poultry farms, allowing much of the land to return to forest. Through the twentieth century the community remained fairly rural with a compact village center and outlying agriculture and forest. After construction of Route 495 in the late 1960s, the town became more accessible to commuters and underwent a period of rapid growth.

During the 1920s, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts began acquiring former farmland as part of a comprehensive effort to improve the state's forestry resources. Upton State Forest was established in 1935 with



MA. Department of Conservation Map (1932)

2,076 acres in multiple parcels that are not all contiguous, with the largest parcel located north of Upton Center along Westborough Road.

Massachusetts State Parks and the Civilian Conservation Corps

In 1919 the Massachusetts Department of Conservation was established with responsibility for managing state forests and parks. By 1929 the state had acquired 100,000 acres of land across the Commonwealth. Most of this was cutover land that was undeveloped and largely inaccessible, but it also included important scenic areas throughout the state. In the early 1930s a small group of state employees hired through an emergency relief program began making forest improvements such as road building, brush clearing, planting and eradication of gypsy moth and white pine blister rust.

In March 1933, President Roosevelt announced the creation of an emergency conservation program that became known as the Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC. Its purpose was to provide employment opportunities for young men who were out of work and to improve the forest and recreational resources of the country. The CCC was a bold and visionary program that was developed quickly on a large scale.

The CCC program in Massachusetts had seven major tasks: camp construction, road building, silviculture (forestry), fire hazard reduction, pest control, wildlife enhancement and recreational development. The first year was largely spent building CCC camps and providing access to forest areas. The CCC was responsible for major improvements to most of the state's forests and parks, and for construction of many of its recreational facilities. At the peak of CCC operations, Massachusetts had a total of 51 camps enrolling 10,000 men.

Once the forests had become more accessible, attention turned to providing recreational facilities, which prior to the 1930s had been limited to a few small picnic and camping areas. The construction of recreational facilities in virtually all of the state's older forests and parks was one of the most lasting and visible contributions of the CCC in Massachusetts.

Many CCC camps (including Upton) were closed in 1938 because of reductions in federal funding. Department of Conservation budgets were reduced and resources were diverted to the war effort. The war period was followed by a recreation boom in the 1950s and 60s during which many older facilities were demolished and new ones built. Expansion of the state forest and park system in the 1970s, with major land acquisition and ambitious new heritage parks, put a further strain on older forest and park areas, resulting in deferred maintenance and deterioration of many facilities.

The CCC at Upton State Forest

In May 1935, soon after Upton State Forest was established, a small group of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees arrived from Myles Standish State Forest in Carver, Mass. to build a CCC camp at Upton. By August 1935 the camp was laid out, and a full cadre of men arrived to begin work in earnest. The Upton Camp (SP-25, Federal Camp No. 2105) was under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service rather than the US Forest Service, but its mission combined both recreational development and forestry.

The Department of Conservation's 1935 Annual Report described the accomplishments of the camp's first year. Once the camp was completed, road building was a primary task, with 5.4 miles of road completed. The early roads were rough truck trails used primarily for forest improvements and fire fighting. Another major accomplishment of 1935 was the clearing of 635 acres of land to remove combustible material left over from logging operations.

The Upton CCC camp's winter work program in 1936 was primarily devoted to fire hazard reduction and to tree and insect control, with special attention to eradicating gypsy moths. During the spring floods, men from the CCC camp assisted the town of Upton by evacuating damaged homes and repairing roads and bridges. This type of cooperation was typical of CCC camps, which often provided technical assistance and forged strong relationships with local communities.

Planting was also a major task in 1936 with 113,700 native trees planted, as well as construction of additional truck trails, which were 10' wide with a gravel surface. An important forest fire protection project was the construction of three new water holes along the park road system. These stone lined impoundments are a distinctive feature of CCC work in Massachusetts.



Dean Pond Dam under construction (1938)

Once the basic forest infrastructure was in place, the Upton camp turned its attention to recreational improvements. The entrance road to the camp was an early project. It was a "high type gravel road, known as Park Road which serves as the main artery through the forest and its recreational centers." Unlike the utilitarian truck trails, this road was 16' wide with shoulders and gutters, which conformed to the adjacent terrain and had ample drainage with carefully designed gutters and culverts. The banks were graded and planted with red and white pine, gray birch, and red maple with an understory of juniper and blueberry. The 1936 Annual Report included the following description: "The road traverses beautiful, hilly country affording vistas of exceptional beauty and is constructed in accordance with the best engineering practices as to alignment and grades. . . ."

In 1937 the Upton camp continued to pursue dual goals of forest improvement and recreational development. Forestry projects included reforestation, fire hazard reduction, and wildlife management. Recreational development included the completion of nearly three miles of Park Road and the construction of the Old Knob picnic area on Park Road. During the winter of 1938 forest conservation and fire hazard reduction continued and the spring and summer seasons saw the

completion of many additional recreation features including the Park Road extension and the Dean Pond Dam, which created the ten-acre pond that became the recreational focal point of the forest.

By the end of 1938 many of the CCC camps in Massachusetts were closed as federal efforts shifted to other priorities. Most of the Upton camp personnel were transferred to Salisbury Beach State Reservation on July 18, 1938. A small group remained at Upton to wrap up ongoing projects. The Upton CCC camp closed for good on November 9, 1938, ending a three-year period, which left major improvements that remain the cornerstone of the state forest. Nationally the CCC remained in existence until 1941, but after 1938 it was at a greatly reduced level with no further work at Upton, other than minor maintenance undertaken by CCC enrollees from Spencer State Forest.

Post CCC Era

CCC camps throughout the United States were built as temporary facilities and most were demolished when the camps were closed. The buildings at the Upton camp have survived in large measure because they were put to new uses. The National Youth Administration occupied the camp briefly after the departure of the CCC. This group, which was affiliated with the Works Progress Administration, undertook local civic projects between

1939 and 1941. From 1941 to 1945, when military and defense concerns were paramount, the Upton CCC camp became the home of Camp Stover, which trained state guard officers. Photographs from this period show the camp much as it had existed during the CCC period.

From 1946 to 1956, the CCC camp was the home of the Phillips Wildlife Laboratory, the field headquarters for the Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game. Two CCC buildings were demolished in 1946, the Recreation Hall at the north end of the camp and the Middle Barrack on the east side. The Mess Hall was demolished soon after. During this period the CCC recreational facilities were heavily used and Dean Pond was a popular destination year-round.

Beginning in 1956, staff from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), successor agency to the Department of Conservation, occupied the CCC camp. The management foresters were initially located at Upton, and were later joined by the DNR mounted unit, who stabled their horses in the former supply building (now known as the North Barn) at the northwest corner of the camp. By this time the Infirmary had been moved a short distance and was used as a staff residence. The Shed was built during the 1960s as a stable for staff horses.

Park Road was closed to vehicular traffic in the mid-1980s because of safety and security concerns after an accident. There were also problems with dumping. The mounted unit was disbanded around 2001. By 2003 the South Barn had collapsed and the only buildings remaining at the CCC camp were the Administration Building, the North Barn, the Infirmary/Cottage and the Shed, all of which were unused and in poor condition.

In 2005 the Friends of Upton State Forest was founded to support preservation of the CCC camp and other natural and cultural resources throughout the state forest. The Upton CCC buildings were listed on Preservation Massachusetts "Ten Most Endangered List" in 2005 and a feasibility study was prepared to document the current condition of extant buildings at the CCC camp and to explore reuse options. The 70th anniversary of the Upton CCC camp was celebrated in 2005 with the unveiling of an interpretive panel in front of the Camp Headquarters.

III. Cultural Resources

A. Archaeological Sites

*The following is taken from the most recent archaeological investigation conducted in Upton State Forest, courtesy of Martin Dudek, Principal Investigator for John Milner Associates., Inc. The report is currently in draft format and entitled **Archaeological Site Examination for the Upton Chamber Masonry Rehabilitation and Drainage Improvement Project, 18 Elm Street (Assessor's Parcel 28), Town of Upton, Worcester County, Massachusetts.***

1. Pre-Contact / Native American Evaluation and Significance

A number of pre-Contact Native American sites are located in and near Upton State Forest and five of these sites have a temporal attribution based on diagnostic artifacts. Four Late Archaic sites have been identified, with Laurentian/Brewerton tradition points representing the earliest sites identified in the area. In addition, one Woodland site, possibly Early Woodland, and a multi-component Woodland site have been identified. Site types include small campsites, a quarry with a rock shelter, and isolated findspots of chipping debris. Quartz was the preferred lithic material at these sites, followed by quartzite, with rhyolite, chert and argillite also represented. Site locational preference is varied and includes ponds, rivers, brooks and wetlands.

Pre-Contact archaeological sites have been identified in a variety of locations, but are found most often in particular environmental contexts. In southern New England, pre-Contact sites are usually linked to three conditions: no slope, well-drained sandy soil, and proximity to water. These features, combine with other factors, including resource procurement, seasonal uses, and transportation networks. Floodplains, flat uplands, knolls, ridges and islands are all probable site locations.

Native American activities within Upton State Forest would have included tool production, hunting and foraging, and possibly fishing activities. The area has rockshelters that would have been used for small campsites and outcrops which provide raw materials for stone-tool making. A number of wetlands in the forest would have been attractive resources for Native American hunting and foraging activities.

Based on the above information, pre-Contact archaeological sensitivity for the Upton State Forest is assessed as follows:

High sensitivity: Within 100m of fresh water or wetlands, on 0-15 percent slopes, well drained soils, and/or within 100 meters of a reported archaeological site or natural resource area; and with no apparent/moderate disturbance.

Moderate sensitivity: Within 100 and 200 meters of fresh water or wetlands, on 0-15 percent slopes, well drained soils, and/or between 100 and 200 meters of a reported archaeological site or natural resource area; and with no apparent/moderate disturbance.

Low potential: Areas greater than 200 meters of fresh water or wetlands, on moderate to steep slopes (15-25+ percent), poorly drained soils, more than 200 meters from a reported archaeological site or natural resource; and/or with extensive disturbances.

You Can Help!

Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use, including ATVs and dirt bikes, is **prohibited** at Upton State Forest. Anyone witnessing violations should contact the State Police at **1-800-632-8075**.

Threats

The pre-contact archaeological sites of Upton State Forest are threatened by any land-altering activities. These activities include, but are not limited to silviculture, utility installations, new construction, heavy machinery use, and even trail improvements or the erection of a sign post. All proposed below ground work, however small, should be reviewed by the DCR archaeologist.

Archaeological sites are also threatened by Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use, which is restricted at Upton SF. DCR should strictly enforce regulations regarding OHV use.

Treatment

DCR's policy for cultural resources includes the protection of archaeological resources through careful project planning, compliance with the MA Historical Commission, and, when feasible, ongoing field investigations and research. DCR maintains a qualified archaeologist on staff who can provide technical assistance to DCR personnel and partners including:

- Coordination with the Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Limited field investigation related to specific projects
- Coordination with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices
- Training
- Public education

General guidelines for pre-contact sites at Upton State Forest are:

- Do not allow use of metal detectors
- Do not allow digging or removal of surface artifacts from DCR lands unless authorized by the DCR Archaeologist
- Do not disclose specific sites to the general public – such information is exempt from the public records law
- Contact the DCR Archaeologist for any projects that involve ground disturbance
- Monitor the park for signs of looting (digging) and erosion or destabilization of archaeological sites and report to DCR Archaeologist

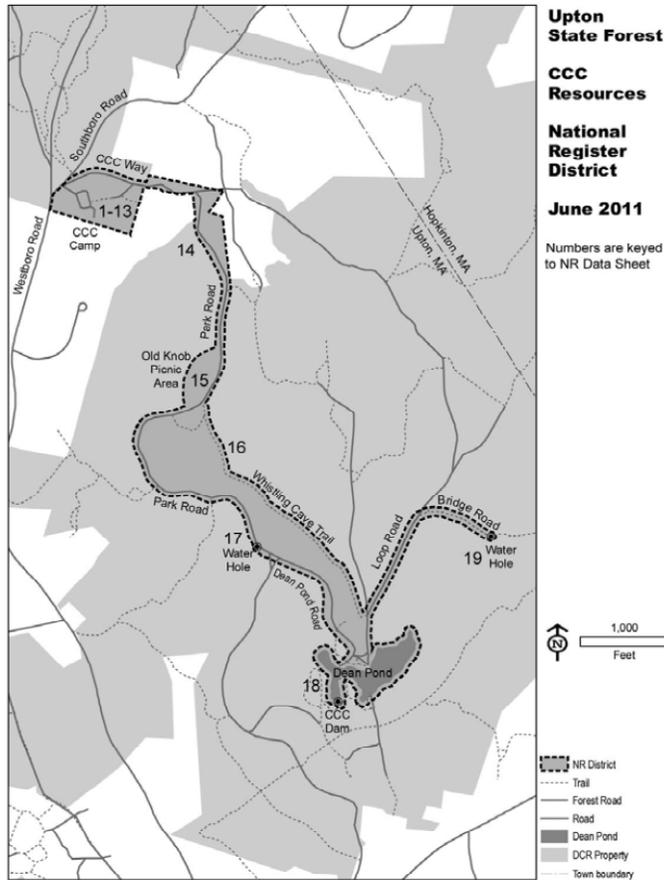
Ceremonial Stone Landscapes and Archaeological Perspectives:

On October 20, 2011, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) determined that Pratt Hill Stone Features (archaeological site #UPT.HA.16, which abuts Upton State Forest) and a formal archaeological survey designated the Upton Chamber (site #UPT.HA.15), comprise a “cultural landscape.” Together, the sites form a “discontinuous historic district” determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Federal Preservation Officer for the FCC under Criterion A for its role in the religious and cultural traditions for the three Federally Recognized Tribes of New England. Stone features within the Pratt Hill area of Upton State Forest were identified by the tribes as being a part of the ceremonial stone landscape.

The evolution of protocols for determining National Register eligibility for ceremonial stone landscape sites in the Eastern U.S. is in its infancy. Additional research, including cataloging regional ethnography, analyzing regional topographic, aquatic and tribal historic relationships, cataloging structure types, soils analysis, and examining solar and other celestial alignments is warranted. Recording, listening and making connections to oral historic, mapping ceremonial sites, researching early colonial historic and land deeds, and developing an on-going communication with federally recognized and local tribes can also inform DCR management of these resources.

Within Upton State Forest there are stone features and land forms of unknown origin and association. For the purposes of this report, those sites have been inventoried and marked as archaeological sites of an “unknown” type (as opposed to “pre-contact” or “historic”). Further research may eventually reveal a cultural significance to these sites; for now they are to be protected under DCR’s policy for cultural resources along with the other identified archaeological sites in the state forest.

In the future as resources allow, these sites should be assessed by a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of a federally recognized tribe in cooperation with the DCR Archaeologist.



Map showing proposed CCC National Register District (take from draft nomination prepared by Shary Berg)

2. **CCC Camp**
Evaluation and Significance

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established a camp at Upton State Forest in May 1935 and remained there until 1938 when other groups started to use the camp. A historic plan of the Upton CCC camp shows seventeen buildings laid out around the central Parade Ground. With only two buildings remaining, the majority of the CCC Camp is now part of the archaeological record. Concrete foundations, steps, and artifacts from the CCC era and later may survive.

The Upton CCC Camp is the only surviving CCC camp in Massachusetts. The archaeological features associated with the former CCC camp are significant because they indicate the extent and organization of the typical CCC camp and have excellent interpretive potential. The camp, including the archaeological sites, is a contributing feature of the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

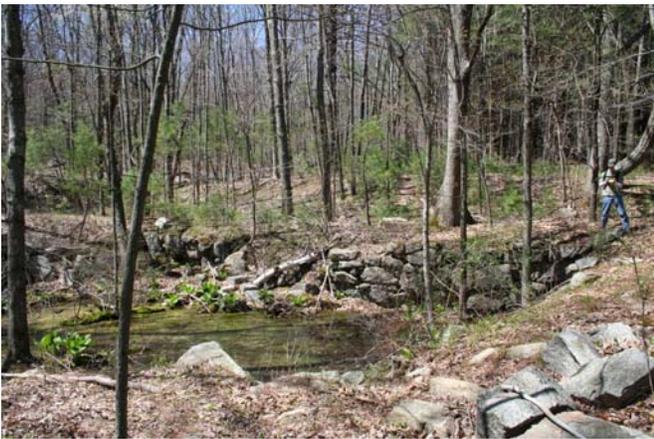
Threats

The foundations and sites of the former CCC buildings have been overrun with vegetation and are difficult to access. Roots, animal burrows and erosion may be impacting the foundations and underground artifacts and the site’s condition makes it difficult for visitors to understand the extent of the camp.

Treatment

The treatment of the building foundations and other visible archaeological features should be one of stabilization including:

- Treatment of foundations in accordance with OCR *Best Management Practices for Cellar Holes and Foundations*
- Clearing of vegetation from within 10' of visible features (No pulling roots or stump grinding)
- Monitoring for looting, vandalism or other changes in condition (see BMP)
- Develop a more comprehensive treatment plan in conjunction with interpretive development of the CCC Camp area. Such a plan might include a three dimensional representation of the North Barn, if warranted by the goals and objectives of the interpretive plan.



Rawson Homestead

3. Cellar Holes

Evaluation and Significance

There are at least one dozen cellar holes scattered throughout Upton State Forest. These cellar holes date to the 17th and 18th centuries, and reflect the land uses of that time. Some areas that contain multiple features, including cellar holes, are referenced as “homesteads” although their historic use may have been more complex.

Homesteads

- Batchelor Homestead
- Stearns (Hopkinton Springs) Homestead (with 2 cellar holes)
- Nash Homestead
- Pilkington Homestead
- Rawson Homestead (with 2 cellar holes)

Cellar Holes

- Bridge Road Cellar Hole
- Buck Cellar Hole
- Gore (Dean Pond) Cellar Hole (possible mill site)
- District 7 School House
- Cellar hole on Grouse Trail

Foundations and other remnants of features associated with the CCC era development of Upton are not included in this category as they are covered under the “CCC Camp” section. The Stearns, Rawson and Batchelor Homesteads are also recorded as cultural landscapes (see following section).



Buck Cellar Hole

Threats

The extent and condition of the cellar holes at Upton State Forest is typical for a DCR facility. Threats to cellar holes include vegetation, instability, and vandalism or inappropriate uses.

Treatment

DCR has developed *Best Management Practices for Cellar Holes* that outline maintenance practices to preserve existing cellar holes. When a DCR facility contains many cellar holes, DCR must decide which sites warrant a higher level of treatment. This might be decided due to interpretive potential, public access and safety, or historic significance. Such decisions are reflected in the preservation recommendations here:

- All cellar holes should be managed in accordance with the DCR Best Management Practices for Archaeological Features, included as an appendix in this report.
- In addition, cellar holes associated with a significant historic site or with high interpretive potential should be preserved and stabilized to allow for public access in accordance with the overall interpretive plan for the forest. This treatment applies to the Rawson Site, Stearns Homestead, Buck Cellar Hole, the Batchelor Homestead and the Nash and Pilkington Sites as well as the District 7 School House. Additionally, the Gore cellar hole near Dean Pond may be associated with an industrial site (mill and well) and should be further documented. At these sites DCR should plan to:
 - Document the collection of foundations, roads, walls, springs, and small scale features on an MHC Area form for pre-CCC era features. Include research into possible early federal forestry activity.
 - Remove vegetation from walls (cut to grade) and within a 10’ buffer around the cellar hole

- Assess and stabilize foundations as needed to prevent collapse (prioritize based on public safety and interpretive potential)
- Include in the interpretive plan for Upton State Forest as part of a theme of settlement and industry

4. Wells

There are several stone lined wells located throughout the park, which are often associated with a historic homestead. These wells are unmarked, usually open, and present a clear hazard to park users. They are recognized as part of the cultural landscape of Upton State Forest and should be preserved, with any treatment to cap, fill or cover the wells being developed in close consultation with the Office of Cultural Resources. The document “Best Management Practices (BMP) for Historic Wells” is included in the appendices of this report.

5. Stone Piles

A series of small stone piles located on a hillside west of Loop Road are of unknown origin. The 20+ piles appear to be equally spaced along three rows about 100 feet long. Until additional research or testing can be undertaken to determine the site’s history, the area should be protected under the DCR cultural resource management policy and documented photographically.



Typical stone pile

DCR should consult as necessary with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and other agents of the recognized tribes in Massachusetts to ensure proper protection of culturally significant sites and features.

B. Cultural Landscapes

1. Homesteads

Evaluation and Significance

Several archaeological sites identified above also include a collection of visible features that comprise a cultural landscape known as a homestead. These homesteads typically include one or more cellar holes, a road trace, stone walls, small scale features such as wells, and remnant vegetation that demarcates a property’s edge or various functional areas (these might include day lilies, ferns, and fruit trees, and lilac, arborvitae, and sugar maples). By designating these areas as landscapes, DCR recognizes the physical extent of these sites as well as their more complex management needs.

The Homestead Landscapes include the Batchelor Homestead, the Stearns Homestead and the Rawson Homestead. The polygons drawn for the Upton Cultural Resources map are approximate, as the actual extent of this type of landscape would require additional research and, possibly, archaeological testing.

Threats

Homestead landscapes are threatened by encroaching vegetation and a lack of documentation as well as metal detector use, illegal digging, OHV use and after hours uses (partying). Without a clear understanding of the extent of each historic homestead, normal park activities such as trail

maintenance might impact small features or increase public access to sensitive sites. At the same time, the documentation, preservation, site clearing, maintenance and management of homestead landscapes is currently beyond the capacity of existing staff at Upton State Forest. There is opportunity to undertake some work in partnership with FUSF or other partners.



Batchelor Homestead



Nash Homestead

Treatment

Upton State Forest's homesteads have great potential for interpretation and could be made more visible to park users. However, the decision to proceed with a preservation treatment and interpretive plan for any of these sites must be made in the context of available resources. Once the agency has determined that one or more of the homestead sites can be managed more actively, the following steps can be taken:

- Documentation of homesteads and other industrial sites as part of an MHC area form focused on early land use at Upton State Forest
- Delineation of extent of landscape – provide to park staff for reference (not a public record)
- Preservation through Best Management Practices for archaeological sites
- Develop interpretive strategies for specific sites in the context of a park-wide interpretive plan

2. Quarries

Evaluation and Significance

The Upton State Forest landscape has extensive evidence of historic quarrying activities. Small areas of boulder quarrying using the plug and feather splitting technique are abundant, and in some locations partially finished millstones remain on the forest floor. This group of quarries indicates a widespread and diverse land use typical in the 18th and 19th centuries. Those who chose to work the rocky soil of Upton may have supplemented their agricultural activities with quarrying, simply to make ends meet. While individually these quarries may not be culturally significant, the quarries, combined with the forest's cellar holes, stone walls, and road traces provide a larger context for understanding the early settlement of the area. Sites preserved within Upton State Forest may also represent a more intact record of quarrying than exists in more developed areas, as the area has been protected in state stewardship since the 1930s.



Unfinished millstone

The Pilkington Quarry and those near the Nash homestead, with unfinished millstones and easy access from Middle Road, have high interpretive potential. Millstones have also been recorded in the Parks Heritage Landscape Inventory (PHLI) database as individual objects and should not be moved.

Threats

The quarries at Upton State Forest are small, surface sites scattered throughout the property. Since the best treatment for these resources is preservation in place, regular park operations and management do not threaten their survival. However, any future planning for large scale projects at Upton, including forestry activities, should take these features into account.

Treatment

The history and significance of the quarries at Upton are not known at this time. DCR should:

- Document the quarries as historic archaeological sites on an MHC Area Form for the state forest. The Area Form should include all pre-CCC era historic resources - cellar holes, walls, wells, roads, and quarry sites.
- Apply a treatment of preservation, preserving the features in place using best management practices for archaeology
- Develop an interpretive plan that includes quarrying as part of pre-CCC period of land use
- Prioritize preservation treatment for individual quarry sites as they relate to the interpretive plan for an area or “historic district,” with some quarries getting a higher level of preservation than others. For example, a site that is part of a self-guided tour might be partially exposed, or cleared of debris for better viewing.
- Preserve unfinished millstones in place.



Quarry Site off Middle Road (photo courtesy FUSF)

3. CCC Camp Headquarters Evaluation and Significance

The 1935 layout plan for the CCC camp shows nine wooden buildings arranged around a Parade Ground. The plan also shows two garages and a service building, located to the east of the Infirmary Building, and two latrines, a water tower, a water heater building and a pump housed near the main camp buildings. Later records also show that a schoolhouse was moved from the Blue Hills camp to Upton.



CCC Administration Building and Parade Ground

The Administration Building/Headquarters is at the southern end of the Parade Ground with seven long narrow buildings arranged around the other three sides, and a smaller Infirmary located to the east of the Administration Building a short distance from the Parade Ground. Only two of these buildings survive - the Administration Building and the Infirmary, now known as the Cottage. For full descriptions of the two buildings, refer to Section C.1-2 "Buildings, Structures and Objects" below. Also surviving are the central Parade Ground, foundations of several former camp buildings, stone walls, original plantings, and circulation features.

In addition to the extant buildings, several foundations help to convey the scale and spatial organization of the CCC Camp. These were one-story, single-bay gable-roof wood frame buildings that were typically 120' x 20'. They were utilitarian and originally had tar paper siding and asphalt shingle roofs. After the CCC camp closed in 1938, the buildings had multiple uses as staff residences, office and lab space, horse stables and storage.



North Barn (2007, pre-collapse)

The North Barn, located at the northwest corner of the Parade Ground, was shown on the 1935 plan of the CCC Camp as a washroom, but it was used as the supply building. Extant until 2011 the North Barn partially collapsed under heavy snow and was subsequently removed. The North Barn Foundation remains an important part of the landscape, and its extensive documentation over time can help convey the scale and detail of a typical CCC building.

Another building, parallel to and immediately south of the North Barn was commonly called the South Barn. It was shown on the 1935 plan as the Mess Hall, but it was the washroom. It collapsed in 2003 and only the foundation remains. It consists of a concrete pad on the eastern end of the former building that is presently used as a picnic area. There is also a low fieldstone retaining wall to the north of the concrete slab built to level the sloped site.

A second, much smaller, low, dry-aid fieldstone foundation about 1' tall and about 60' long is located to the south of the Cottage, near the well and shed. This may mark the original location of

the building or possibly some later site modification, such as the perimeter of a 1950s garden that was located in the vicinity.

A pump house, which was part of the original camp construction but is now modified, appears just east of the Administration Building on the 1935 plan for the CCC Camp. The Pump House foundation is concrete, roughly 6' by 6' square and 12" tall, and covered with asphalt roofing paper. For many years the Pump House had a wooden peaked roof about 24" tall that was replaced by the present flat asphalt roof ca. 2008, now in poor condition. The well is now decommissioned, but the piping remains under the roof. An elevated Water Tower, no longer



Overgrown arborvitae mark former building thresholds. Today only foundations remain.

extant, appeared in photographs from the 1930s. Adjacent to the Pump House foundation are four concrete footings set in a square configuration that are probably the Water Tower Foundation, which also includes a small gauge vertical pipe in the center of the square.

A non-historic Shed is located in the southeastern corner of the CCC camp, east of the Administration Building. According to a former resident, the shed was constructed out of material salvaged from the old CCC garages.

Originally flagpoles were located in all CCC camps. The 1935 plan of the CCC Camp and photos taken during the CCC era

show a flagpole in the center of the Parade Ground. The present aluminum Flagpole northeast of the Camp Headquarters was erected in 2008 by the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Friends of Upton State Forest, and Walter Petrowski, son of CCC alumnus Joseph Petrowski. The location was chosen based on photographs from the post-CCC era and to accommodate modern day use of the Parade Ground.

The collection of buildings, archaeological sites, and landscape features concentrated at the former CCC Camp are an excellent example of CCC Camp organization as well as CCC design and construction. The 1930s elements of the CCC Camp are contributing features of the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Threats

The CCC Camp still enjoys a high level of visitation and serves as the primary entrance to Upton State Forest. This brings both opportunities and challenges.

The historic CCC Camp landscape has been adapted to accommodate parking, winter use, and the changing uses of the Administration Building and Cottage for state needs. Some changes that have decreased the historic integrity of the landscape are:

- Loss of all of the camp buildings except for the Headquarters and Infirmary buildings
- Loss of the central path and flagpole in the Parade Ground
- Loss of part of Parade Ground to parking
- Loss of plantings and pathways that connect the buildings and landscape
- Loss of vegetation in and around the Parade Ground
- Encroachment of vegetation (some invasive) on former building sites



Collapsed North Barn (2011)

Despite the losses, however, the camp retains its ability to convey the layout and design of a typical CCC camp, creating opportunities for interpretation and preservation. In addition, the two extant buildings are rare in Massachusetts, which has seen the loss of numerous CCC buildings and structures, most recently when several CCC shop buildings were destroyed by the 2011 tornado at Brimfield State Forest. These system-wide losses only elevate the significance of the Upton survivals.

Any future development of the property should be compatible with the cultural significance of the landscape.

Treatment

The CCC Camp should be adaptively reused under a treatment of rehabilitation. The preservation strategy should include:

- Mothballing historic buildings (if no reuse is planned for 3-5 years)
- Adaptive reuse of the Administration Building and Cottage
- Clearing building footprints to halt damage from roots, water and animals and to allow for interpretation of the historic camp landscape (interpretive plan)
- Develop a landscape treatment plan and restore the landscape, specifically the plantings and paths in the Parade Ground, for interpretive effect
- Protection of extant historic plantings, or replacement in kind
- Removal of invasive species
- Development of an interpretive plan including:
 - strategies that do not clutter the landscape (universally accessible, self-guided tour, smart phone applications, personal programs)
 - options for a potential three dimensional representation of the North Barn (if warranted by the goals and objectives of the plan)

4. Old Knob Picnic Area

Evaluation and Significance

There were originally three picnic areas proposed along Park Road: Old Knob, which was on Park Road, and Painted Valley and Cave of the Winds, which were on Cave of the Winds Trail (now Whistling Cave Trail) that begins near the Old Knob Picnic Area. Today only Old Knob is readily evident, although there may be evidence of the others hidden in the forest floor.

The Old Knob Picnic Area, named for a prominent rock outcrop, was one of the major recreational destinations along Park Road. It is located at a high point about half way along the northern part of Park Road on a promontory that in the 1930s provided distant views of the surrounding recently-logged area. The forest has since grown up, obscuring the view. The area originally included a parking lot along Park Road, which is no longer extant, though its overgrown footprint is still visible. Remaining features at the picnic area include a set of rustic stone steps that lead

from the hilltop down the back side of a steep rocky slope to a lower plateau, located a few hundred feet from Park Road. These are built of local granite fieldstone.

Plans for the area show scattered fire pits, also built of local fieldstone. Typically the fire pits consist of a large upright stone at the back and a shorter stone on each side. Metal grates were placed over the two side stones. Six fire pits are readily evident on site today and additional ones may exist. The presence today of stone features, such as the steps and fire pits, is common at CCC designed areas, as these are likely to remain long after wooden features have rotted away.

A Note about Historic Trees

The historic landscapes at Upton State Forest contain a wide range of vegetation types, some of which relate to the design or function of the historic landscape, some which do not. Individual trees may contribute to the character of a historic or cultural landscape if they have a historic association with that landscape. For example, singular and paired arborvitae mark the former entrances to CCC camp buildings. A former homestead within the forest may have a drive lined with mature sugar maples, planted as a visual alley and as a secondary crop. Such vegetation is usually called “extant vegetation” within the historic landscape.

The term “witness trees” is a historical reference to trees that marked corners in early land surveys. While such trees would be related to the history of the property, DCR has not identified any such trees at Upton State Forest. So-called “wolf trees” are naturally occurring large specimens that shade out other trees surrounding them, making them stand out amid the forest. These trees may be valued as a natural resource, but they are not a part of the cultural landscape since they do not reflect a specific historical context. For more information on historic trees see DCR’s publication *Terra Firma #2 -Caring for Mature Trees in Historic Landscapes*, revised and updated in 2013.

Also found at Old Knob are two stone-lined circular water holes. These are similar to the water holes built along the main roads for fire fighting, but are smaller in size, about eight feet in diameter. These were probably part of a proposed water supply system for Old Knob that was never fully implemented.

Another CCC recreation feature along Park Road was the Whistling Cave Trail, which was known in the 1930s as Cave of the Winds Trail. It begins near the Old Knob Picnic Area and continues southeast for a half mile to Dean Pond. The development of a trail to provide access to a scenic area with extensive vistas, as well as to an unusual natural rock formation (this one creates an enclosed tunnel), was typical of CCC work. The location of a second picnic area also built by the CCC along the Whistling Cave Trail is not currently known.

The landscape at Old Knob Picnic Area is significant as a surviving CCC picnic area at Upton State Forest and as an important element of the overall park design. This CCC landscape epitomizes the rustic design ethic that dominated the architecture of state and national parks in the 1930s with principles rooted in appreciation and respect for the natural environment, integration of building and site, and harmony between the manmade and the natural.

Old Knob Picnic Area is a contributing feature of the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Threats

Other than a logging operation during the last decade, the Old Knob Picnic Area is not actively managed and could be vulnerable to inappropriate uses or vandalism. The age of the features, combined with lack of maintenance, also threaten the site.

Treatment

The Old Knob Picnic area should be preserved for the short term, with the opportunity to rehabilitate the landscape should DCR provide more active management of the area (e.g. rental of area as a group day use site). Treatment should include:

- Stabilization of features such as the stone lined water holes, stone steps and fire pits to prevent further deterioration
- Restoration of scenic view (long-term goal)
- Rehabilitation for use as group day use site (long-term goal)
- Maintenance of Whistling Cave Trail
- Improved interpretation

5. Lookout Rock/Painted Valley

Evaluation and Significance

Lookout Rock is a large outcropping of stone at a high point along Park Road. The Lookout Rock/Painted Valley Area was part of the CCC plan for several scenic picnic areas along Loop Road.

Threats

Views at Lookout Rock/Painted Valley are lost.

Treatment

Vegetation should be managed to restore views and to clear top of outcropping.

6. Dean Pond

Evaluation and Significance

During the 1930s the CCC dammed a number of streams to create lakes and ponds throughout the Massachusetts forest and park system. These impoundments were intended for multiple uses including recreation, fishing, flood prevention and fire control. Dam construction varied from small rock structures to larger dams several hundred feet long with concrete cores. The resulting lakes and ponds, which vary in size up to 60 acres, continue to be actively used and often serve as recreational centers within a state forest. Several of these impoundments together form Dean Pond or Dean Lake, named in honor of Ernest Dean, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation in the 1930s.



Dean Pond c.1939 (photo courtesy DCR Archives)

Dean Pond was intended to be a key recreational feature of Upton State Forest. Located a little over a mile from the CCC camp, it is accessible via Park Road, the main recreation road through the forest, and Dean Pond Road. Its dam, described in the 1938 Department of Conservation Annual Report as “an earth embankment section, with full concrete diaphragm, a height of 20 feet, a length of 200 feet and bottom width,” features two main spillways. One, constructed as a cascading brook in the main section of the dam, retains its scenic, rustic character. The other, built for flood control, is 55 feet long, 10 feet high and “has a full gravity section of weathered masonry provided with an apron forming a stilling pool.”

The pond impounded by the dam is approximately 10 acres and features a sandy beach at the northern end providing an attractive recreation focal point for the forest. **Dean Pond Beach** is also recorded as a landscape. A red pine plantation adjacent to the pond is also associated with the CCC.

Additional recreational amenities were planned for the Dean Pond area but they were never implemented as the CCC camp closed in 1938 just after the dam was completed.

Threats

Roads to Dean Pond have been closed to vehicular access but the scenic area located at the southern end of the Dean Pond and Loop Roads remains a popular destination for pedestrians, mountain bikers, snowmobilers and horseback riders. Because the Dean Pond Dam has been determined non-jurisdictional and a low hazard structure, its maintenance is part of park operations (see “Buildings, Structures and Objects/ Dam” below). Its maintenance poses significant challenges to park staff.

Lacking bathrooms and other infrastructure, Dean Pond is not managed as a day use area and is beginning to return to nature and is succumbing to beaver activity.

Treatment

The Dean Pond Dam area should be preserved as a scenic, recreational destination. Priorities are:

- Stabilize existing features
- Maintain pond and prevent loss of landscape due to beaver activity
- Maintain dam structures clear of debris
- Include Dean Pond (including the beach and plantation) in an interpretive plan

7. Historic Parkways and Park Roads

Evaluation and Significance

Many of the roads in the Massachusetts state parks were built or improved by the CCC in the 1930s. There were two main types of roads: forest roads, which were primarily for forestry and fire fighting, and recreation roads, which were for public recreational use. The Park Road was one of the most important CCC projects at Upton State Forest, described in the 1936 Department of Conservation’s Annual Report as “the main artery through the forest and its recreational centers.” Designed as a scenic recreation road that extended from the forest entrance to Dean Pond, it was a major attraction at the forest. Other CCC features were also located along this route, some of which are still extant.

The only part of the forest road system that is presently open year-round to vehicular traffic is the CCC camp area immediately adjacent to the entrance. CCC Way is only open during the summer months. Despite the limited access, the parkways still reflect the original connections among the resources of the CCC Historic District.

Park Roads

The Main Park Road system developed by the CCC originally consisted of **Entrance Road (now CCC Way)**, from the park entrance to the intersection of Park and Loop Roads, **Park Road**, from the intersection of Entrance and Loop Roads to the intersection with Dean Pond Road, and **Dean Pond Road**, from Park Road to the southern end of Loop Road. In addition the CCCs built (or upgraded existing old roads) **Loop Road**, **Bridge Road** and **Middle Road** as truck trails for fire control



Loop Road

purposes. Park Road appears to have been extended by the CCCs from the intersection of Dean Pond Road to the southern boundary of the forest at some point. Entrance, Park, and Dean Pond Roads and the portions of Loop and Bridge Roads between Dean Pond and the Water Hole #3 are included in the National Register Nomination.

CCC Way is a roughly ¼-mile section of recreation road that extends east from the corner of Southborough Road to the intersection of Park Road and Loop Road. It was one of the earliest projects of the CCC at Upton State Forest. Due to its prominent location at the entrance to the state forest and the CCC camp, it received special attention. The road was described in the 1935

Department of Conservation Annual Report as “16’ wide with gutters and culverts as needed.” Careful attention was paid to drainage in this low-lying area, with a stone-faced culvert just east of the entrance to the CCC camp. The slopes were graded and planted with shrubs and trees and an existing agricultural stone wall was preserved along the southern edge of the road near the CCC camp. Despite its location adjacent to a wetland, this section of road remains in remarkably good condition today. At the eastern end of CCC Way is an unpaved parking lot that post-dates the period of significance, although two garages and a service building related to the CCC Camp were in this area. The parking area may be within their footprint.

The northern part of **Park Road**, which runs generally north/south is about 7/8th of a mile long and extends from CCC Way south to Dean Pond Road. It is closed to vehicular traffic but is heavily used by pedestrians, equestrians and cyclists. It is a typical CCC park recreation road with heavy-duty construction, a solid stone base, and gravel surface. It was described in the 1936 Department of Conservation Annual Report as “a high type gravel road, 16 feet wide . . . with shoulders and gutters which conform to the adjacent terrain . . . The road traverses beautiful, hilly country affording vistas of exceptional beauty and is constructed in accordance with the best engineering practices as to alignment and grades.” It was also the site of many of the forest’s recreation features such as vistas, picnic areas and trails and appears to have had turnouts. This section of road has become overgrown, with loss of the scenic vistas that existed in the 1930s, but it is still heavily used by pedestrians and horseback riders. The southern part of **Park Road**, which is not part of the main recreational loop and was built by the CCC a few years later, is not a part of the National Register-nominated historic district.

Dean Pond Road, which is part of the main park road, extends from Park Road southeast to the Dean Pond beach area. It is about ¼ mile long and its construction is similar in character to Park Road, although some of the slopes are a bit steeper and the road surface has become rougher over time. Loop Road, which runs north from the eastern end of Dean Pond Road to the intersection of Park and Entrance Roads, is about one mile long and similar in character to Dean Pond Road. It is an integral part of the park trail system.

CCC Way, Park Road, Dean Pond Road and portions of Loop Road and Bridge Road are contributing features in the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

There are a number of historic roads constructed during the pre-CCC era which remains in use as park roads and trails. Hopkinton Spring Road, Gore Road, James Road, and Triphammer Road are examples of this type of resource.

Threats

No longer used as vehicular roadways, the historic parkways at Upton State Forest have the potential to revert to more trail-like corridors. Invasive species and abundant tree canopy can encroach on historic roads, resulting in loss of road width. Road materials can wear away, exposing stone bedding to harmful freeze and thaw cycles. Improper drainage, beaver impoundments and illegal OHV use all accelerate erosion and deterioration. At Dean Pond the beaver activity critically threatens the historic circulation system.

Treatment

The historic parkways at Upton State Forest should be preserved in accordance with the DCR *Historic Parkway Preservation Guidelines*, with a focus of keeping intact the recreational loop within the CCC Historic District. Treatment should include:

- Preservation of associated recreation areas
- Management of invasive species
- Maintenance of road width and materials, including proper drainage
- Integration of roads and trails into the interpretive plan for Upton State Forest
- Enforcement of OHV policy
- Beaver impoundments at Dean Pond are impacting roadways and should be managed

C. Buildings, Structures and Objects

CCC Administration Building and Cottage

In 2006 DCR contracted with the architectural firm of Bargmann, Hendrie + Archetype, Inc. to undertake a Conditions Assessment of the Administration Building and the Cottage. Their report (which refers to the Administration Building as the Main Lodge) includes a description of the conditions, recommendations, and cost estimates. Updated in 2011, the report is the basis for the potential lease of the property through the Historic Curatorship program. The report is included in the Appendix of this Cultural Resources Management Plan.

Analysis of the condition of other buildings, structures and objects is based on fieldwork by DCR's Office of Cultural Resources staff in 2007, 2010 and 2012.

1. Administration Building (Headquarters)

Evaluation and Significance

Prominently sited at the southern end and the highest elevation, the Administration Building is the central feature of the former CCC Camp. Historically it housed the foremen and supervisors of the CCC camp. The building is a T-shaped, one-story, wood-frame vernacular building roughly 120' long and 20' wide along its southern edge with a projecting north bay about 30' long and 20' wide. The wings have gable roofs along their main axes. A small addition, which houses mechanical systems, was constructed in the 1980s at the back (south side) of the building away from the Parade Ground.



CCC Administration Building

The Administration Building retains its basic form but some exterior details have been altered and some of the interior spaces have been subdivided. The original siding in 1930s photos was tar paper, which was typical for CCC buildings, which were erected quickly and originally intended to be temporary. The present siding consists of wood clapboards, probably dating to the 1950s. The current windows include original six-pane fixed glass wooden windows, as well as vinyl replacement windows. Roofing material is asphalt shingle, similar to what would have been used originally. The foundation, modified over time, currently includes concrete block piers with a variety of facing materials around the perimeter.

The north wing, which is dominated by a large fieldstone fireplace, served as the camp office and supervisors' common room. It was shared by U.S. Army and Mass. state forestry personnel, who jointly oversaw the camp. The east and west wings housed the sleeping quarters of the supervisors, segregated by agency, with state staff on the west side and Army personnel on the east side. The administrative duality of the camp is also reflected in the fact that the north wing has two separate entrances to the common room, which faces the Parade Ground. The two exterior doors off the common room on the north side are original and have original hardware.

The Friends of Upton State Forest (FUSF) and DCR staff use the Common Room for programs and meetings, and they use a room in the east ell as a staging area for programs and events. DCR Ranger Services uses a room in the east ell to store equipment. These are the only part of the two buildings currently in active use. Since 2009 DCR in partnership with the FUSF has completed several projects to preserve and improve access to the Administration Building. The front porch decking and supports were rebuilt and a new ADA compliant access ramp was constructed.

In 2013, work began on the stabilization of the concrete block foundation and the reinforcement of the entire roof structure. The contractor architect and engineers will design the work in a way that provides structural stability while retaining the building's historic temporary appearance, and will look to restore the historic interior appearance of the open trusses. This treatment will protect the building until an appropriate reuse can be identified and funds become available for the remainder of the restoration.

The Administration Building is historically significant as an example of CCC camp architecture in Massachusetts, of which few examples remain. The building's construction techniques, layout and finishes all reflect the craftsmanship and rustic aesthetic of the CCC. The building is also significant as part of the CCC Camp landscape which also includes the Cottage, Parade Ground, circulation features, trees, and the foundations of the former camp buildings.

The Administration Building has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Upton CCC Historic District.

Although the camp will be listed on the National Register as a CCC resource, the property also has significant associations with later Commonwealth use. From 1941 to 1945 the camp became Camp Stover where the State Guard trained officers who went on as WWII soldiers. From 1946-1956 the Department of Fish and Wildlife established the Phillips Wildlife Laboratory, using the buildings for its early wildlife research and some notable firsts. The state's first wildlife biologist was stationed here, and the first issue of *MassWildlife* was published here.

Threats

Lack of use and vandalism are the greatest threats to the Administration Building. The building's (historic) light roof framing has also been stressed by decades of snow and ice. The west ell was shored up in 2010 to prevent collapse. The front porch was rebuilt in 2011 through a partnership with the Friends of Upton State Forest.

The condition of the Administration Building and Cottage is documented in the "Existing Conditions and Reuse Survey" prepared by Bargmann, Hendrie + Archetype, Inc. in 2006 and updated in 2011. Their report includes recommendations for stabilization and adaptive reuse and will be the basis for rehabilitating the buildings under DCR's Historic Curatorship program. Stabilization of the concrete foundation and wood frame roof structure was completed in 2013.

Treatment

The Administration Building should be a high priority for preservation. The preservation treatment should be rehabilitation, with the goal of retaining the overall massing and fenestration, along with the simple exterior finishes and the interior character of the main hall (natural finishes, exposed trusses). The building's relationship to the Parade Ground and simple plantings should also be retained (see CCC Camp under Cultural Landscapes). Treatment should include:

- Maintenance in accordance with the OCR Best Management practices for Historic Buildings.
- Implementation of BH+A stabilization recommendations if a full rehabilitation is not planned in the next few years. Returning the building to active use. Implementation of full rehabilitation as outlined in BH+A report and as needed to accommodate new use.

2. Cottage

Evaluation and Significance

The other extant CCC building is the Cottage, formerly the Infirmary. Unlike the other buildings, which were all arranged around the Parade Ground, the Cottage was set slightly apart from the rest of the camp to the east of the Administration Building. It is also considerably smaller than the other buildings -- the scale of a single-family residence rather than a large barrack building. The Cottage was moved slightly to the north of its original location in the 1950s and occupied as a staff residence under a number of stage agencies. From roughly 1951-1956 the Department of Fish and Wildlife's Phillips Wildlife Lab used the property, then the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environmental Management (predecessor to DCR) were there from 1956-2005.

The Cottage is a one-bay wide single story building. It was originally covered with tar paper, but now has wood shingle siding. The main section is roughly 20' x 50' and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. It has an enclosed porch along the north side and a smaller shed-roofed entry vestibule on the south side, which was probably added after the building was moved. The building



CCC Cottage, formerly the Infirmary

was expanded to its present size in the 1960s. The Cottage is supported on exterior concrete foundation walls around a new full-height basement erected when it was moved. There is a concrete block chimney on the south side.

Like the Administration Building, the Cottage is historically significant as a surviving example of CCC Camp architecture, construction technique, and as a part of the former CCC Camp complex. The Cottage is a contributing feature of the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Since 2009 DCR has undertaken several projects to stabilize the Cottage, including removing moldy wall and ceiling material, repairing damaged porch roof framing,

and removing overgrown arborvitae and cedars. DCR also provided comprehensive structural stabilization for the roof and removal of asbestos roofing material. Replacement of the existing asphalt roof is planned for 2013.

Threats

Lack of use and vandalism are the greatest threat to the Cottage. Environmental and climactic affects, along with rodents and biological growth are affecting the building.

Treatment

The Cottage should be a high priority for preservation. A rehabilitation treatment for the building should include:

- Maintenance in accordance with the OCR Best Management practices for Historic Buildings.
- Adaptive reuse
- If a compatible and viable reuse for the Cottage is not identified, DCR should mothball the building (see Best Management Practices for Mothballing Historic properties)

3. Shed

Evaluation and Significance

A small Shed is located south of the Cottage. The one-bay wide, 1½-story high, gable roof, frame structure with a loft (or attic) is not associated with the CCC camp. It is a utilitarian building that was built as a horse stable by a DNR District Forester and his son, then living in the Cottage, from materials salvaged from collapsed CCC garages. The off-center vent on the shed mimics the placement of vents on other CCC buildings.

The estimated construction date of the shed is 1960, making it historic technically (>50years old). However its association with the post-CCC use of the camp by the state is not historically significant and its construction methods are not exemplary. The shed is not a contributing feature of the National Register nominated Upton State Forest CCC Historic District.

Treatment

Preserve the Shed only as needed to facilitate the reuse of the historic CCC Complex.

4. Water Holes #1-3



Water Hole #1

Evaluation and Significance

Forest fire reduction was an important goal of the CCC. This was accomplished through forest management practices such as clearing brush, thinning the forest and providing access for firefighting through construction of service roads. A distinctive feature of CCC forestry work was the construction of water holes throughout the state park system. Typically located along forested roads adjacent to streams, they consisted of stone-lined chambers with adjacent truck platforms and guard rails that allowed trucks to back up to a water hole, fill a tank with water and transport it to the fire.

Upton State Forest has at least three well-preserved CCC Water Holes within the CCC Historic District, two are located along Park Loop Road and one is located on Bridge Road. Each of the CCC water holes is constructed from local stone and individually designed to respond to local site conditions.

Water Hole #1 is a relatively small example located off CCC Way just east of the CCC camp. It is a fieldstone-lined circular chamber about 12' in diameter. Adjacent to it is a low concrete foundation roughly 10' square with an entrance on the north side. This may have housed a pump that would have serviced the camp area in the event of a fire.

Water Hole #2, located along Park Road near the intersection with Dean Pond Road, is similar in construction but much larger in size than Water Hole #1. It is roughly 30' feet in diameter and, like most CCC water holes in Massachusetts, lined with fieldstone. It appears to be on the site of an old spring. The outlet is currently clogged, causing some erosion of Park Road.



Water Hole #3

Water Hole #3 is located on **Bridge Road** northeast of Dean Pond. It is an unusual rectangular example roughly 25' by 33' adjacent to a small stream with a low berm between the stream and the water hole. The site is also unusual in having extant remnants of the truck platform next to the water hole.

The above three water holes are contributing features of the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. DCR has records of at least two CCC water holes on Pratt Hill and these and any other CCC water holes should be preserved.

Threats

Water holes, which exist in many DCR facilities, are commonly under threat from invasive and volunteer plant growth that can harm the stone walls, and from silt and vegetative growth in the pool itself that can infill the water hole. Inlets and outlets can also fail, altering water flow and leading to eutrophication. Some water holes may now be considered vernal pools, which can impose restrictions on clearing vegetation and debris from the pool.

Treatment

All water holes and associated features (inlets, outlets, headwalls, ramps) at Upton State Forest should be retained by applying a treatment of preservation or stabilization. This should include:

- Clean outlet for Water Hole #2
- Monitoring for changes in condition, collapse, vandalism etc.
- Maintenance of all water holes in accordance with OCR's *Best Management Practices for Water Holes*
- Interpretation of Water Holes #1-3 as part of the CCC Historic District

5. Bridge and Causeway

Bridge

Evaluation and Significance

A small pedestrian bridge adjacent to Water Hole #3 includes stone abutments that probably date to the 1930s, possibly the CCC. The wooden decking has been replaced.

The bridge is a contributing structure of the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Threats

The replacement decking on the Bridge indicates that park staff are periodically inspecting the Bridge. But, small structures such as this are most threatened by lack of maintenance which can quickly undermine their stability.

Treatment

The bridge should be preserved as part of the CCC district at Upton State Forest. Treatment should be preservation or stabilization including:

- Periodic monitoring for change in condition
- Maintenance including in-kind repairs to stone abutments and repair/replacement of wooden decking as needed. Materials should match existing, and any work performed by outside partners should be well supervised.

Causeway

Evaluation and Significance



Loop Road Causeway (photo courtesy FUSF)

On Loop Road near the intersection with Middle Road there is a causeway primarily made of fill between stone retaining walls. Unlike bridges which are supported on structural piers or footings, causeways are primarily earthen constructions. This causeway has been called a "farmer's crossing." Causeways were historically built to provide access across a small stream or wetlands for people, equipment or animals. This causeway's construction may be related to agricultural or industrial land use, or to the CCC development of the Dean Pond area.

Determining the exact origin and function of the Causeway would require further research. Nonetheless, the structure is a historic feature of the Loop Road landscape and should be preserved.

Threats

The Causeway is an earthen structure flanked by water, making it subject to erosion and affects of freeze/thaw action. Over the long term, this can potentially dislodge the stone retaining walls, open breaks in the walls, and allow for fill to seep from the causeway, causing sinkholes.

Treatment

The causeway should be preserved in place, although no immediate treatment is needed. As the structure supports a trail, DCR should maintain it in proper working order through:

- Periodic monitoring for change in condition
- Repairs and stabilization should employ appropriate techniques; no mortar should be used to repair retaining walls, and earthen fill and surfaces should only be replaced, in kind, using like materials

6. Dam

Evaluation and Significance

Dean Pond Dam consists of two distinct sections: the 60 foot-long primary spillway located in the southeast corner of the pond and the approximately 100- foot long earthen embankment section located in the southwest corner of the pond. A portion of the existing dam may be a former mill dam (c.1900) that was improved in the 1930s by the CCC when they built the second section of the dam and impounded Dean Pond. The dams were an integral part of the recreational development of the Dean Pond area by the CCC (see Cultural Landscapes – Dean Pond). At the center of the dam, between the two spillways, there is an emergency outflow valve. It is unknown whether this valve remains operable.



Dean Pond Dam (2006)

Dean Pond Dam is a contributing structure of the Upton CCC Historic District which has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Threats

Dean Pond Dam was inspected on June 8, 2006 by Pare Engineering under contract to the DCR Dam Safety program. Overall, Dean Pond Dam was found to be in poor condition. This rating generally indicates significant operational and maintenance deficiencies at the dam. The dam was found to be heavily overgrown, have observed leakage, and severely deteriorated discharge structures. Since 2006 the dam has continued to degrade, and beaver activity has increased.

Dean Pond Dam is non-jurisdictional, and evaluated as a low hazard dam. DCR's Office of Dam Safety does not plan to do any work on the dam at this time.

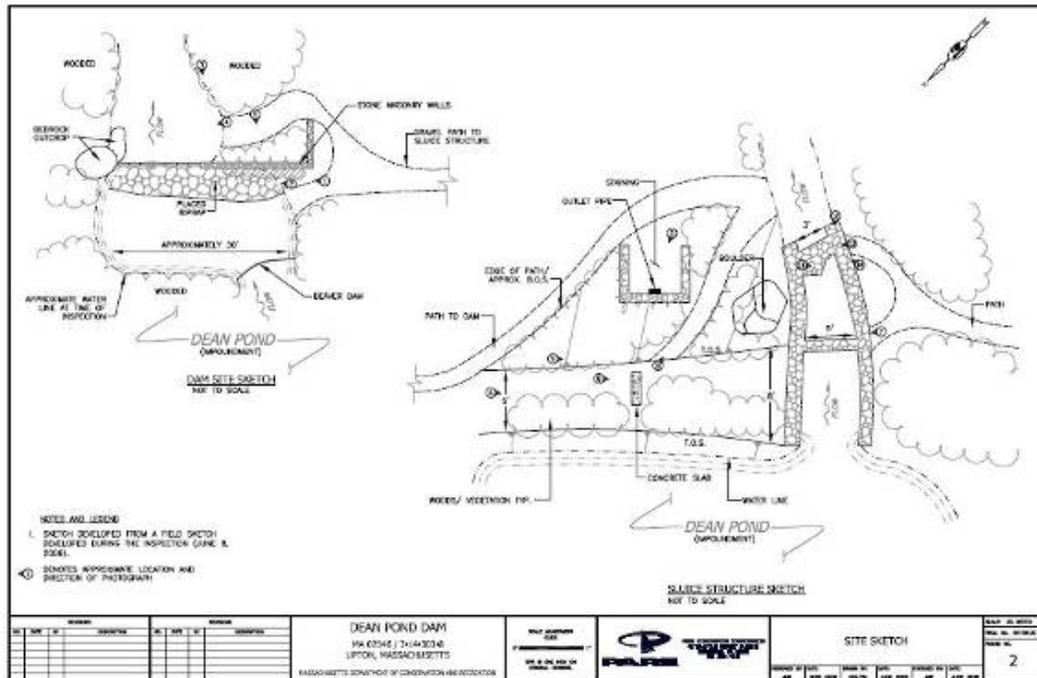
Treatment

The dams at Dean Pond should be preserved as a historic feature of the CCC Historic District and maintained in accordance with the DCR Dam Safety program and the 2006 inspection report.

Recommendations include

- Clear the entire dam embankment of developing and established brush and small trees
- Loam, seed and establish a maintainable grass cover in eroded and bare areas as observed in areas of the dam.
- Monitor top of dam for impacts from heavy foot traffic and repair trail surfaces regularly. While the dam inspection recommends a crushed stone surface to increase durability, the existing dirt trail should be maintained as part of the preservation treatment. Alternatively, DCR should consider re-routing the trail below the dam and installing a new stream crossing.
- Determine whether the emergency valve is operable.

The inspection report also includes recommendations for larger capital projects like repairs to the spillway and sluice structure. That work should be carried out in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and in coordination with the DCR Archaeologist.



Sketch of Dean Pond Dam from 2006 report

D. Archival Resources

Archival materials related to Upton State Forest are located in three DCR locations. The DCR Archives Storage Office in Danvers holds archival records related to the CCC use of the property as well as records and materials related to the Commonwealth's management of the facility. The DCR Plans Library in the Boston Office holds the Upton State Forest plans collection, including those made by the CCC. The Mount Greylock State Reservation Visitor Center in Lanesborough has a collection of artifacts and reference materials related to the CCC use of the property.

DCR has two full-time staff assigned to the archives, both of whom are assigned to the Office of Cultural Resources and report to the Boston office. The DCR Archivist manages archival records and the DCR Plans Archivist manages the Plans Library. Programmatically, the function of managing the CCC Archives falls under the purview of the DCR Archivist.

Modern archives management is both a profession and a science, with specific principles, ethics, standards and best practices. Managing temperature, relative humidity, intellectual control, and security is vital to the longevity of archival/historical records.

The CCC Archives

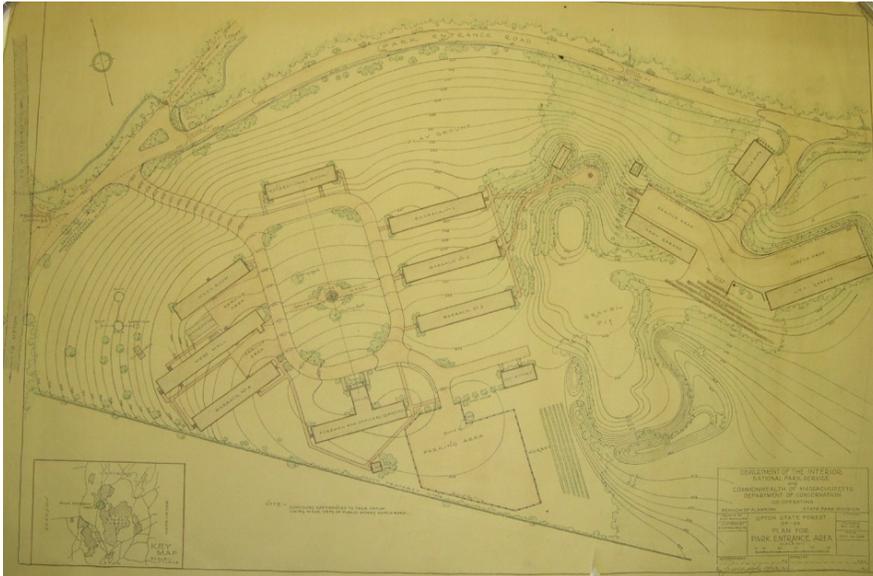
The Massachusetts CCC Archives is a collection held by the DCR Archives. The purpose of the CCC Archives is to collect and preserve historical material on the Civilian Conservation Corps in Massachusetts [1933-42] and to interpret its history, publish material, conduct educational programs and exhibits, and promote a greater awareness, knowledge and understanding of the heritage of this significant conservation program in Massachusetts. The Archive encompasses CCC records and objects relative to the MA Department of Conservation [1919-1953], federal government, and private collections and CCC alumni. The DCR archives will accept and manage only those items that it is able to care for, preserve, store and/or exhibit in a manner acceptable with the DCR Archivist.

From its founding in 1981 until 2008, the CCC Archives was located at the agency's Pittsfield Regional Office, in the Library Room; it was then moved to the Mount Greylock Visitor Center in Lanesborough from January 2009 through November 2012. At that time all original records and some smaller artifacts were moved to the DCR Archives Storage Office in Danvers. The Visitor Services Supervisor at Mount Greylock Visitor Center will continue to function as the agency's CCC historian, maintaining a reference library of copies of CCC documents and a collection of CCC artifacts. Access to the CCC Archives by the public and DCR staff is by arrangement. No online database or finding aid currently exists. DCR's website includes a CCC page with a link to the archives at www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/get-involved/civilian-conservation-corps-ccc/.

In the past DCR explored the possibility of relocating the CCC Archives to the Administration Building at Upton State Forest, but determined that option not to be feasible due to insufficient structure and environmental controls in the existing building, and lack of staff.

Upton CCC Plans

DCR and the Friends of Upton State Forest have partnered on a project to conserve a collection of architectural and engineering plans related to Upton State Forest. The goal of the project is to conserve original CCC planning documents. The collection includes plans of the CCC Camp, recreational facilities, Dean Pond, dams and water holes and recreational roads built in the 1930's. Conservation will repair and stabilize the plans to allowing for a future scanning project.



CCC Camp Plan, 1935, showing landscape features (DCR Archives)

Upton Historical Society

The Upton Historical Society is a private nonprofit organization incorporated in 1968 under Massachusetts G.L. Ch 180. The mission of the Society is to preserve, educate, and make available to the public the history of Upton including records, newspaper articles and photos related to the CCC camp. The Society collects and preserves historical records, artifacts, pictures and mementos of its people, industries, folklore and customs; maintains an historical library; and operates a museum.

The Society's holdings include a history of buildings done in 1996 with a grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Town Reports from 1890 to the present; Assessor's published records prior to 1975; local histories, ledgers, scrapbooks, and diaries; and many newspaper articles and photographs relating to Upton history. The Society also maintains an extensive collection of historical artifacts from Upton and the surrounding area. The resources of the Society and their staff have provided support to the Friends of Upton State Forest and their interpretive efforts.

IV. Cultural Resource Recommendations

A. Park-wide Preservation Strategy

Upton State Forest represents two eras of park expansion in Massachusetts. The first parcels of Upton's logged-over, former farmlands were acquired in the 1930s during the decades-long period of rapid growth of state parklands that followed the passage of the State Forest Act of 1914. Upton then underwent major development under the federal Civilian Conservation Corp from 1935-1938. As the only Massachusetts example of a surviving CCC Camp, including extant buildings, Upton's significance is primarily for its associations with the CCC. However, DCR's mission also includes the preservation of significant traces of former land uses still visible in the park today.

The post-CCC era reflects a long period of Commonwealth use of the CCC camp buildings, including Camp Stover (1941-1945) and Phillips Wildlife Laboratory (1951-1956). This era provides another layer for the interpretation of the property.

The Preservation Strategy for Upton State Forest includes:

- **Rehabilitation** of the CCC Camp for adaptive reuse and for interpretive purposes
- **Preservation** or stabilization of CCC-built features (roads, water holes, steps, dams)
- **Preservation** of archaeological sites associated with earlier (pre-1930s) land uses
- **Conservation** of records associated with the CCC
- **Monitoring** of conditions and periodic inspections

All of the above strategies are to be implemented in accordance with the DCR Policy on Cultural Resources and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. DCR will also consult with the Massachusetts Historical Commission as required under M.G.L. Ch. 9 ss 26-27c.

Park-Wide Policies Related to Cultural Resources

The collection of archaeological sites, cellar holes, landscapes and buildings at Upton State Forest are largely protected by their status as public parkland. Protection of these resources relies on compliance with the following regulations:

- **Off Highway Vehicle Policy** – OHVs are not allowed at Upton State Forest. OHVs are especially destructive to archaeological sites.
- **DCR Cultural Resource Management Policy** – This policy lays out a process the documentation, evaluation and preservation of the cultural resources in DCR's care. The policy also calls for consultation with the DCR Office of Cultural Resources, the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) and the Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), as needed. Compliance with the policy is the best form of preservation for the collection of cultural resources at Upton State Forest.

B. Preservation Treatment Priorities

To achieve the preservation goals for Upton State Forest, DCR and its partners should implement the following recommendations. Priorities range from high to low.

Cultural Resource Type	Resource	Action	Lead	Partnership potential	Priority
Parkwide		Promote compliance with the DCR Off Highway Vehicle Policy (OHVs are not allowed at Upton State Forest)	DCR staff, Park Watch	Y	High
Parkwide		Promote compliance with the DCR Cultural Resource Management Policy	OCR		High
Parkwide		Develop interpretive plan	Interpretive Services	Y	High
Parkwide		Complete MHC Area form for resources associated with 18 th and 19 th century farming and industry	OCR		Low
Parkwide	Cellar Holes and Foundations	BMP for Archaeological Sites			High
Parkwide	Wells	BMP for Wells			High
Parkwide	Quarries	BMP for Quarries			High
Parkwide	Stone walls	BMP for Stone Walls			High
Parkwide	Water Holes	BMP for Water Holes			High
Parkwide	Historic Buildings (active use)	BMP for Historic Building Maintenance			High
Parkwide	Historic Buildings (vacant)	BMP for Mothballing Historic Buildings			High
Parkwide	CCC Camp, Old Knob Picnic Area	BMP for Historic Landscapes (Built Features and Vegetation)			High
Pre-Contact Archaeology	Pre-Contact sites	Coordination with OCR on projects involving ground disturbance	FOT leader		High
Historic Archaeology	CCC Camp	Clearing of vegetation from within 10' of visible features (No pulling roots or stump grinding)	FOT leader	Y	High

Cultural Resource Type	Resource	Action	Lead	Partnership potential	Priority
Historic Archaeology	Cellar Holes: Rawson, Stearns, Buck Cellar Hole, Batchelor Homestead, Nash and Pilkington Sites, District 7 School House, Gore Cellar Hole and Bridge Road	Document features, determine extent of homestead landscape Stabilize and interpret in conjunction with interpretive plan development	OCR, FOT leader, Interp		Medium
Cultural Landscape	CCC Camp Landscape	Adaptive reuse of the Administration Building and Cottage	OCR, Operations	Y	High
Cultural Landscape	CCC Camp Landscape	Clear building footprints to halt damage from roots, water and animals and potentially to interpret extent of historic camp landscape; coordinate with interpretive planning	FOT leader	Y	Medium
Cultural Landscape	CCC Camp Landscape	Develop a landscape treatment plan and restore the landscape, specifically the plantings and paths in the Parade Ground, for interpretive effect	OCR, FOT leader	Y	High
Cultural Landscape	CCC Camp Landscape	Preservation of extant historic plantings	FOT leader	Y	High
Cultural Landscape	CCC Camp Landscape	Removal of invasive species	FOT leader	Y	High
Cultural Landscape	CCC Camp Landscape	Development of interpretive strategies that do not clutter the landscape (self-guided tour, smart phone applications, personal programs)	Interp	Y	Medium
Cultural Landscape	Old Knob Picnic Area	Stabilization of features such as the stone steps and fire pits to prevent further deterioration	FOT leader	Y	Medium
Cultural Landscape	Old Knob Picnic Area	Restoration of scenic view (long-term goal)	FOT leader, Forestry		Medium
Cultural Landscape	Old Knob Picnic Area	Rehabilitation for use as group day use site (long-term goal)	Operations		Low
Cultural Landscape	Old Knob Picnic Area	Maintain Whistling Cave Trail	FOT leader	Y	Medium
Cultural Landscape	Old Knob Picnic Area	Improved interpretation	Interp	Y	Medium

Cultural Resource Type	Resource	Action	Lead	Partnership potential	Priority
Cultural Landscape	Dean Pond Landscape	Stabilize existing features	FOT leader		Low
Cultural Landscape	Dean Pond Landscape	Manage dams to prevent loss of pond, eliminate beaver dams	Operations		Medium
Cultural Landscape	Dean Pond Landscape	Include area in interpretive plan	Interp		Low
Cultural Landscape	Historic Parkways	Preserve in accordance with the DCR <i>Historic Parkways Preservation Guidelines</i> , with a focus of keeping intact the recreational loop within the CCC Historic District.	Operations		Medium
Cultural Landscape	Historic Parkways	Preserve associated recreation areas	FOT leader		Medium
Cultural Landscape	Historic Parkways	Manage invasive species	FOT leader		Low
Cultural Landscape	Historic Parkways	Maintain road width and materials and allow for proper drainage, including beaver management as needed	FOT Leader		Low
Cultural Landscape	Historic Parkways	Include roads and trails as part of the interpretive plan for Upton State Forest	Interp		Medium
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Admin Bldg	Implementation of BH+A stabilization recommendations if a full rehabilitation is not planned in the next few years.	OCR	Y	High
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Admin Bldg	Returning the building to active use through partnership. Implementation of full rehabilitation as outlined in BH+A report, and as needed to accommodate new use	OCR	Y	High
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Cottage	Adaptive reuse through partnership	OCR	Y	High
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Cottage	If a compatible and viable reuse for the Cottage is not identified, DCR should mothball the building (see <i>Best Management Practices for Mothballing Historic Properties</i>)	FOT leader, OCR		High
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Water Holes	Clean outlet for Water Hole #2	Eng		High

Cultural Resource Type	Resource	Action	Lead	Partnership potential	Priority
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Bridge	Periodic monitoring for change in condition	FOT leader	Y	Low
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Bridge	Maintenance including in-kind repairs to stone abutments and replacement or repair of wooden decking as needed using like materials	Eng	Y	Low
Buildings, Structures, Objects	Dams	Should repairs or improvements be needed, work should be carried out in accordance with the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> .	Eng/FOT leader	Y	Low
Archives	CCC Plans	Undertake conservation as recommended by DCR Plans Archivist	OCR	Y	High

Lead is coded as follows: Eng = Engineering; FOT leader = Field Operations Team leader and FOT staff; Interp = Bureau of Interpretive Services; OCR = Office of Cultural Resources; Operations = Division of State Parks

Recommended work items other than the BMPs should be coordinated with the Office of Cultural Resources in accordance with the OCR Policy (see Appendix D).

Definitions:

High priority: Immediate priorities related to issues of public health, safety, and welfare including structural stability of features that should be corrected in the near future and if left uncorrected would lead to a permanent loss of an important cultural resource or would impact the safety of the public. This would include the need to repair deteriorating infrastructure and to restore the visual and historic character of a property.

Medium priority: Items needing immediate attention, but which could be delayed for many years without major loss of cultural resources or change in existing condition and overall historic character. This category may include actions that could extend the life of a feature or eliminate the need for costly repairs in the future.

Low priority: Improvements or cosmetic repairs which, if delayed, have no affect on the property's appearance or significant cultural resources.

C. Interpretation

The CCC camp, the buildings, the Parade Ground and footprints of lost buildings at Upton State Forest, provide a unique opportunity to tell the story of the CCC itself – the who, how and why of the CCC and the contributions they made to parks and natural resources through the Commonwealth and the United States.

Interpretive materials at Upton State Forest are limited to one wayside panel on the CCC in front of the Administration Building, and the DCR trail map.

There are currently no DCR interpretive staff assigned to Upton State Forest, and the Visitor Service Supervisor position remains vacant. Val Stegemoen, Field Operation Team leader for the Blackstone Complex is responsible for Upton State Forest along with other facilities. The FOT leader can assign resources, including staff, to facilities within the Complex based on need. In the past Val and regional environmental education staff have provided occasional interpretive services to Upton. A Regional Interpretive Coordinator (RIC) is assigned to the Central Region as a long term seasonal position from April – October.

The Friends of Upton State Forest periodically host interpretive programs on the CCC and other aspects of the park, often with assistance from Blackstone River and Canal Heritage State Park, the DCR CCC Program Committee and other DCR staff. Given the significance of the CCC and the extant historic residential and industrial sites throughout the park, there is an opportunity to elevate public understanding of the park's history through expanded programming. The Friends of Upton State Forest should consult with the RIC and staff of the Blackstone Complex when developing interpretive programs or events. Such events should not include disturbance to any archaeological sites.

Recommendations

The CCC Historic District at Upton State Forest should be the focus of both preservation activities and interpretive planning at the park. Tied together, DCR could achieve two aspects of its mission *“To protect, promote and enhance our common wealth of natural, cultural and recreational resources.”*

Interpretive priorities include:

- Develop Interpretive Profile for Upton State Forest to reflect the current programs carried out by DCR and the Friends of Upton State Forest
- Develop interpretive plan for Upton State Forest including
 - Interpretive themes (Unifying theme, primary and secondary themes) which might include:
 - Settlement and Subsistence
 - Upton's Cottage Industry
 - Civilian Conservation Corps
 - Forestry
 - Post-CCC uses by the Commonwealth
 - Interpretive strategies (tours, brochures, Smartphone applications, website)
 - Implementation Plan (priorities, staff, budget, partnership opportunities) which might include:
 - Staffing recommendations (VSS for the Blackstone Complex)
 - Interpretive training recommendations
- Rehabilitate the CCC Camp to allow and enhance interpretation of the CCC landscape

- Use interpretation, signage and other methods to connect the CCC Camp to the other elements of the CCC Historic District, specifically Dean Pond and the Old Knob Picnic Area, drawing visitors through the entire cultural landscape
- Interpret significant and accessible cellar holes and quarry sites
- Coordinate interpretive efforts of FUSF through the seasonal RIC

D. Training Recommendations

Upton State Forest has not had a dedicated Supervisor for some time, but the park should benefit from DCR's shift toward managing parks through Field Operations Teams (FOTs). For any staff assigned to Upton or the Upton FOT, the following trainings should be offered:

- Regulatory Compliance (the MHC process)
- Best Practices for Archaeological Resources
- Historic Curatorship Program
- Historic Building Maintenance
- Invasive species control (specifically in the CCC Camp)
- Interpretation
- Park Watch (coordinate through Central Regional office)

Park Watch

There may be an opportunity to engage the Friends of Upton State Forest in the Park Watch program to increase enforcement of regulations and potentially dissuade unauthorized uses in the sensitive CCC Historic District (CCC Camp and Park Road). Members of the Friends group could be trained in what to watch for and how to report issues. For example, in the past Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs) have damaged the trails, some of which are historic CCC features, threatening the safety of hikers and equestrians in the forest. OHVs are now prohibited from the forest and visitors should report illegal OHV activity to the State Environmental Police at 1-800-632-8075.

Park Watch reporting would help DCR identify and respond to recurring problems. It is not recommended that any person other than DCR staff or the State Police enforce regulations and laws. In the past, the Park Watch program has been implemented through regional rangers; it is now being transferred to the Central Region.

E. Partnership opportunities

The Friends of Upton State Forest (FUSF) are an active nonprofit group dedicated to supporting the preservation and management of the park. They have partnered with DCR on a number of projects including park beautification, replacement of the porch at the CCC Administration Building, and most recently, the conservation of historic plans. FUSF maintains an electronic newsletter, organizes volunteer days and coordinates educational programs at the park. FUSF and the Upton Historical Commission have also been instrumental in the nomination of the CCC District to the National Register of Historic Places, which was funded by the Town of Upton through its Community Preservation Funds

Upton State Forest is fortunate to have a Friends group in place, and many of the recommendations in this plan can be implemented through partnership. Since 2006, FUSF, with assistance from other volunteer organizations, has carried out annual spring landscape maintenance (raking, clearing brush) at the CCC camp. See the List of Recommendations under Section B above, which flags those projects suitable for partnership. In addition, DCR should work with FUSF to:

- Establish an agreement with the Friends of Upton State Forest to formalize their support of park operations and interpretation in accordance with DCR’s cultural resource management policy and the DCR volunteer policy (in development)
- Offer training to members of FUSF to expand their understanding of cultural resource management and interpretive planning
- Share information such as the Park Interpretive Profile to strengthen connections and consistency among DCR and FUSF activities
- Continue to allow FUSF access to the CCC Archive

Artifacts

The Friends of Upton State Forest have amassed a small collection of surface finds from the state forest. This includes artifacts found by others and given to the FUSF for safekeeping, as well as artifacts found by FUSF members during park activities. FUSF has consulted with the DCR archaeologist on proper handling of artifacts. The artifacts are securely housed within the Administration Building along with other FUSF materials. The DCR Archaeologist should continue to be consulted about the collection of cultural materials, and no materials should be extracted from the earth without the Archaeologist’s express permission and oversight.

The treatment and management of artifacts should be in accordance with the *Guidelines for Artifacts* included in the Appendices of this report including:

- Mapping - recordation of surface finds
- Proper processing of all materials recovered
- Housing of artifacts (materials, labeling)
- Periodic evaluation of artifacts by DCR Archaeologist
- Evaluate potential of artifacts for possible interpretation or display

Currently, DCR does not have a formal Collections Management Policy or Curation Standards. DCR uses the Massachusetts Historical Commission’s *Archaeological Curation Center Curation Standards* (Draft dated 12-15-2006) and *Collections Management Policy* (Draft dated January 2007).

These guidelines meet the Standards and Guidelines for Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections set forth by the National Park Service (36 CFR 79). These guidelines were developed with reference to those published by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory; the Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines of the Office of State Archaeology, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources; the Society for American Archaeology; and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

F. Recommendations for Additional Research

The CCC landscape of Upton State Forest is well documented, but there are opportunities to uncover additional resources related to the CCC era as well as pre-CCC land use. This information may be useful in making decisions about future reuse and in developing interpretive programming, or may facilitate management. None of the following recommendations requires immediate implementation to preserve the cultural resources at Upton State Forest, but any future work should be prioritized in response to changing management goals, available resources, and public interest.

- Preparation of an MHC Area Form to document the collection of pre-CCC resources within the park, including cellar holes, wells, stone walls, roads and quarries

- Archaeological survey to determine extent of the CCC Camp, in concert with development of an interpretive plan
- Preparation of a landscape preservation plan including planting plans for the Parade Ground, Administration Building, Cottage and CCC Way.
- Preparation of an interpretive plan
- Preparation of a finding aid for the CCC archival collection related to Upton State Forest
- Continued attention to the evolving field of archaeological study of ceremonial stone features
- Work with the DCR Archaeologist to incorporate Massachusetts Archaeology Month programming into the programs of Forest managers and the Friends.

APPENDICES

Appendix A
Best Management Practices



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Archaeological Features

Contacts: Ellen Berkland, Archaeologist;
ellen.berkland@state.ma.us 617-626-1377

Goal Stabilize resource to prevent loss; monitor for vandalism and illegal activity; preserve public access

Guidelines: People have been living in Massachusetts and utilizing the entire landscape for at least 12,000 years. Most of these sites have not been identified and lie below ground surface. The DCR archaeologist keeps an inventory of known pre-Contact sites and uses key criteria for determining potential archaeological sensitivity of a given area. These sites are kept confidential in order to prevent looters from destroying sites. When planning for a project, the DCR archaeologist is available to assess your property for site sensitivity.



Besides below ground cultural resources, “archaeological sites” can be above ground, and these refer to places left behind by people. These sites can be structures or landscapes. What is often left today of a 17th, 18th, 19th or 20th century farm, homestead, industrial, military, or institutional site is a stone foundation or cellar hole. Other important archaeological deposits are found outside of these stone features including barns, wells, trash dumps, outbuildings, paths/transportation networks, stonewalls (covered under a separate BMP), kitchen gardens, orchards, and burial grounds. By following these guidelines, you are employing a strategy that can have a lasting effect on the survival of archaeological sites, features and landscapes throughout the DCR land system.

Additional information can be found in *DCR’s Terra Firma #5 - Stones that Speak: Forgotten Features of the Landscape* available at <http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/histland/publications.htm> or upon request to the Office of Cultural Resources.

General:

- Use of metal detectors is never allowed
- Digging on state property is illegal.

- Clean debris in area around feature
- Inspect feature periodically to make sure it is not a threat to your/public safety and has not been subject to vandalism (i.e is it a well that needs to be covered?) Document any damage to the site. Report to OCR Archaeologist.
- Prohibit any activities that disturb the integrity of historical sites and features

Vegetation Management

- Vegetation management will require periodic and cyclical treatment depending on the nature of the growth, the condition and significance of a specific site.
- Remove small to medium brush, saplings, and trees from on, and within stone archaeological features (channelized stream beds, culverts, mill dams, stone posts/boundary markers, mills, limekilns and blast furnaces or other stone features described above)
- Remove by cutting as close to the ground as feasible. Vegetation should not be pulled, or otherwise dislodged in a manner that would affect the root system
- Where terrain is level and stable, a feller buncher may be appropriate for removing trees. This machine has a long reach which limits the need to bring equipment too close to the structure/feature. Ideally, when the ground is frozen would present the best time to bring in machinery. If ground is soft, utilize wood or other material to plate the equipments' path.
- Cut stumps to grade and promote natural decay; do not pull or stump grind.

Repair and Rehabilitation

- Reset fallen stones placing weathered or lichen-covered surfaces facing outward

Monitoring:

- All parties involved in vegetation management and monitoring will be directed to take extra care and precautions around stone features
- Monitor for illegal harvest of stones,often collected from state lands for private use
- Identify, record areas of erosion or collapse and report to OCR Archaeologist
- Identify, record and report areas of digging or vandalism to OCR Archaeologist
- Signage/temporary fencing may be necessary to protect a site. Contact OCR Archaeologist



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Historic Building Maintenance

Contacts: Kevin Allen, OCR, 617-626-1361
kevin.allen@state.ma.us

Goal : To protect actively used historic resources from further deterioration and address minor tasks before they lead to major problems .

Guidelines

DCR's historic buildings can be high style mansions or more common picnic shelters. A building is considered historic if it is 50+years old or is listed/eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Best Management Practices laid out here should be supplemented by a program of regular capital improvements, such as exterior painting, new roofing, interior finishes etc. implemented through FAMIS. Report any major changes in conditions to the Office of Cultural Resources. If an historic building is vacated and will remain empty for more than three years, refer to the "Mothballing Historic Structures" BMP.

The following annual maintenance activities should be incorporated into spring or fall operations.

Roof

- Clear roof of debris
- Clean downspouts and gutters
- Repair any loose gutter seams, shingles or building connections

Exterior materials

- Eliminate points of entry for animals and insects to prevent, for example, chewing damage, nest growth and waste accumulation
 - Install vented plywood in large openings
 - Place steel wool in smaller holes
 - Remove any nests
 - Block any foundation level burrows
- Clean chimney and ensure the chimney cap maintains a proper fit
- Remove any equipment or material stored against the building

Windows / Doors



- Repair/replace glazing putty, in kind (if inspected for presence of hazardous materials – most glazing compound contains some amount of asbestos)
- Replace broken or missing glass, storms or screens in kind
- Install non-invasive weatherstripping
- Touch up-paint any areas of exposed wood

Interior materials

- Improve ventilation by installing vented panels in enough basement and attic openings to allow for air flow
- Remove mold with mild bleach solution
- Install sump pump in basements where standing water collects after storms.

Landscape

- Clear any built up material (sand, leaves, other debris) from around foundations. Keep the grade at least 6” from the wooden sill and framing members
- Prune foundation plantings to allow 2’ setback from buildings
- Clear driveway and drainage systems of debris, leaf litter and aggregate and ensure positive drainage away from the building
- Stabilize stone walls and garden structures
- Prune trees and shrubs near building and utility lines

Security systems

- If a security system exists, check proper function of alarms, detectors, etc. as recommended by the manufacturer or service provider; keep records up to date
- Motion-activated exterior lighting should be regularly checked for proper function; switches for security lighting should remain in the “on” position at all times

Extreme Weather

- Clear snow from shallow pitched and flat roofs during major snow events, particularly during storms of heavy, wet snow or snow followed by rain. Do not walk on roofs to remove snow.
- Clear roof edges to prevent ice dams
- Clear downspouts of snow and debris to prevent back up of snow and ice
- Check basements for water during heavy rain; activate sump as needed



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Built Features in Historic Landscapes

Contacts: Wendy Pearl, DCR Historic Landscape Preservation Initiative, wendy.pearl@state.ma.us, 617-626-1389

Goal Preserve significant historic landscapes through maintenance; keep DCR's historic park and building settings intact for interpretation and public enjoyment

Guidelines

General

- Historic landscapes in DCR facilities can include the grounds around historic buildings, designed gardens, cemeteries, historic agricultural landscapes, and landscapes associated with the recreational development of the DCR parks system (parkways, CCC camp complexes, beaches)
- Landscapes are more than plants. A historic landscape should be viewed as a combination of the plantings and vegetation along with the “hardscape” including rock formations, walls, roads and paths, structures and objects (eg bird baths, fountains, pergolas).
- *Related BMPs: Stone Walls, Wells, Archaeological Sites*

Structures – walls, fences, gates, benches, sheds, buildings

- Do not relocate historic structures
- Do not paint structures that were historically unpainted
- Maintain painted surfaces on fences, benches and other wooden structures, repaint every 5-7 years or as needed to protect wood
- Iron fencing (painted) – maintain painted finish; if rust appears, scrape and sand down to clean/stable material, prime and paint
- Manage vegetation on fences, walls and other structures to avoid damage from moisture retention, roots and suckers, and possible structural overload (100 year old vines are heavy!)
- Cut plants close to the surface, do not pull roots on or near built features
- When maintaining pergolas and trellises that include climbing plants, carefully pull vegetation off of the structure, place on the ground and protect during work, then retrain to the structure after maintenance is done.



Objects - headstones, sculptures, sundials, fountains, birdbaths and markers (various materials)

- Cleaning should be limited. If cleaning is needed (to remove biological growth, for example) use only plastic or natural bristle brushes, water and **no soap**
- Removal of graffiti and more extensive cleaning and repair should be undertaken under the direction of a conservator (consult with OCR)
- For metal plaques and objects, check fasteners to ensure secure connections. If loose, tighten or replace fasteners, or consult with OCR for options for epoxy sealants (note: epoxy may not be appropriate for all conditions)
- Do not move objects from their original setting; consult with OCR if moving objects is necessary for their preservation (for example, if materials could be stolen, collapse or otherwise be lost without intervention)
- Report damage or theft of objects to OCR.

Circulation

- DCR facilities may contain designed carriage roads, footpaths and recreational trails associated with former estate use, the CCC, or even Native American or Colonial era transportation networks.
- Retain paths and trails in their original layout, alignment, and construction.
- Preserve and repair, in kind, path and trail surfaces, unless alterations are part of an overall plan for an adaptive reuse of the landscape. For example, converting a historic woodland trail into a paved, accessible interpretive route.
- Do not alter curbing, drainage features and stairs without further analysis.
- Trails which have “ancient” associations but no surviving visible historic features should be treated as archaeological sites (see Archaeological Features)

Topography

- The lay of the land, including hills, valleys, streams and ponds are integral to the historic landscape and may be related to important viewsheds or historic land use.
- Avoid topographical changes. For example, exposed ledge should not be removed in historic quarries or overlooks.

Views and Vistas

- The relationships among various landscape elements can be significant to the property’s character and should be retained. Views from roads into gardens, a sequence of framed views through buildings, or wide scenic vistas at the terminus of a main drive are all intended to heighten the experience of the landscape. Views and vistas should be clearly identified on plans used to manage the landscape (preservation plan, vegetation management plan, etc.).
- Maintain vegetation regularly to keep vistas clear.
- Include vista maintenance as part of any construction or other maintenance on associated built features such as towers, overlooks, bridges or roads.



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Vegetation in Historic Landscapes

Contact: Wendy Pearl, DCR Historic Landscape Preservation Initiative, wendy.pearl@state.ma.us, 617-626-1389

Goal Preserve significant vegetation in historic landscapes through maintenance; keep DCR's historic park and building settings intact for interpretation and public enjoyment

Guidelines

General

- Historic landscapes in DCR facilities can include the grounds around historic buildings, designed gardens, cemeteries, historic agricultural landscapes, and landscapes associated with the recreational development of the DCR parks system (parkways, CCC camp complexes, beaches).
- Non-Natives and Invasive plants may have been intentionally planted in historic landscapes. The preservation plan for a historic landscape may include plants that are ornamental, non-native or even invasive, as historic gardening designs often took advantage of new imported species. OCR may have options for controlling potential invasives or appropriate substitute plantings for more aggressive species when those plants are critical to the historic landscape character.
- DCR's *Terra Firma #2 – Caring for Mature Trees in Historic Landscapes* provides additional information. Available online (www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/conservation/cultural-resources/) and by request to the Office of Cultural Resources.
- *Related BMPs: Hardscape in Historic Landscapes, Historic Building Maintenance, Mothballing Historic Buildings, Archaeological Features*

Invasive and Volunteer Growth

- Volunteer trees and shrubs can destroy the design of a historic landscape, eliminating views and introducing plants that are out of place and out of scale to the original character. Volunteer tree saplings should be pulled immediately, and larger trees should be cut to grade.
- Invasive species can quickly overtake a historic landscape, so their control or elimination should be a priority. The treatment of an invasive plant may depend on the species. The New England Wildflower Society has developed guidelines for controlling the most common invasive species <http://www.newfs.org/protect/invasive-plants/removal/common-invasives-management.html>.



- Park staff should first attempt to control invasives using pulling, cutting to grade or mowing (see link to guidelines above). If an infestation is severely out of control and requires the application of herbicides, staff should contact one of DCR's licensed applicators for treatment.
- Invasive species can also be managed using a controlled burn. Fire can be used effectively in and around built landscape features (stonewalls, pavilions, buildings) but fire can also threaten surviving historic plant material. OCR should be consulted to determine whether fire is an appropriate treatment (and how to protect historic plants), or if the potential damage to the landscape outweighs any benefit.
- **Priority areas** for controlling or eliminating invasive species and volunteer plants include designed gardens, and grounds around historic buildings, open agricultural fields, lawns, and recreational fields, formal entrance roads, parkways, pond shorelines, and vistas and overlooks.

Trees

- Preserve the location, species, form and arrangement of trees within a historic landscape
- Prune for tree health and public safety according to professional arboricultural practices
- Avoid root collars during mowing and leaf clean up and any work involving motorized equipment
- Protect the tree's critical root zone. Avoid activities that might compact the soil in the root zone (driving, storing heavy equipment, trails). The protection zone should be as wide as the drip line of the tree canopy and should be clearly marked during major construction projects or events
- Plan for the replacement of mature trees that decline due to age or are lost to natural disaster; consult with OCR on options
- Replace historic trees in kind; if an alternate plant is needed, replacements should retain the size, form and location of the historic plants

Lawn and Grasses

- Mow formal lawn areas regularly achieve a clean, clipped lawn look. These include lawn in formal gardens, designed cemeteries, golf courses, building grounds, training/parade grounds, and some campgrounds.
- Formal lawns in high traffic areas and on steep slopes may also require aeration, fertilizer and reseeding to reverse effects of erosion and compaction
- Mulch leaves directly into turf, adding a source of nutrients and eliminating waste
- Use mowers and line trimmers with care, avoiding damage to the bark and root systems
- Large meadows, recreation fields and farm fields are not meant to be formal lawns and can be mowed less frequently. Wide paths can be cut to provide recreational access and prevent tick exposure, but most areas can be left to grow higher.

Shrubs

- Several DCR facilities have extensive horticultural collections, including rhododendron, azalea, mountain laurel and other shrubs. These collections should be managed not only for the visual character, but also for their botanical identity.
- Shrubs should be pruned to maintain their historic form and size. Overgrown shrubs can change the character of a historic landscape. If historic shrubs cannot be pruned back to their intended form, they should be replaced in kind.
- Select replacement shrubs to maintain the overall character, size, shape function and location of historic plants whenever possible.

Perennials and annuals

- Historic landscapes can include perennials, bulbs and annuals, but not all do. Before planting any new plants, consult with OCR.
- Divide perennials every 3-5 years to ensure plant health and to retain landscape character
- Annuals may be planted only in existing plant beds and/or containers in historic landscapes

Vines and Ground covers

- Historic vines include Boston ivy, wisteria, climbing roses, climbing hydrangea; ground covers include pachysandra, periwinkle, and wintercreeper (to name a few). Vines can exert excessive weight, increase moisture and directly grow into historic structures and should be trained onto secondary supports whenever possible.
- Provide adequate support for climbing vines
- Prune vines regularly to avoid overgrowth onto historic structures and plantings or
- Root prune or install root barriers around plants that are particularly aggressive (wisteria)
- Cut back groundcovers that are impacting pathways, encroaching on plant beds, or otherwise spreading beyond their original borders



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Mothballing Historic Buildings

Contact: Jeffrey Harris, OCR, 617-626-4936
jeffrey.harris@state.ma.us

Goal: stabilize historic vacant buildings to “buy time” for developing preservation plan; prevent total loss of significant cultural resources; protect public safety.

Guidelines

General

- Consider mothballing a historic building if it is surplus to park needs and if the building is expected to stand vacant for more than 3 years. Empty buildings deteriorate fast.
- Mothball the building as soon as possible to halt deterioration.
- Do not forget about the mothballed building. Park staff should regularly monitor for storm damage, holes in the roof and walls, break-ins and other vandalism.
- Mothballing may include vegetation removal; plants should be cut to grade only, with NO DIGGING unless the DCR Archaeologist is consulted beforehand.
- Contact OCR for a detail of a window panel and for assistance in developing a full mothballing scope customized to your building(s).
- Consider underused historic buildings for the Historic Curatorship program (www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/conservation/cultural-resources/).
- If a building returns to active use, refer to the “Historic Building Maintenance” BMP.

Mothballing

Vegetation Management:

- Remove all vegetation on the building, including gutters, downspouts, roof valleys and window wells. Large plants should be cut as close to the building as possible; smaller ones can be pulled as long as removal does not damage the building in any way.
- Clear dirt and debris from roof, roof valleys, gutters, downspouts and window wells.
- Cut back growth within 10’ of building (in the case of unwanted invasives and volunteer plants).



- Prune historic plantings regularly.
- Prune trees around historic buildings to prevent storm damage and to eliminate sources of entry for pests.
- Barns and other utilitarian buildings can be completely cleared of vegetation unless evidence (on site and in historic records) indicates historic plantings survive.

A properly mothballed building should have a secure, well-vented and well-drained roof and exterior envelope:

- Assess the condition of the **roof** and determine if replacement is warranted (consult with OCR).
- If replacement is not possible, **patch the roof** with like materials or protect with a tarp and strapping.
- Assess the condition of **gutters and downspouts**; clear clogged areas and replace/repair missing or damaged sections.
- At first floor, basement, and accessible areas, enclose exterior **openings** with well-vented plywood panels; attach panels to interior braces with long carriage bolts passed through open sash; do not nail or screw to historic wooden trim or framing (contact OCR for detail).
- **Shoring** is needed where structural instability is evident (rotted sills, deteriorated floor joists, rafters, wall framing, bulging foundation walls). Shoring includes temporary support through columns, beams, and bracing until a more thorough repair plan can be implemented. This type of structural stabilization should only be undertaken under the guidance of an engineer or architect.
- Remove all combustible and **flammable materials** (furniture, trash, debris) from the inside of the building and from the immediate building site.

Basic Monitoring Checklist for Mothballed Buildings

Regular inspection of a mothballed building should include an assessment of the exterior envelope and identification of any new damage. Inspect a minimum of 2x/year.

Yes	No	
		Window and door coverings (and locks) are intact with no signs of tampering
		There are no signs of vandalism (graffiti, trash, bottles, charred wood)
		Roof and gutters are clear of debris
		No branches or other vegetation are touching or leaning on the building, fences or secondary structures
		There are no signs of animal infestation or human occupation

If “no” to any of the above, report conditions to OCR and the regional engineer.



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Quarries

Contacts: Ellen Berkland, Archaeologist;
ellen.berkland@state.ma.us 617-626-1377

Goal Avoid damaging resource; monitor for vandalism and illegal activity

Guidelines: A quarry is an area where rock is excavated using digging, cutting or blasting. A quarry can be a single boulder (known as a “glacial erratic”), a surficial ledge outcrop, or a large subterranean complex.



Photo courtesy Friends of Upton State Forest

Tool or drill marks are often visible on the surface of these features. In archaeological terms, a quarry or mine site is where raw material – stone or metal ore- was mined for use as building material or tool construction. Bloxam (2011) identifies four data elements for the historical value of a quarry: the resource itself; the production remains; the logistics of removal; and the social infrastructure. Bloxam argues that quarries should be seen as complexes, fitting into the dynamic landscape where tradition, ancestry, memory, symbolism and information about territorial ownership coexist. Mine sites and cave sites should follow the *BMP for Archaeological Resources*.

General:

- Use of metal detectors is never allowed
- Digging on state property is illegal.
- Removal of stone from Commonwealth property is illegal.
- Inspect feature periodically to make sure it is not a threat to your/public safety and has not been subject to vandalism. Filled with water, subterranean quarries may pose a danger to illegal swimmers from objects thrown into the water or toxins which may have leached into the water due to the manner the rock was extracted.
- Document any damage to the site. Report to OCR Archaeologist.
- If you locate any production remains (tools, equipment) contact OCR Archaeologist.
- Prohibit any activities that disturb the integrity of historical sites and features



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Stone Walls

Contacts: Ellen Berkland, Archaeologist;
ellen.berkland@state.ma.us 617-626-1377

Goal Avoid damaging resource; monitor for vandalism and illegal activity

Guidelines:

Stone walls crisscross the New England landscape, demarcating former animals' pens, farm fields, cemeteries, roads, and causeways. In DCR's State Parks stone walls have been preserved as part of the historic record and integrated into the recreational landscape. Stone walls still provide points of reference for visitors and park managers, they can mark boundaries between state and private land, and they can reflect the past land uses of our parks.



Additional information can be found in *DCR's Terra Firma #5 - Stones that Speak: Forgotten Features of the Landscape* available at www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/conservation/cultural-resources/ or upon request to the Office of Cultural Resources. *Exploring Stone Walls* by Robert Thorson is a good introduction to the resources as well.

General:

- Use of metal detectors is never allowed
- Digging on state property is illegal.
- Inspect feature periodically to make sure it is not a threat to your/public safety and has not been subject to vandalism. Document any damage to the site. Report to OCR Archaeologist.
- Prohibit any activities that disturb the integrity of historical sites and features
- Stone walls should remain in place

Vegetation Management

- Stone walls in wooded settings can survive in harmony with naturally occurring vegetation, with little damage, or only isolated areas of damage, over long periods of time.
- More highly designed stone walls that surround historic buildings, cemeteries, or flank historic parkways should be cleared of vegetation to prevent damage to the stonework.
- If trees have fallen onto a stone wall they should be removed and stones reset.
- Invasive species control using herbicides may be required along stone walls and should be carried out by properly licensed personnel under DCR protocols. Herbicides should be applied carefully to the plants only, avoiding overspray onto stones and distinctive lichen or other natural patina. If small plants must be pulled from walls, any damage should be repaired (stones reset, etc.).
- Sap or berry producing trees and shrubs should be kept away from stonework through regular pruning. If the plantings are not part of a historic landscape, they should be replaced with another species that cannot drip sap and fruit onto the walls.
- If vegetation management or tree removals occur near stonewalls, activities should be located a safe distance from the walls, and trees should not be felled toward walls
- For larger trees near stone walls, cut stumps to grade and promote natural decay; do not pull or stump grind.

Repair and Rehabilitation

- Reset fallen stones placing weathered or lichen-covered surfaces facing outward
- If breaks are created for operational access or DCR programs, restore stones to their original placement, reset all stones
- Do not use mortar on drylaid stone walls; if repairing mortared stonework a qualified mason should be engaged to match mortar (color, strength, texture, etc.) and tooling of historic joints
- Do not install capstones where none existed originally

Monitoring:

- Monitor for illegal harvest of stones and dismantling of stone walls, which are often collected from state lands for private use. Identify, record and report areas of digging or vandalism to OCR Archaeologist
- Identify, record areas of collapse and report to OCR Archaeologist



**MA Department of Conservation and Recreation
Office of Cultural Resources
Best Management Practices**

Water Holes

Contacts Ellen Berkland, OCR, Archaeologist 617-626-1377 ellen.berkland@state.ma.us

Wendy Pearl, OCR, Historic Landscape Preservation Initiative 617-626-1389 wendy.pearl@state.ma.us

Goal: Preserve resource to prevent loss; monitor for vandalism and illegal activity

Guidelines

Largely build by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s, the water holes within DCR facilities once served as a first line of defense against forest fires. For that reason, may be located in remote areas of the Commonwealth's parks along old forest roads. They are not maintained as part of the active infrastructure and can present hazards for park visitors if they are obscured by brush.

For the water holes that remain, they generally include a stone-lined basin (usually filled with water), and sometimes stone inlets and outlets, remnants of culverts or piping, ramps and access roads.

General

- Maintain the water holes as man-made cultural landscape features
- Do not fill the basin with leaf litter or other debris
- Clean basin every 3-5 years unless restricted by other regulations (eg certified vernal pool regs). Cleaning is recommended to prevent the accumulation of organic matter, eutrophication, and growth of aquatic plants which can compromise the structural stability of the pool.
- If water holes present a hazard to visitors, consult with OCR on possible remedies including signage, simple barriers or other reversible treatments. Filling the water holes should be avoided.

Stonework

- Reset toppled stones from walls (drylaid only)
- Remove limbs, branches and other debris from stone walls, and channels seasonally each spring
- Record major structural collapse, report to OCR



Vegetation

- Prune back deciduous trees to minimize leaf fall
- Remove vegetation along stonewalls to create clear zone of 6-10 feet around the pool, cut vegetation to grade, do not pull roots or stump grind
- Do not plant within 10 feet of water holes

Drainage

- Keep inlets and outlets free of debris to allow proper flow
- Inspect culverts and pipes for collapse or other breaches
- Repair erosion around drainage features following repairs

Monitoring

- Include inspection of water holes in seasonal work plan
- Record areas of vandalism, erosion or collapse and report to OCR, Staff Archaeologist

Guidelines for Artifacts

Purpose

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) is the steward of a host of cultural resources and properties across its 450,000 acre state park system. Occasionally DCR staff, friends groups and visitors may find artifacts suspected to be culturally significant because of their proximity to a visible cellar hole, or because of their materials and forms (e.g. hand crafted metal hinges). These are surface finds, which occur during regular park use. As a state agency, the surface finds are regarded as the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and are to be handled as potentially significant cultural artifacts until further evaluation determines otherwise.

DCR has developed the following guidelines regarding artifact finds to enable DCR staff and DCR partners to document surface finds and remove fragile materials from public recreation areas until the DCR archaeologist can assess the material. These guidelines are meant to direct a short-term collection and housing process of potential cultural materials, not to enable the long-term curation of DCR's archaeologically significant material by anyone other than the DCR Archaeologist. **Any finds suspected of containing human remains must be left in place and reported to the State Coroner, State Police and the DCR Archaeologist immediately.**

Currently, DCR does not have a formal Collections Management Policy or Curation Standards. DCR uses the Massachusetts Historical Commission's *Archaeological Curation Center Curation Standards* (Draft dated 12-15-2006) and *Collections Management Policy* (Draft dated January 2007).

These guidelines meet the *Standards and Guidelines for Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* set forth by the National Park Service (36 CFR 79). These guidelines were developed with reference to those published by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory; and the Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines of the Office of State Archaeology, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, the Society for American Archaeology, and Society for Historical Archaeology.

Guidelines

To enable the short-term protection of cultural materials within DCR properties, DCR staff and partners shall follow these steps when a surface find is made:

1. Document the location of the find using paper maps and GPS
2. Photograph the cultural materials *in situ* (in place) before any disturbance happens; use an object to provide scale whenever possible without damaging the cultural material
3. Carefully remove the material from the find site
4. Bring the material to a secure, indoor location to prepare it for housing as follows:

Creating an Object ID

Use the park name and date of the find to create a unique code for each object. For example, an object found at Upton State Forest would be labeled as follows: UptonSF8-14-12.001.

This can be used as the identifier for all records related to the find (photos, GPS point, objects).

- a. Place the material in an appropriate container (see list below); DO NOT CLEAN THE ARTIFACT
 - b. Using indelible ink, label the container with the following information:
 - i. Date of find
 - ii. Person who found the material
 - iii. Type of material (wood, leather, metal)
 - iv. Object ID
 - c. Place the labeled container in a secure location
5. Create a dedicated, digital folder for GPS data and photographs
 6. Download the GPS point and photographs to a secure drive, or copy them to CD and send them to the DCR Archaeologist and the Field Operation Team supervisor.
 7. Label all photographs with the Object ID, using "001, 002, 003.." to distinguish images; store in dedicated digital folder
 8. Schedule an artifact evaluation by the DCR Archaeologist

LIST OF MATERIALS APPROVED FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

Plastic "zip-lok" baggies – leave unsealed for damp items or ferrous materials

Boxes - acid free archival boxes are preferred, but re-purposed boxes can be used

Labels – Write or type labels out on regular paper; affix to objects using twine

No glue, tape or other adhesives should be used

Artifacts should never be marked by permanent marker

Appendix B

**Priority Rehabilitation Recommendations
Administration Building and Cottage
(Updated October 2013)**

Rehabilitation priority Recommendations: Upton CCC Camp Administration Building October 2013	
	Adjusted to 2013
PRIORITY 1: Structure and roof stabilization	
Test all surfaces for the presence of lead, asbestos, PCBs and other hazardous materials	\$4,000.00
Abate any hazardous materials before work (allowance)	\$20,000.00
General, form openings, infill, remove rubbish, etc.	\$14,875.29
Remove central interior columns (if possible)	\$1,400.16
Repair structure according to plans and specifications prepared by Clark + Green & Structures North in 2013	\$110,000
Remove asphalt-shingle roofing and underlayment	\$4,760.54
Remove/store/install dimensional lumber roof sheathing	\$7,252.82
Install 3'-wide ice-and-water barrier strips	\$604.87
Provide / install new 40-year asphalt shingle roof, plus dripedge / flashing	\$15,009.71
Regrade where soil built up too close to building	\$688.88
Subtotal	\$178,592.27
PRIORITY 2: Exterior shell improvement	
Replace rotted, severely damaged and missing 1x "clapboards"	\$2,352.27
Resecure all siding to remain	\$5,699.21
Prep and paint siding and trim	\$7,392.84
Observe lead paint precautions and removal / disposal regulations (OSHA, Mass., ect.)	\$3,920.45
Replace rolled / missing siding at crawl-space "skirt"	\$1,890.77
Provide / install new metal ventilator grills for crawl space "skirt"	\$1,523.37
Remove wasps nests at cornices, throughout	\$840.10
Subtotal	\$23,619.00
PRIORITY 3: Systems	
Clean and repoint chimney. Install new damper. Re-line chimney if required.	\$4,570.12
Remove concrete block chimneys (when furnace is replaced) infill and add roofing	\$1,478.57
Remove dormant furnace and existing toilet and lav from bathroom in east wing. Replace with new fixture, an addt'; shower and kitchenette (fridge, sink, DW and microwave)	\$9,476.28
Remove and replace working furnace in back room. Create new M/W public bathrooms in back room.	\$26,675.83

Replace hot air furnace and duct distribution system	\$37,188.22
ALTERNATE: Construct Clivus toilet on site of original CCC latrine. Design to follow Goodkind standards for CCC latrine construction	
ALTERNATE: Install wood burning stoves (5): 2 in each wing and one in the main hall.	
Toilet exhaust system	\$2,968.34
New well, assumed 100' deep	\$12,265.39
Test septic system for Title V compliance	\$672.08
Toilet fixture w/ associated pipework, etc. complete	\$28,563.24
Water heater w/ associated pipework, etc. complete	\$6,160.70
200A panelboard	\$2,436.28
Feeders	\$2,940.33
Small power	\$9,297.06
Lighting	\$20,453.52
Fire alarm	\$16,734.70
Telephone / data empty conduit system	\$929.71
<i>General conditions: mechanical, electric, plumbing (MEP)</i>	
Siesmic restraint, vibration isolation, etc.	\$840.10
Permit fees	\$560.06
Test & balance	\$5,600.64
GC's Overhead + Profit for MEP	\$9,490.56
Builder's work in connection w/ MEP	\$5,841.95
Subtotal	\$205,143.67
PRIORITY 4: Site Improvements	
Site Clearing (understory and Paving)	\$22,402.55
Chip and seal drive	\$73,928.40
New gravel parking lots	\$26,883.05
Clear stone walls	\$14,180.81
Restore flagpole	\$3,920.45
restore grass	\$2,800.32
Regrading and swales	\$22,402.55
Add p.t. wood handrails at west wing raised patio and paint	\$6,703.96
Subtotal	\$169, 301.63
PRIORITY 5: Windows + Interior finishes	
Repair / reglaze existing 6-light hopper windows (approximately 9 sf each)	\$2,227.93
Remove all vinyl replacement windows; provide new custom windows to match historic	\$10,081.15
Construct custom interchangeable wood storms and screens for seasonal use	\$8,115.32

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Restore stile-and-rail-doors, ind. Hardware	\$1,792.20
Remove low, drop ceiling throughout. Install new drywall to create a trayed ceiling, a recreation of typical CCC camp interiors	\$19,331.16
Provide fire-rated GWB to underside of roof deck, between 'B' and 'A' uses	\$1,512.17
Remove wall paneling in meeting area if research finds it is not of the CCC era	\$1,470.73
Meeting room: remove wood interior corridor doors; provide new fire-rated ADA doors / frames	\$2,968.34
Insulate all exterior walls, expressed roof and flat ceiling under collar ties.	\$18,146.06
Repair / replace finishes to West Wing / Meeting Room	\$12,903.87
Repair / repoint/ regrout stone on fireplace	\$4,200.48
Repair stone hearth curb, 8" tall, 4'thick	\$1,092.12
Patch, prep and paint interior perimeter walls & general interior walls	\$9,454.99
Subtotal	\$93,296.52
TOTAL	\$500, 651.46

Recommendations based on conditions assessment and recommendations from 2006 BH+A report entitled: *Former Civilian Conservation Corps Camp, Upton State Forest, Upton, Massachusetts: Existing Conditions Survey and Reuse Analysis*

Rehabilitation priority Recommendations:

Upton CCC Camp Cottage and Shed

October 2013

PRIORITY 1: Structure and roof stabilization	
<i>Cottage</i>	
C-1: Install new 2x6 rafters between all existing rafters, add hurricane ties between, add tie rods, 6 feet on center to tie walls together with vertical rods to the peak	\$22,402.55
C-2: (add intermediate hanging rods)	\$2,240.25
C-3 (remove + replace laundry finishes)	\$840.10
C-4 (additional columns in basement)	\$3,920.45
C-5 (replace existing lally columns)	\$3,360.38
C-6 (dehumidify basement and treat w/ boric acid)	\$2,800.32
<i>Shed</i>	
New asphalt shingle roof, w/ aluminum flashing/ drip edges	\$2,101.36
S-1 (roof-collar ties)	\$560.06
S-2 (secure roof sheathing)	\$448.05
S-3 (floor slab)	\$9,241.05
General, form openings, infill, remove rubbish, etc. (GFA)	\$795.29
SUBTOTAL	\$48,709.86
PRIORITY 2: Exterior shell improvement	
<i>Cottage</i>	
Provide locking hardware for basement barn doors	\$728.08
Replace siding with clapboard (approx. 1600 sf) to match Administration Building	\$10,753.22
Prep and paint all siding and trim	\$3,315.58
Observe lead paint precautions and removal / disposal regulations (OSHA, Mass., etc) (allow)	\$2,520.29
Replace rotted/missing/damaged shingle siding	\$1,680.19
<i>Shed</i>	
Replace rotted/missing/damaged clapboard siding	\$1,680.19
Repair / resecure all siding to remain	\$1,140.29
New dimensional lumber roof sheathing at overhang	\$392.04
Prep and paint all siding and trim	\$1,865.01
SUBTOTAL	\$24,074.90

PRIORITY 3: Systems	
<i>Cottage</i>	
Install sump pump and dehumidifier in basement	\$2,660.30
Replace hot air furnace and duct distribution system	\$20,464.72
Toilet exhaust system	\$1,484.17
Review capacity of existing operating well & leaching field, assumed sufficient for additional occupants	\$840.10
Toilet fixture w/ associated pipework, etc. complete	\$11,425.30
Water heater w/ associated pipework, etc. complete	\$4,480.51
100A panelboard	\$2,268.26
Feeders	\$2,520.29
Small power (gfa)	\$5,847.06
Lighting (gfa)	\$13,887.34
Fire alarm (gfa)	\$11,694.13
Tel / date, empty conduit system (gfa)	\$584.71
Smoke and CO2 detectors and associated electric work	\$1,680.19
<i>General conditions: mechanical, electric, plumbing (MEP)</i>	
Seismic restraint, vibration isolation, etc.	\$560.06
Permit fees	\$336.04
Test & balance	\$3,640.41
GC's Overhead + Profit for MEP	\$4,133.27
Builder's work in connection w/ MEP	\$2,603.96
<i>Shed</i>	
Provide electricity (but shed to remain unheated)	\$2,016.23
100A panel board	\$2,268.26
Feeders	\$2,520.29
Small power (gfa)	\$795.29
Lighting	\$1,392.32
Fire alarm	\$1,192.94
SUBTOTAL	\$90,022.39
PRIORITY 4: Site Improvements	
Chip and seal drive	\$10,081.15
Site Clearing (understory and Paving)	\$16,801.91
Clear stone walls	\$1,680.19
Restore grass	\$1,680.19
SUBTOTAL	\$30,243.44
PRIORITY 5: Windows + Interior finishes	

<i>Cottage</i>	
Repair / reglaze existing windows (6 historic, 3 salvaged, 4 fixed basement)	\$10,193.16
Remove all vinyl replacement windows; provide new custom windows to match historic	\$14,113.60
Pour slab in entirety of basement	\$8,309.10
Demo bathroom walls, dispose of fixtures, vanity cabinets (gfa)	\$1,927.74
Open up LR/DR/Kitchen to create one large room with trayed ceiling including appliances and base/ wall cabinets (gfa)	\$24,714.49
Relocate bathroom to laundry room. Install new tub, toilet and lavatory (gfa)	\$5,233.23
Laundry to remain on first floor - install stacking W/D unit in bathroom.	\$2,632.30
Rebuild stair complete	\$8,400.95
Patch, prep and paint interior perimeter walls & general interior walls	\$8,450.24
Kitchen cooking hood	\$952.11
General , form openings, infill, remove rubbish, etc.(gfa)	\$5,847.06
<i>Shed</i>	
Repair / restore SL stile-and-rail wood/glass door	\$1,064.12
Provide new SL stile-and-rail loft door, frame and casing	\$2,867.53
Provide new DL "barn" door, frame and casing	\$4,648.53
Provide new d.h. wood window, frame and casing	\$2,016.23
New spiral stair to loft (if code allows storage use)	\$8,120.92
Create semi-finished storage for storm windows and screens at loft	\$1,176.13
Patch, prep and paint interior perimeter walls & general interior walls	\$15,339.02
SUBTOTAL	\$126,006.47
TOTAL	\$319,057.06

Recommendations based on conditions assessment and recommendations from 2006 BH+A report entitled: *Former Civilian Conservation Corps Camp, Upton State Forest, Upton, Massachusetts: Existing Conditions Survey and Reuse Analysis*

Appendix C

DCR Office of Cultural Resources Policy



POLICY: The Department of Conservation and Recreation shall provide for the stewardship of all known and potential cultural resources on DCR property through sensitive resource management and planning and compliance with local, state, and federal historic preservation regulations. DCR actions and activities shall promote and foster the preservation, protection, and appreciation of these resources.

APPLICABILITY: All Divisions, Departments, Bureaus, and Staff

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PROCEDURES:

I. Definitions

The following definitions explain terms used throughout this policy directive:

Cultural Resource—A district, site, building, structure, landscape, object or ethnographic resource that is at least fifty years old and has important historical, cultural, scientific, or technological associations. Cultural resources also include pre-historic or historic archaeological sites containing physical remains or indications of past human activity and/or any artifacts that have been constructed or manipulated by human influence and holding potential significance for understanding past, present, or future human behavior.

Cultural Resources Inventory (CRI)—A baseline inventory of cultural resources in the DCR system, consisting of location maps, related reports, and individual site inventory forms with background historical information.

National Register—The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture.

Project—Any action, activity, program, construction or land modification that is directly undertaken by DCR, receives any financial assistance from DCR, or requires the issuance of a license or permit by DCR.

Project Notification Form—The form that is completed by DCR or a private project proponent in order to notify the Massachusetts Historical Commission of a project requiring review under state or federal historic preservation regulations.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties—General guidelines for the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic buildings, established by the National Park Service to encourage consistent preservation practices at the national, state, and local levels.

State Register—The State Register of Historic Places includes the following properties:

- All districts, sites, buildings, or objects listed in the National Register of Historic Places or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the Register, United States Department of the Interior;
- All local historic districts or landmarks designated under local ordinances or by-laws;
- All structures and sites subject to preservation restrictions approved or held by the MHC;
- All historical or archaeological landmarks certified or listed pursuant to MGL Ch. 9, Sec. 26D+27.

Site—The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

II. Mission Statement—Office of Cultural Resources

The Office of Cultural Resources (OCR) preserves the cultural heritage of Massachusetts through stewardship of DCR's historic buildings, structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and archival resources; through training, public education, and advocacy; and through the development of innovative tools for protecting historic landscapes.

The OCR staff provides expertise, technical assistance, and project management skills in landscape preservation, historic preservation planning, archaeology, archival records management, and compliance with local, state and federal historic preservation laws. In addition to leading OCR initiatives and programs, OCR staff directly support activities undertaken by other bureaus and divisions within DCR.

III. Implementation

The Commissioner shall designate a staff person to coordinate agency implementation of this policy.

The Commissioner shall ensure that an archaeologist is on staff who meets the professional qualifications and standards for investigation and reporting as outlined in 950 CMR 70.00 and retains DCR's state permit for archaeological investigations on public lands or lands in which the Commonwealth has an interest.

The agency shall provide training on all aspects of this policy to DCR planning, engineering, project management and operations staff.

IV. Regulatory Compliance—Project Planning

During the project planning process DCR shall comply with historic preservation laws at the local, state, and federal levels, listed below. OCR serves as the Department's liaison with local historic district commissions and the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) pertaining to project notifications and requests requiring assistance from and consultation with these commissions. All inquires from MHC shall be directed to OCR.

A. Local Landmarks and Historic Districts

Many municipalities within the Commonwealth have designated local historic landmarks and historic districts to protect the distinctive characteristics of important sites and districts and to encourage new structural designs

that are compatible with their historic setting. Local Historic District Commissions review all applications for exterior changes to landmarks or properties within local districts to ensure that changes to properties will not detract from their historic character. Review criteria are determined by each municipality.

MGL Ch. 40C <http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/gl-40c-toc.htm>

B. State Register Review

DCR must notify MHC, through filing of a PNF or Environmental Notification Form (ENF), of any projects undertaken, funded, permitted, or licensed in whole or in part by the agency in order that MHC can make a Determination of Effect of the project on historic and archaeological resources listed in the State Register. DCR shall send copies of PNFs or ENFs to the local historical commissions in those communities that have received Certified Local Government status from MHC. It is the responsibility of the MHC to determine whether State Register properties exist within the project's area of potential impact. When MHC determines a proposed project will have an adverse effect on historic properties, DCR must consult with MHC and any interested parties to explore feasible and prudent alternatives that would eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects and, following consultation, adopt such alternatives.

DCR may enter into a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) with the MHC to streamline the state review process, including identifying possible activities that qualify as categorical exemptions. OCR is responsible for the coordination of any PMOA with the MHC and directly oversees implementation.

MGL Ch. 9, Sec. 26-27C <http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/9-27c.htm>

950 CMR 71

C. Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA)

Some DCR projects may require filing an ENF with MEPA in addition to the State Register Review. MHC reviews all ENFs and comments on those in which there are concerns that the project has the potential to affect significant historic or archaeological properties. MEPA regulations state that an ENF must be filed if a project involves: 1) demolition of all or any exterior part of any Historic Structure listed in or located in any Historic District listed in the State Register of Historic Places or the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth; or 2) destruction of all or any part of any Archaeological Site listed in the State Register of Historic Places or the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth unless the project is subject to a Determination of No Adverse Effect by MHC or is consistent with a Memorandum of Agreement with MHC that has been the subject of public notice and comment.

301 CMR 11.00 <http://www.mass.gov/envir/mepa/thirdlevelpages/meparegulations/meparegulations.htm>

D. Section 106 Review

DCR is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act when undertaking projects that require a permit, funding, license, or approval from a federal agency. The federal agency (or, in many cases, the recipient of federal assistance or permits) is required to notify MHC of such projects and take into account the effects of the project on historic properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. When the federal agency, in consultation with the MHC as the Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, determines that a project will result in an adverse effect to those properties, the federal agency must

take prudent and feasible measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects. Other interested parties such as local historical commissions or Indian Tribes are also consulted as part of the process.

16 USC 470 et seq <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/nhpa1966.htm>

36 CFR 800 <http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>

V. Regulatory Compliance—Other (See also Emergency Scenarios/Procedures below)

Other DCR activities require compliance with additional state historic preservation laws:

A. Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law

When human skeletal remains are discovered or if human remains are disturbed through construction or agricultural activity, DCR staff must immediately notify the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (617-267-6767, ext. 176). The Medical Examiner shall conduct an inquiry to determine whether the remains are suspected of being 100 years old or more, and, if so determined, shall immediately notify the State Archaeologist at MHC. The State Archaeologist conducts an investigation to determine if the skeletal remains are Native American. If the remains are deemed likely to be Native American, the State Archaeologist shall immediately notify the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs, which shall cause a site evaluation to be made to determine if the place where the remains were found is a Native American burial site. Consultation occurs to develop a written agreement to preserve the burials in situ or, if no other feasible alternative exists, to excavate the burials.

MGL Ch. 38, Sec. 6 <http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/38-6.htm>

MGL Ch. 9, Sec. 26A and 27C <http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/9-26a.htm>

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/9-27a.htm>

MGL Ch. 7, Sec. 38A <http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/7-38a.htm>

B. Preservation Restrictions

When DCR seeks to acquire a preservation restriction on a property, MHC must review and approve the language of the restriction before it is finalized. A preservation restriction means a right, whether or not stated in the form of a restriction, easement, covenant or condition, in any deed, will or other instrument executed by or on behalf of the owner of the land or in any order of taking, appropriate to preservation of a structure or site historically significant for its architecture, archaeology or associations, to forbid or limit any or all (a) alterations in exterior or interior features of the structure, (b) changes in appearance or condition of the site, (c) uses not historically appropriate, (d) archaeological field investigation without a permit, or (e) other acts or uses detrimental to appropriate preservation of the structure or site. Certain projects on properties with a preservation restriction require MHC approval.

MGL Ch. 184, Sec. 31-33 <http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/184-31.htm>

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/184-32.htm>

<http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/184-33.htm>

C. Consultation with Massachusetts Native Americans

DCR must consult directly with Wampanoag (Gay Head and Mashpee) Tribal Councils and the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs (MCIA) for management of the reservation in the Fall River-Freetown State Forest. DCR must consult with the Wampanoag and Nipmuc Tribal Councils on matters affecting each of those tribes. DCR must consult with the MCIA and with other tribal and intertribal councils on matters that affect all other tribes.

Executive Order 126 <http://www.lawlib.state.ma.us/ExecOrders/eo126.txt>

VI. Resource Management and Planning

A. OCR Program of Inventory and Evaluation

One of the primary objectives of OCR is to provide an ongoing program of inventory and evaluation of cultural resources on DCR property. This first and most critical step in cultural resource management entails identifying potentially significant cultural resources and discovering the significance or meaning of each resource within a local, statewide, and national context. To this end, OCR shall develop, maintain and oversee the use of its own statewide baseline inventory of cultural resources, known as the Cultural Resources Inventory (CRI). Information from the CRI shall be available for use by DCR staff, but it shall not be made available to the public without approval from the OCR Director, and particularly, the written approval of the State Archaeologist for requests of disclosure of archaeological site locations.

In order to recognize highly significant cultural resources, OCR shall identify those that appear to meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places and, in consultation with MHC, nominate them for listing on the National Register. OCR shall initiate and manage the nomination process in consultation with other DCR staff and the MHC.

OCR shall expand and update the CRI as necessary to supplement historical background and geographical information on currently inventoried cultural resources, add newly discovered cultural resources, and update baseline information on cultural resources on properties acquired or disposed by DCR, and provide information on newly inventoried cultural resources to the MHC to coordinate with MHC's Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth.

The CRI shall also be supplemented with other cultural resource-oriented data and publications, such as MHC inventory forms, historic structure reports, condition assessments, interpretive materials, maintenance/repair records, and archaeological impact studies.

OCR shall provide CRI information to district, regional and facility supervisors with the understanding that archaeological site locational information is confidential, not a "public record," and must be secured from inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure or from subsequent disclosure without written permission of the State Archaeologist (MGL Ch. 9, Sec 26A and 27C (950 CMR 70.13(7))). The CRI shall be used by DCR to enable informed preservation decisions as part of DCR's resource planning and management activities, including the prioritization of capital projects for stabilization, repair and adaptive reuse.

B. Procedures for Protecting Cultural Resources

1. *Acquisition of Land and Conservation/Preservation Restrictions*

OCR staff shall sit on the DCR Lands Committee and provide assistance and input into the protection of properties of significance to the state's cultural heritage through acquisition in fee, conservation restrictions,

or preservation restrictions. Once an acquisition is complete, the OCR shall determine whether a baseline inventory should be undertaken on the property to identify cultural resources. Preservation restrictions must be reviewed and approved by MHC prior to DCR acquisition.

2. *Resource Management Plan Development*

OCR staff shall provide technical support toward the Resource Management Planning Program to insure that the protection of cultural resources is a core component of Resource Management Plans. Depending on the type of DCR facility and the scope of the RMP, this support may range from data collection and documentation to property analysis and treatment recommendations.

3. *Project Planning*

DCR shall make every effort to protect cultural resources on DCR property. For projects planned at any Department level, appropriate Department staff shall consult with OCR to consider potential project impacts on cultural resources. Consultation with OCR shall occur as early as possible in the planning process, but no later than the 25% design development phase. When a conflict between a project location and its impact on cultural resources is identified, cultural resource management strategies shall be brought into consideration to determine if the impact to the resource can be avoided, adverse impacts mitigated, or whether additional site investigation is necessary. OCR shall initiate and manage those activities that will minimize or mitigate adverse impacts to cultural resources.

When necessary, OCR shall conduct a coordinated program of basic and applied research to support planning for and management of cultural resources on DCR property. Repairs, rehabilitation, and other preservation activities shall follow the guidelines in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Adequate research to support planning and compliance with MHC Review will precede any final decisions about the treatment of cultural resources or operational activities which may impact cultural resources.

For each DCR project, a Project Notification Form (PNF), including a project description, a site plan, and photographs, shall be provided to OCR. OCR shall forward the PNF to MHC and, where required, local historic district commissions. If outside consultants are preparing the PNF, then OCR staff shall be given an opportunity to review the draft PNF before it is submitted. The submission of an Environmental Notification Form (ENF) under the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) satisfies MHC notification, and no PNF is needed for project undergoing MEPA review. Copies of ENFs shall be provided to OCR.

MHC has a maximum of 30 days to make a Determination of Effect on historic resources or request supplemental information in order to make a Determination of Effect. In the event that the MHC makes a determination of "no effect" or "no adverse effect" on historic resources, the project may proceed. If MHC determines that the proposed project will have an "adverse effect" on historic resources, DCR shall consult with MHC to explore options to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect. If, after consultation, no feasible or prudent alternative exists that would avoid the adverse effect, a Memorandum of Agreement between DCR, MHC and any other interested parties is required to resolve the adverse effect and complete the consultation process.

Local historic district commission review will vary by municipality.

No physical work for projects shall occur until the review process has been completed with MHC and (if applicable) the local historic district commission.

4. Emergency Scenarios/Procedures

In the event an unanticipated site of archaeological or cultural significance is encountered during the project implementation stage, project work shall be halted and OCR shall be notified. OCR shall initiate the review process with MHC and make a recommendation to the Deputy Commissioner of Planning & Engineering whether or not to suspend all aspects of project implementation during consultation with MHC.

If human remains are discovered during project implementation, project work shall be halted, the area must be secured, the State Police must be notified, and the Medical Examiner (617-267-6767 ext, 176) and the DCR staff archaeologist must be contacted to determine if the remains are over 100 years old. No one should touch or remove the remains. If the remains are over 100 years old, the State Archaeologist at MHC must be notified and will consult with DCR (and the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs if the remains are Native American) to avoid or mitigate impacts to the graves. In any such situation, DCR staff shall work with OCR to comply with the state's Unmarked Burial Law.

If DCR must take immediate action to avoid or eliminate an imminent threat to public health or safety or a serious and immediate threat to the environment, OCR shall be notified as soon as possible. OCR shall attempt to seek prior oral approval of the MHC for the project via telephone if written notice is not practicable, provide written notification of the emergency work within ten days, and commence full compliance with MHC review requirements within thirty days, under the terms of 950 CMR 71.10.

5. Day-to-Day Operations

Management of DCR's property shall be carried out with cultural resource protection in mind. Adverse impacts to cultural resources should be avoided and mitigated, where possible, with appropriate protection strategies. Cultural resources shall be adequately maintained, following recommended techniques where formal guidelines are in place. Cultural resource management decisions should be made with input from OCR.

Discovery of artifacts should be reported immediately to OCR, noting the exact location of the find. Be aware of sites that may be exposed or threatened by erosion or visitor impacts. Any vandalism, unauthorized digging, or removal of artifacts should be reported to the appropriate law enforcement personnel and OCR. Archaeological investigations on public lands require a permit from the State Archaeologist at MHC (MGL Ch. 9, Sec 26A and 27C (950 CMR 70)).

6. Lease/Permit Programs

The issuance of leases and permits by DCR for activities involving the physical alteration of a property must undergo MHC review with OCR and MHC, as outlined above.

The proposed issuance of DCR permits to investigate archaeological sites shall be reviewed by OCR. OCR shall coordinate the issuance of a special use permit with the State Archaeologist at MHC, who must also issue a concurrent State Archaeologist permit for any field investigations on DCR property (MGL Ch. 9, Sec 26A and 27C (950 CMR 70)).

7. Disposition of Real Property

The protection of cultural resources, including the preservation and continued use of significant historic buildings and structures, shall be accommodated as part of any disposition of DCR property. Under the State

Register review regulations (950 CMR 71.05(e)), the transfer or sale of a State Register property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use will result in an “adverse effect” determination from MHC. DCR must consult with MHC and any interested parties to resolve the effect of the proposed transfer or sale of the State Register property.

Appendix D

**Memorandum of Agreement among
the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation,
the Massachusetts Historical Commission,
the Friends of Upton State Forest,
and the Upton Historical Commission**

(note: This is not the legal document; text reproduced here for information only)

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN**

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION,

FRIENDS OF UPTON STATE FOREST,

UPTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION,

AND

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PURSUANT TO 950 CMR 71.00 AND MEPA (301 CMR 11.03(10))

REGARDING THE DEMOLITION OF THE NORTH BARN

AT SOUTHBOROUGH ROAD, UPTON STATE FOREST

UPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WHEREAS, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) owns the North Barn at the former Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Upton State Forest and has used it for storage purposes;

WHEREAS, DCR wishes to demolish the North Barn due to the recent collapse of its roof and the infeasibility of preserving the damaged structure;

WHEREAS, the North Barn (MHC# UPT.213) and the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (UPT.E) are included in the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)'s *Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth* and it is the opinion of the MHC that these properties meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places;

WHEREAS, DCR has sought the comments of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 9, Section 26-27C, as amended by Chapter 254 of the Acts of 1988 (950 CMR 71.00);

WHEREAS, MHC has determined that the demolition of the North Barn will have an adverse effect on the North Barn and the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (950 CMR 71.05(a));

WHEREAS, the Friends of Upton State Forest (FUSF) and the Upton Historical Commission (UHC) were invited to participate in the consultation for this project;

WHEREAS, it has been agreed among consulting parties that no prudent alternatives to the proposed demolition exist that would avoid or minimize the adverse effect of the project;

Now, therefore, DCR, FUSF, UHC and MHC agree that the undertaking will be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to mitigate the adverse effect of the project on historic properties:

STIPULATIONS

DCR shall ensure that the following measures are carried out regarding the dismantling of the barn:

1. DCR shall develop specifications for MHC review and approval of methods to avoid impacts to the surface and subsurface of the ground during implementation of the demolition project, such as covering the ground in the demolition work and staging areas with used plywood sheeting, suitable geotextile, etc. DCR shall incorporate the approved ground protection methods into the demolition contract, and inspect and monitor the project to ensure that the methods are implemented by the demolition contractor. Care shall be taken to protect the Sawara cypress witness tree, planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps, adjacent to the north, front corner of the building.
2. DCR shall salvage reusable architectural elements, such as windows, period doors and major structural elements, from the North Barn that may be reused in future rehabilitation work at the Cottage or Main Lodge.
3. DCR shall notify the MHC of the date of demolition so that the MHC can update the MHC *Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth*.
4. DCR shall cooperate with FUSF and UHC in the research and documentation to prepare a National Register nomination for the CCC-related properties within Upton State Forest.
5. Field-verified data on the cultural resources within Upton State Forest collected by DCR staff in 2007 and 2010, including GPS points, condition information, treatment recommendations, and photographs, shall be merged into DCR's Parks Heritage Landscape Inventory database. A copy of the corresponding map and database for Upton State Forest shall be provided to MHC and FUSF. Data from Upton State Forest will also be included as part of a pilot program being developed by DCR to provide a GIS-based platform for managing cultural resource information. Inventory information and management recommendations will also be incorporated into a Resource Management Plan for Upton State Forest.
6. In consultation with the MHC, the UHC and FUSF, DCR shall develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan for the remaining CCC-related historic and archaeological resources in Upton State Forest within one year of the date of demolition.
7. Within two years, DCR shall develop a complete interpretive plan for Camp SP-25 that shall include the remaining buildings, Parade Ground and footprint of the camp identified by Witness trees and other extant resources. The interpretive plan shall include the central portion of the Headquarters

building. This plan shall be linked to other CCC resources identified within the proposed National Register District.

8. DCR shall undertake mothballing and stabilization measures at the Cottage. DCR will submit details of the proposed work to MHC for review and comment prior to initiating the measures. A solicitation for the reuse and long-term lease of the property through the Historic Curatorship Program shall be initiated prior to the end of FY 2012, contingent upon adequate staffing and funding resources. If a suitable candidate is not located, DCR will explore other alternatives which may include adaptive reuse.
9. DCR shall meet with FUSF to review the conditions survey and reuse analysis in the form of BH+A's 2006 study of the former CCC camp and develop a prioritized list of projects and costs necessary to stabilize, preserve and maintain the buildings. The plan shall be complete by June 30, 2012 and shall address completing stabilization of the west ell of the Headquarters building to bring it to a useable condition. A copy of this plan shall be provided to MHC, FUSF and UHC for review.

Execution and implementation of this Memorandum of Agreement evidences compliance with M.G.L. Chapter 9, Section 26-27C, as amended by Chapter 254 of the Acts of 1988 (950 CMR 71.00).

FRIENDS OF UPTON STATE FOREST

By: _____
Joan Shanahan, President Date: _____

UPTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

By: _____
Barbara E. Burke, Chairman Date: _____

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

By: _____
Brona Simon, Executive Director Date: _____

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

By: _____
Edward M. Lambert, Jr., Commissioner Date: _____

Appendix E

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

MA Commission on Indian Affairs

617-573-1291

www.mass.gov

Within the MA Department of Housing and Economic Development, the MCIAs role is to assist Native American individuals, tribes and organizations in their relationship with state and local government agencies and to advise the Commonwealth in matters pertaining to Native Americans.

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

617-626-1250

www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/

Office of Cultural Resources

www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/conservation/cultural-resources/

Division of MassParks

www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dcr/massparks/

Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

617-727-8470

www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

The MHC administers the National Register of Historic Places program, reviews Local Historic District studies and maintains grant programs including the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund and Survey and Planning Grants. It is also the office of the State Archaeologist. Publications include:

The National Register of Historic Places – Effects and Benefits of Listing

Know How #3 What You Need to Know about Listing on the National Register

Know How #4 What to Do When Human Burials are Accidentally Uncovered

www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpub/pubidx.htm

The **Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS)** allows you to search the Massachusetts Historical Commission database for information on historic properties and areas in the Commonwealth.

<http://mhc-macris.net/>

The **online mapping viewer** for the MHC Inventory is available on the Mass GIS website

<http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/srhp.html>

National Park Service

www.nps.gov/index.htm

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

318- 357-6464

www.ncptt.nps.gov

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.

www.nps.gov/history/nr/

NPS PUBLICATIONS

Birnbaum, Charles A., *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, National Park Service, 1994.

www.nps.gov/history/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm

Birnbaum, Charles A. with Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, Washington, D.C., National Park Service, 1996.

NON-PROFITS

Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation

www.ahlp.org

American Society of Landscape Architects

202-898-2444

www.asla.org

Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy (Formerly the National Association of CCC Alumni)

www.ccclegacy.org/

The Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy represents the alumni of America and strives to bring awareness to the heritage of the CCC, CCC alumni, their programs and accomplishments. For many years, alumni across America have elevated their heritage though consistently reminding citizens, historians, and natural resource agencies of its great impact on the American culture.

Community Preservation Coalition

617-367-8998

www.communitypreservation.org

Assists efforts to pass the Community Preservation Act (CPA), and offers guidance to Community Preservation Committees.

The Cultural Landscape Foundation

202-483-0553

www.tclf.org/landscapes

TCLF is developing a national database of historic designed landscapes through their "What's Out There" program. Qualified individuals can log on to nominate National Register listed landscapes to the online collection.

National Trust for Historic Preservation - Northeast Office

617-523-0885

www.nthp.org

Preservation Massachusetts

617-723-3383

www.preservationmass.org

The statewide non-profit preservation advocacy organization – issues the Most Endangered list and maintains regional circuit riders to assist communities with preservation matters.

