



**Clapp Memorial Library, Inc.  
Belchertown, MA**

**Clapp Memorial Library (1887)**

Exterior Painting/Finishes/Surface  
Restoration (Doors)

**Grant Award: \$745**

The Clapp Memorial Library has operated as Belchertown’s public library for the past 135 years. Completed in 1887, the Richardsonian Romanesque building was a bequest to the town of Belchertown by John Francis Clapp, native son and successful merchant in New York City. It was designed by Henry Franklin Kilburn and is constructed of Longmeadow brownstone. The Clapp Memorial Library is a significant structure within the Belchertown Center Historic District and has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1982. The building, with its historic architecture and spectacular stained-glass windows, is as much a tourist destination as it is a library. The library is also a welcoming and lively center for lifelong learning, personal enrichment and community interaction.

The library’s front entrance faces South Main Street and its façade is virtually unchanged from when the building was erected in 1887. Whether walking, cycling, or driving, people have a clear view of the main entrance, which includes two large, wooden doors underneath a portico. The proposed project aims to protect and preserve the historic front doors, which are a key part of our structure. Currently, the doors are in poor condition. They have lost their varnish in many areas, particularly at the bottom where they are most vulnerable to the elements. The chosen contractor will carefully remove the varnish, clean the doors, and make any necessary repairs before varnishing them. The library’s goal is to properly care for these original doors and protect them from the increasingly volatile New England climate. At the end of the project, the doors will be restored to their former glory and their ongoing preservation will be assured.



Front of library



Front doors



Close up of damage



**Danvers Historical Society  
Danvers, MA**

**Jeremiah Page House (1754)  
Conservatory (1830's)  
Window Repair/Restoration  
Grant Award: \$5,000**

The Georgian-style Jeremiah Page House was constructed circa 1754, but a small conservatory added in the 1830's brings even more significance and history to this property. In the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Anne L. Page, descendant of the house's original owners repurposed the conservatory for the instruction of children in one of the earliest known kindergartens in the Commonwealth. Anne, an educator, and advocate for women's rights, established her home-based school and used the Conservatory to teach science and in particular botany. In June of 2022, the house was given a new historical marker as one of the first sites in Massachusetts on the National Votes for Women Trail.

While the house is a hub of activity for the Danvers Historical Society, the conservatory is not accessible due to the fragile and failing state of the windows, made up of nearly 100 individual panes on the south and west sides of the house. The proposed project urgently requests grant support to repair or replace in-kind the windows of the Conservatory's south and west sides, a process that will begin with the scraping of the exterior sashes to assess specific needs and conditions. While every effort will be made to return the existing glazing to the repaired windows, antique glass replacements will be made as necessary. The project will also remove and replace loose or flaking glazing putty and address wood rot with an epoxy filler, finishing the windows with primer and two coats of paint. The successful restoration of the windows will allow the Society to program the space and reintroduce the community to not just the Page house, but it's even more important history and significance to Danvers and Massachusetts.



Conservatory



View of windows



Close up of damage



**Historic Deerfield, Inc.  
Deerfield, MA**

**Deerfield Community Center (1838)**  
Roof and/or Porch Repair

**Grant Award: \$10,000**

The Deerfield Community Center was constructed in 1838 as the place of worship for the newly formed Orthodox Congregational Church. It remained in active service as a house of worship by different congregations until 1957, when the building was purchased by the Heritage Foundation (the precursor to Historic Deerfield). For the past few decades, the building has served as the Deerfield Community Center. The basement of the building is rented to the Old Deerfield Nursery School, a nonprofit community program for preschool children since 1960. The main portion of the building is utilized in-house by Historic Deerfield and rented to private parties.

In 2022 Historic Deerfield applied for restoring and replacing the full slate roof. Due to timing and supply chain issues, they found they could not begin work until 2023. Preservation Massachusetts agreed to defer their 2022 grant to 2023. The additional time allowed them to re-scope the project after they found that the roof system was stable, and the more pressing issue existed around the belfry. The existing belfry dates to around the time of construction and has been a character-defining feature of the building for over 150 years. Deferred maintenance, rot, and critter activity have caused the structure to require significant repairs as issues are impacting other areas of the slate roof. Though the slate roof is not original to the building, it was installed in the second half of the 19th century and is a valuable historic feature to preserve.

The work to the belfry will include replacing and repairing rotted or damaged wooden elements as needed and in-kind, repainting the structure, and replacing inappropriate asphalt roof material with a copper or lead-coated copper roofing material to extend the life of the feature. New flashing will be installed, as well as appropriate weep holes, to reduce water infiltration. New critter and pest control measures will be put in place. Minor repairs to slate on an individual basis may be necessary, but not anticipated to be extensive. Any replacement of individual slates will be in-kind and historically appropriate.



Belfry damage

Belfry interior

Belfry and slate damage



**Friends of the Stone Church, Inc.  
Gilbertville, MA**

**Stone Church Cultural Center (1874)**  
Roof and/or Porch Repair

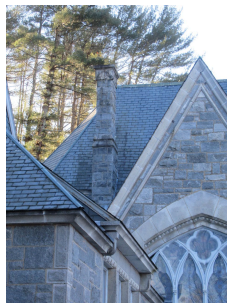
**Grant Award: \$10,000**

The 1874 Stone Church Cultural Center is a unique resource, the ‘architectural gem’ of Gilbertville, located along the Ware River in the Town of Hardwick. George H. Gilbert created the village when he expanded his woolen textile operations, the Gilbert Company, into Hardwick. Designed by Elbridge Boyden, the building is a classic English Gothic church with a massive stone tower, intricately carved stone and wood details inside and out, colorful stained glass, and a William Johnson & Son tracker organ. For at least four generations, ‘the Stone Church’ was Gilbertville’s center for Protestant worship and social life. In 1929, the Gilbert Company was sold and subsequently closed. Successive Trinitarian congregations owned the church until the last dwindled and closed the property in 2011. A grassroots effort sprang up around the property and the Friends was founded in 2015. They have embarked on their multi-year project to preserve and maintain this historic asset with incredible determination and have made significant progress for the Stone Church.

The proposed project seeks to address issues of water infiltration due to slate roof and flashing failures, specifically around unused chimneys. The work includes replacing missing slates, application of Ice and Water shield membranes, new copper flashing, repairing crickets, etc. This much needed roof work will ensure that water will no longer leak down into the main building and cause damage to interior paint, plaster and ornamental pilasters.



Roof slate damage



Roof detail



Interior water damage



**Friends of the Franklin County  
Fairgrounds  
Greenfield, MA**

**Historic Roundhouse (1899)**

Exterior Painting/Finishes/Surface  
Restoration

**Grant Award: \$10,000**

The Franklin County Fairgrounds is a place where the community comes together for cultural and social events. Since the first Franklin County Fair in 1850, the event has welcomed guests to show their livestock, display their crafts, and enjoy the region's culture. The Roundhouse was built in 1899 as a place for the community to display their handmade crafts and homegrown produce during the annual fair. The whole Fairgrounds, inclusive of the Roundhouse, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2011 as a "historic place of recreation and culture". At the same time the Roundhouse was added to the Register with its own individual historic recognition. The Roundhouse is a unique 2-story wood-frame exhibition building with a round plan, conical roof, and a lantern at top. Square windows are evenly spaced at top of wall under eaves. The interior is fitted with gallery and stairs and is finished in rustic style.

The proposed project seeks to make necessary repairs to the historic Roundhouse building at the Franklin County Fairgrounds. The exterior building wall consists of tongue and groove boards. There are 38 surface boards that have been identified as needing replacement due to damage from wind, rain, and animals. This project would replace these wall boards. The tongue and groove nature of the wood, as well as the needed bending of the wood, requires extensive labor for installation. Following completion of the wood installation, the entire structure will be painted, including trim and door, solidifying the integrity of a historically famous Franklin County landmark.



Exterior of roundhouse



Siding damage



Interior space



**Historic New England, Inc.  
Lincoln, MA**

**Codman Estate (1740)**  
Fire Detection/Lightning  
Protection/Security Systems  
**Grant Award: \$5,000**

Originally a commercial farm of about 700 acres, the Codman Estate includes a two-story Georgian mansion built by Chambers Russell in 1740. In the 1790s, the property was transformed into a country estate by the Codman family, who expanded the mansion into a three-story Federal-style dwelling; subsequently, the family made further improvements and enhancements in 1863 and the early 1900s, and occupied the estate for five generations. The interiors preserve the decorative schemes of every era, including those of noted interior designer Ogden Codman, Jr.

The Codman Estate is home to the largest collection of household objects (7,600+) of any Historic New England property, including a portrait of John Codman III by John Singleton Copley, HNE's most significant holdings of Victorian furnishings, extensive decorative and household textiles, and one of the oldest family collections of European paintings in the United States to survive still in context.

Improving life safety conditions by upgrading the fire alarm system is HNE's top priority for the Codman Estate in 2023. The new system will align with current museum safety standards, will allow for seamless onsite and offsite monitoring, and will ensure fire detection and protection for the house and its significant collections. To align with sustainability goals, planning for this project includes the recycling of any components deemed unusable. Completing this project will ensure the site's long-term preservation and secure operation so that it may continue to be safely enjoyed by thousands of annual visitors for tours, programs, and public events.



Interior space



Historic collections



Fire alarm system



**Longmeadow Historical Society  
Longmeadow, MA**

**Storrs House Museum (1786)**  
Exterior Painting/Finishes/Surface  
Restoration

**Grant Award: \$9,625**

The Richard Salter Storrs House, built in 1786 is an excellent example of an 18th Century Connecticut Valley home. It remained in the hands of the Storrs family until it was given to the Storrs Library Association in 1907. It served as a library until 1932 when it was offered to the Longmeadow Historical Society for their use. As a museum, and home to the society, it houses Longmeadow's historic documents, images, and material culture collections which are critical to the telling of the history of the town.

The proposed projects will undertake the exterior repainting of the Storrs House Museum, an identified priority for 2023. Funding of this proposal will involve the washing of the exterior of the entire building; careful hand scraping and caulking; priming and two coats of paint to the entire body of the house; and two coats of paint to doors. Maintaining painted surfaces is essential to ensuring the exterior envelope of an historic structure remains secure against the elements..



Museum doors



Rear facade



Close up of damage



**Marblehead Museum & Historical Society**  
**Marblehead, MA**

**Brick Kitchen and Slave Quarters of the Jeremiah Lee Estate (c. 1768)**  
 Window Repair/Restoration  
**Grant Award: \$10,000**

The most prominent historic home in Marblehead is the magnificent 1768 Jeremiah Lee Mansion, a Georgian home built by one of the wealthiest merchants in Colonial Massachusetts. Built contemporaneously with the Mansion, this simple brick building served as the hub of domestic labor, both hired and enslaved, for the Lee household. The Marblehead Museum has operated the Lee Mansion since 1909 and in April, 2021 was able to acquire the adjacent former kitchen and slave quarters.

With the addition of this property, the museum has become only the second New England historic site with its extant detached slave quarters. It is also a rare surviving example of a detached kitchen in New England. The preservation and interpretation of this building will allow the Museum to better inform the public about the presence and contributions of People of Color in Colonial Marblehead and the North Shore of Massachusetts.

As part of the overall restoration, the cracked and broken windows are an immediate issue of concern. Water is seeping through some windows and the wooden portions of most of the windows are dangerously rotted, thus destabilizing the windows and their original glass panes. The goal of the project is to restore the first-floor windows and replace the second-floor windows with reproductions of the 6/6 windows that were installed in an 1888/9 renovation. The proposed work includes replacing broken windows, replacing caulking, tightening sash tracks, and replacing the framing surrounds in order to reduce air infiltration.



Broken windows

Ill-fitting windows

Close up of damage





**Captain Robert Bennet Forbes House  
Museum  
Milton, MA**

**Carriage House (1833) and  
Barn (1887-89)  
Window Repair/Restoration  
Grant Award: \$10,000**

The Carriage House was built in 1833, at the time the main house was built. The architect was Isaiah Rogers, an architect known for building hotels, courthouses, and other major buildings in Boston. It was built in the Greek Revival style to house the family's multiple carriages. The Barn was built by Peabody and Stearns, a nationally known Boston architecture firm that designed many notable residences throughout Massachusetts. Constructed in 1887 – 1889 in the Shingle Style, it is one of only two extant Peabody and Stearns barns to be known standing. The barn was used to house the family's horses, with an apartment for a caretaker on the top floor.

The proposed project entails repairing and restoring all of the windows in the contiguous Carriage House and Barn. Reusing and restoring original windows ensures they will last much longer than manufactured ones with man-made materials. Work includes the complete restoration of 44 sash windows in the Barn, replacement of 5 windows, and the restoration of 4 cupola windows. The window restoration is an essential part of ensuring this structure is protected from the elements and ensuring that this important part of the Forbes estate and museum remains intact and able to serve not only museum patrons but members of the Milton community as well.



Carriage house view



Window damage



Barn (L) and Carriage House (R)



**Berkshire County Historical Society  
Pittsfield, MA**

**Arrowhead (1783) Rear Ell (c.1900)**  
Chimney and/or Masonry Repair

**Grant Award: \$10,000**

Captain David Bush, a Revolutionary War hero, built the property known today as Arrowhead, most likely on the occasion of his son's marriage in 1783. In 1850 the property was sold to Herman Melville who wanted to become a gentleman farmer and continue his writing career. He and his family lived at Arrowhead until 1863. In 1975 the house and grounds were bought by the Berkshire County Historical Society who have stewarded the house and its history ever since.

The proposed project aims to address issues with the house's secondary chimney in the house's rear ell. With the routing of a high efficiency boiler exhaust through the chimney, the resulting dampness is causing spalling, soft brick consistency, and has sped up mortar damage and impacted the structural integrity of the chimney. The scope of work includes deconstruction of the existing chimney, reconstruction with historic brick, capping with a bluestone cap and installing a flue liner and, if necessary, replacing counter and step flashing.

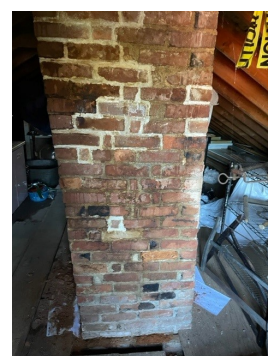
This grant would help the Berkshire County Historical Society to repair the secondary chimney in the 1900s ell of Arrowhead, Herman Melville's home. The chimney has been exhibiting spalling, due to its current use as an exhaust route for the high efficiency boiler in the basement. It is not lined, and therefore the moisture is leading to the excessive spalling and soft brick consistency. This chimney needs repair, and the boiler exhaust will be vented through a modern liner.



Brick softening



Chimney damage



Close up of damage



**Shirley – Eustis House Association  
Roxbury, MA**

**Ingersoll – Gardner Carriage House  
(1806)**

Exterior Painting/Finishes/Surface  
Restoration

**Grant Award: \$10,000**

The Ingersoll-Gardner Carriage House, built in 1806, was located on the Brookline estate of Isabella Stewart Gardner. In 1999, threatened with demolition, it was saved by the Shirley-Eustis House Association and moved to their site in Roxbury where it has fulfilled a variety of functions in line with their mission. It is a touchstone to the many lost Federal era carriage houses that once populated Roxbury’s rural estates and farms in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Shirley-Eustis House Association (SEHA) seeks funds to repaint and undertake selected exterior surface repairs to the Carriage House. Areas of failing paint include doors, corner boards, roof and gutter trims, the water table and the façade, which is the only wall surface of the building that is fully painted (the three remaining wall surfaces of the Carriage House are covered in cedar shakes). Some areas, primarily around the water table, are failing due to underlying rot in the wood. The scope of work includes repairs to the water table, trim areas, and the proper scraping, sanding and priming with the existing color scheme. Maintaining painted surfaces, especially on a flush board façade, is essential and this project ensures the carriage house will continue to serve its broader community through active engagement and utilization.



Façade detail

Pediment cornices

East water table



**Historic Salem, Inc.**  
**Salem, MA**

**Nathaniel Bowditch House (c. 1805)**  
 Exterior Painting/Finishes/Surface  
 Restoration

**Grant Award: \$6,000**

The Nathaniel Bowditch House is a National Historic Landmark, sitting at a major entryway to the city of Salem. Constructed circa 1805, it was moved to its present location in 1945 to save it from demolition. The Federal style house is also located in the McIntire Historic District and is the headquarters to Historic Salem, Inc, (HSI) which was founded to save this property and the adjacent “Witch” (Corwin) House, now an iconic landmark of the city.

Historic Salem Inc. seeks to complete the exterior painting of the Bowditch House. In 2021, HSI completed a significant preservation project in restoring its failing wood shingle roof. During this time, HSI also endeavored to paint the exterior at the same time, but due to project overages from unexpected repairs needed on its false chimneys, only the front façade was able to be painted. The earlier project was supported with a 2021 Massachusetts matching grant. The current proposal will complete the restoration and painting work that was envisioned in 2021. The scope of work includes careful scraping, sanding and priming of clapboards, trim and also painting of windowsills and carpentry repairs on rear stairs. The result will be a fully restored exterior to the Bowditch House, allowing this iconic part of Salem’s history to endure for many more years.



Paint damage



Front portico



Side elevation



**House of the Seven Gables Settlement Association**  
**Salem, MA**  
**House of the Seven Gables Museum Campus**  
**(c. 1668 – 1830)**  
**Fire Detection/Security Systems**  
**Grant Award: \$7,600**

The House of the Seven Gables Museum Campus was designated as a National Historic Landmark District in 2007. The museum campus consists of 2 acres of land, seaside colonial revival gardens, and seven historic buildings. In addition to preserving and maintaining our campus, the organization cares for over 3,000 works of art, furnishings, and ephemera as well as an archive with thousands of documents, books, and mixed media.

The current security system on the museum campus is over 30 years old, well beyond its useful life. During an assessment undertaken in 2020, multiple deficiencies were identified in the infrastructure that keeps the Gables safe and secure. An assessment was given of both the fire and security systems, and while the fire systems were recommended to be improved over time in a phased approach, the security system required that all improvements be undertaken at once.

The new alarm system would allow wireless monitors to be integrated into the system for security of collections during the day, helping to protect collections during the museum’s busy seasons when hundreds of people pass through their properties each day. The current video monitoring system would also be expanded in the visitor center to give better monitoring of the grounds around the visitor center, which is the main access and exit point of the site. The system is also able to utilize existing wiring, thus reducing the impact on historic materials and fabric in the building.



Existing system pad



Museum entry



Existing system age



**Old Sturbridge Village, Inc.  
Sturbridge, MA**

**Bixby House (1808)**

Exterior Painting/Finishes/Surface  
Restoration

**Grant Award \$7,890**

Built in 1808 in Barre, the Bixby House is Old Sturbridge Village's best researched and restored home. It was home to the Bixby family from 1826 until the 1870's. It was donated to the museum by Bixby descendants in 1974 with the house still containing many original 19th-century furnishings. Few modernizations had been made, making Bixby House one of the best examples of an early 19th-century home from rural New England. It was moved to the museum in 1986 and is an important element in the museum's collection, as well as being the last completely intact historic structure moved to OSV.

Old Sturbridge Village is seeking funds to assist with the preservation of the Bixby House's exterior, specifically weather worn siding and degraded finishes. The proposed scope of work includes careful preparation of surfaces, painting of trim, frames, doors and prep and painting of shutters. The colors are historically researched and will remain a bright white for the siding and trim and green ("Paris Green") for the doors and shutters, a color scheme documented to the 1840's. Combined with other work on the Bixby House, this project ensures that one of the gems of Old Sturbridge Village's collection endures for future generations to learn about rural New England life in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Bixby House front



Front door of house



Side elevation



**Topsfield Historical Society**  
**Topsfield, MA**

**Parson Capen House (1683)**  
 Exterior Painting/Finishes/Surface  
 Restoration

**Grant Award: \$10,000**

Constructed in 1683, the Parson Capen House has looked over Topsfield Common for 340 years. It was acquired by the Topsfield Historical Society in 1913 and is one of the finest surviving examples of First Period colonial construction exhibiting construction techniques brought from England. It has been open to the public for 110 years since 1913 and in 1960 the house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and individually as one of only twelve First Period buildings considered to be National Historic Landmarks.

The project this grant will help fund is much needed re-siding of the house. Five years ago, the Society was able to replace three sides of the exterior siding, and now is seeking funding to undertake the remaining side (north/rear) and make repairs to the gable end trim elements. The clapboards are brittle, cracked, cupping and splitting with popped nails and empty nail holes. Repairs over the years have led to a mismatched siding appearance, deterioration and many layers of stain, such that they can no longer hold finish. The scope of work includes the installation of appropriate heartwood sourced scarfed clapboards to replicate 17<sup>th</sup> century construction materials and methods. Elements such as rake band, frieze boards and corner boards on the east and west elevations will be repaired and the entire structure will be stained to match the natural darkening that would happen with clapboards over time. This project ensures that one of our nation’s oldest structures and historic touchstones will be preserved for many years to come.



East gable end

Siding damage detail

West gable end



**West Falmouth Library, Inc.**  
**West Falmouth, MA**

**West Falmouth Library (1896)**  
Roof and/or Porch Repair

**Grant Award: \$3,500**

The West Falmouth Library was constructed in 1896 in the “new” Shingle Style by architect Steven C. Earle. It has served the West Falmouth community on Cape Cod ever since and is a contributing structure to the West Falmouth National Register Historic District. The library underwent a restoration in 2017 and is now one of Falmouth’s best preserved historic buildings, especially it’s 19<sup>th</sup> century interior.

The Library is seeking funds to support their project to restore the gutters on the original building and add a downspout to a 1972 addition. The gutters are made from wood, and over time the elements have taken their toll. The scope of work includes replacement of an 18 foot original section with repair will be made to associated moldings, fascia and bracketed soffits, soft spots will be dug out and patched, new outlet and downspout added where a section of the 1972 gutter is not draining properly and all gutters will be oiled with linseed-oil mixture to help their preservation. This important work will ensure that water is kept away from the historic library while retaining its historic character and significance.



Gutter close up



Gutter rot



Side view of library