

# 2000-'03 Master Plan Supplement

## Table of Content

	Page
Growth and Development	
Land Use 2000.....	3
Housing.....	4
Housing Growth 1950-2000.....	4
Potential Number of Dwellings.....	5
Build-Out Analysis.....	6
Affordable Housing.....	6
Housing for the Elderly.....	7
Comprehensive Permitting Law, Ch. 40B.....	7
Population Data 2000.....	8
Year Round Population Growth 1950-2000.....	8
Year Round and Seasonal Populations.....	8
Population at Full Build-out.....	9
Comparative Data.....	9
Growth Rate.....	10
Growth Control.....	10
Town Centers and Facilities.....	11
Chilmark Center.....	11
Town Hall.....	12
Chilmark Library.....	13
Chilmark Elementary School.....	14
Menemsha School.....	15
Menemsha.....	16
Chilmark Cemetery.....	16
Roads and Roadsides.....	17
Public Transportation.....	18
Recreation.....	18
Sports Facilities.....	18
Town Landing and Boat Slips.....	18
Trails and By-ways.....	19
Beaches.....	19
Public Safety.....	20
Chilmark Fire Department.....	20
Planning for the Future.....	21
Police Department.....	22
Ambulance Service.....	23
Public Health.....	24
Visiting Nurse Service of Martha's Vineyard Community Services .....	24
Tobacco Control Program.....	24
Lyme Disease Research.....	24
Tularemia.....	25
Rats.....	25
Water Quality Monitoring.....	25
Great Pond Watershed Study (1999).....	25
Landfill Closure.....	25
Changes in Title 5 Septic (1995).....	26

Waste Management Facility.....	26
Wastewater Treatment.....	26
Technology.....	26
Chilmark Website.....	26
Geographic Information Systems.....	27
General Technology.....	27
Natural Resources and Open Spaces.....	28
Open Space Protection.....	28
Shellfish.....	29
Farms and Farmland.....	30
Shoreline Erosion and Barrier Beaches.....	31
Shoreline Erosion.....	31
Barrier Beaches.....	32
Wetlands.....	33
Vegetation.....	34
"Invasives".....	34
Sand-plain Grassland and Associated Areas.....	35
Wildlife.....	36
Nomans Land.....	56
Historic Resources.....	57
Archeological Resources.....	57
Historic Structures.....	58
Analysis of the 2002 Master Plan Questionnaire.....	59
Appendix.....	75
Population Age Statistics.....	76
Building permits issued by the Town of Chilmark.....	77
Chilmark Library Statistics.....	77
Town Land Data - FY 2003 .....	78
Schedule of Historic Buildings.....	79
Hunting and Fishing Regulations.....	82
2002 Master Plan Questionnaire.....	83
Public and Conservation Lands.....	87
Maps.....	94
Maps from the 1985 Master Plan.....	95

## Growth and Development

### Land Use

Different sources offer considerably different statistics in their calculation of the total area of the Town of Chilmark, depending on the methodology used. The table below has been developed from the 2003 Assessors records and shows current land use as reflected by their classification system. Excluded is much of the area of roads and the ponds. Efforts have been made to adjust the numbers to reflect actual land use.

#### Summary Land Use Data

<u>Class.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Area (in acres)</u>	<u>Number of Lots</u>
13	Multiple use, primarily Residential	8.5	2
31	Multiple use, primarily Commercial	1.3	4
101	Single Family	3,972.6	1,008
106	Accessory land with Improvements - garage, etc.	295.3	44
109	Multiple Houses on one parcel	1,673.7	187
130	Developable Land	3,020.9	498
132	Undevelopable Land	376.1	509
900	United States Government	7.6	4
900	U.S. Govt. Nomans Land	628.0	1
903	Municipalities, Districts	231.4	44
905	Charitable Organizations	1,167.1	67
	Other Uses: (Classifications. 302-801 & 906)	407.6	30
Totals:		11,790.1	2,398

Massachusetts GIS data supplied by the Martha's Vineyard Commission shows the land use patterns for Chilmark from 1971 through 1999. For the purpose of making easy comparisons, the data has been summarized in the following table. The complete set of data is also included.

(Areas in acres)	<u>1971</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1999</u>
Forest	60%	57%	54%
Agricultural	3%	4%	5%
Open Land	24%	24%	22%
Wetland	2%	2%	2%
Developed Land	9%	11%	15%
Outdoor Recreation	2%	2%	2%
	%	%	%
Total:	100%	100%	100%

Sources: Percentages calculated from Massachusetts Geographic Information Systems area data provided by the Martha's Vineyard Commission.

The foregoing data appears to be consistent. Similar tables appearing in the 1985 Master Plan, prepared on a different basis show somewhat different data, but reflect the same

trends of declining forest and open lands with an increase in the developed areas. The increase in agricultural land is due in large part the doubling of the acreage of pasture land from 1971 to 1999. Complete Mass. GIS land use data for Chilmark is included below.

Type of Use	Class.*	<u>1971</u> Acres	<u>1971</u> Percent	<u>1985</u> Acres	<u>1985</u> Percent	<u>1999</u> Acres	<u>1999</u> Percent
Cropland	1	205.3	1.7%	229.9	1.9%	245.3	2.0%
Pasture	2	201.7	1.7%	252.6	2.1%	402.2	3.3%
Forest	3	7,322.1	59.9%	6,970.8	57.1%	6,518.3	53.4%
Non-forest wetlands	4	31.8	0.3%	31.8	0.3%	31.8	0.3%
Open land	6	2,973.7	24.3%	2,877.6	23.6%	2,661.2	21.8%
Participation Rec.	7	6.1	0.1%	8.7	0.1%	15.1	0.1%
Water-based Rec.	9	190.7	1.6%	190.7	1.6%	197.3	1.6%
1/4-1/2 A. Lots	12	11.7	0.1%	11.7	0.1%	18.0	0.1%
>1/2 A. Lots	13	998.0	8.2%	1,347.7	11.0%	1,834.8	15.0%
Salt water Wetlands	14	234.8	1.9%	234.8	1.9%	234.8	1.9%
Commercial	15	5.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0%	6.5	0.1%
Industrial	16	4.6	0.0%	4.6	0.0%	4.6	0.0%
Urban open land	17	16.3	0.1%	28.3	0.2%	22.0	0.2%
Waste Disposal	19	9.7	0.1%	15.9	0.1%	15.9	0.1%
Woody Perennial	21	3.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.3	0.0%
		12,214.7	100.0%	12,210.1	100.0%	12,210.1	100.0%
Water	20	880.4		885.0		885.0	
Total		13,095.1		13,095.1		13,095.1	

\*McConnel classifications

Source: Mass. GIS data from the Martha's Vineyard Commission

## Housing Data

The following data come from the U. S. Federal Census, Town Reports, tax records in the Assessor's office and the 2002 buildout data from the Martha's Vineyard Commission (MVC). There are some inconsistencies among these various sources, but in most cases the differences are relatively small.

### Housing Growth 1950-2000

<u>10 year</u> <u>Period</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Dwellings</u>	<u>New</u> <u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Growth</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>Growth Rate</u>
1950to 1960	from 396 to 502	106	27%	2.40%
1960 to 1970	from 502 to 631	129	26%	2.31%
1970 to 1980	from 631 to 871	240	38%	3.28%
1980 to 1990	from 871 to 1124	253	29%	2.58%
1990 to 2000	from 1124 to 1409	285	25%	2.29%

The census data breaks down year-round and seasonal dwellings, but does not show the number of guest houses. Seasonal dwellings are shown in the census records as 1,003. As shown in the table below, the total seasonal and other habitable structures including guest houses calculated from local sources are 1,027.

	Existing Houses
Year-round households (2000 Census)	382
Seasonal (excluding guest houses & other habitable structures)	803
Total Principal Dwellings (Assessors Class 101 & 109)	1,185
Guest Houses (see calculation below)	190
Other habitable structures	34
Total Guest Houses & Other habitable structures	224
Total buildings (Census total)	1,409

The Town Reports state that in 1982 there were 106 Guest Houses in Chilmark. Since that time the Zoning Board of Appeals has approved an additional 84 Guest Houses ('83-'87 estimated), bringing the total to 190. The remaining 36 habitable structures are thought to represent additional seasonal dwellings or buildings used as guest houses which, because of size or the absence of certain facilities, are not deemed to be true Guest Houses.

#### Potential Number of Dwellings

For this update of the Master Plan, a study was undertaken to determine as closely as possible the number of houses that could be built in Chilmark. For purposes of simplification it was assumed that all new buildings would be built on lots of three acres. This assumption may understate the total number of structures that may be built since there are small areas that are currently zoned for 1.5 and 2 acre development. On the other hand, there is also a trend for large houses to be built on lots that are larger than three acres. Given the number of uncertainties, this assumption although not intended to give a rigorous estimate, will at least provide an indication of the number of buildings in town at the time of full build-out.

This study was undertaken in conjunction with the tax assessors' data and in consultation with the building inspector and the conservation officer. It is an analysis of all classifications of land shown in the Assessor's records on which additional houses could be built. Land where conservation restrictions are noted has not been included in the calculations. Likewise, land owned by conservation organizations or government instrumentalities has been eliminated. In the table below, the number of dwellings that could be built on a particular parcel reflects the need for roads and consequently the effective average lot size (the parcel acreage divided by the number of dwellings) works out to more than three acres. New Guest Houses have been included in these figures only to the extent that the present ratio of guest houses to principal dwellings is maintained. (Complete data is included in the Appendix.)

Assessor's Grouping	Classification	Existing Dwellings	Potential Dwellings	Total Dwellings
Single family dwellings	101	1,003	226	1,229
Accessory land with improvements	106	0	50	50
Property with two or more houses				
Principal Dwellings	109	182	178	360
Other Habitable Structures				
Including Guest Houses	109	224	169	393
Developable property	130	0	525	525
Totals		1,409	1,148	2,557

Source: Estimates made from Chilmark Assessors' records

The foregoing data assumes that virtually every available parcel of land is subdivided into three acre lots. Average lot sizes are greater than three acres to provide for access roads. No provision has been made for open space or additional conservation land. Also, as stated above, only a limited number of additional guest houses have been included in these figures. While there is the potential for hundreds of additional guest houses, some sub-divisions have restrictions against guest houses, but the number of these is undetermined.

### Build-out Analysis

The build-out analysis prepared by the MVC in 2002 assumes a year-round population that is 30% of the Town's total population. Based on the 2000 census figure of 843 year-round residents, the total population was 2,810 of which 1,967 were seasonal. This figure appears to understate the seasonal population. Using the total number of all seasonal houses in Chilmark (803+224) and dividing the number of seasonal residents by that number the average seasonal household size works out to be less than two individuals per seasonal house, as compared with the realtors' estimate of four or five. (see section "Year-Round and Seasonal Populations" that follows)

Beginning with the existing number of houses and assuming the total number of potential buildings are constructed at the building cap rate of 18 per year plus two for youth lots, total build-out will occur between 2057 and 2064. Using the MVC data and methodology as well as the rate of construction at the building cap rate, build-out will occur in about 2075.

It may be unrealistic to expect this kind of build-out in Chilmark. Purchases by the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank as well as the acquisition of conservation restrictions by private organizations will reduce the potential for development. The current trend to build very large seasonal dwellings on parcels of more than three acres will also slow development. Furthermore, as the town approaches build-out, the rate of development can be expected to decline. Nevertheless, if Chilmark is to retain its rural character, efforts must be made to find ways to prevent the kind of growth reflected in this data.

### Affordable Housing

Chilmark has **NO** documented affordable housing as defined by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Current real estate prices make it exceedingly difficult for essential service providers and other important contributors to the local infrastructure to acquire real estate and build a home. This situation, with time, will only become more serious. In 2001 the town approved the adoption of the Community Preservation Act which provides for a three percent surcharge on the real estate tax. The funds raised plus any matching funds from the state must be used for the acquisition of open space, affordable housing, and historic preservation. The town has given a clear indication that the major portion of the funds available will be used for affordable housing.

In an effort to maintain a supply of affordable houses in town, in 2001 the Planning Board introduced a by-law requiring a deed rider for youth lots that would enable all future youth lots to be retained as affordable. Under the existing by-laws a youth lot becomes free of resale restrictions after ten years. This initiative was defeated at a Special Town Meeting on September 18, 2001.

The town established a housing committee in September of 2001 and charged it with examining the housing situation in Town and making recommendations concerning affordable housing options in the town. These recommendations will be given to the Community Preservation Committee for review and presentation to the town meeting annually.

In October 2002 the Town at the recommendation of the Housing Committee adopted a Housing Home Site By-law that permitted the establishment of affordable lots of one acre or more for purchase by individuals who had lived or worked in Town for five or more years. Deed riders would insure these home sites would remain affordable for as long as the law allowed.

### Housing for the Elderly

Chilmark today has no organized housing for its elderly population. As shown in the demographic data that follows, the need to address the housing requirements of this segment of the community is becoming increasingly important and should be considered simultaneously with the needs for affordable housing for the town as a whole.

### Comprehensive Permitting Law, Chapter 40B

The Comprehensive Permitting Law, Chapter 40B was established in 1969 to increase the supply of low and moderate income housing ("affordable") in the Commonwealth. The law allows a developer, whose plans call for 25% of the proposed units to be designated for low and moderate income households, to by-pass most of the steps in the town approval processes and deal exclusively with the Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA). The ZBA has the authority to grant a single permit to the developer. The issuance of a permit can be denied only if there are over-riding considerations of health, safety, environment, open space or building design. If less than 10% of the town's total housing units are "affordable", it is the presumption that there is a substantial need for such housing which outweighs local concerns. Under these circumstances, the developer is not bound by any of the town's zoning rules, and is required only to comply with established state building codes. In Chilmark, for example, a developer could build a high-rise condo overlooking Lucy Vincent Beach, at Beetlebung Corner, on the hillside above Menemsha or at any other location. Likewise, the developer could undertake a development of single family houses on half-acre lots.

Chapter 40B could present a serious threat to the rural character of Chilmark. Every effort should be made to educate the ZBA as to the nature of the law and to ways in which it could be used constructively by the town, not only to discourage inappropriate development, but also to enlarge the supply of housing for long-time Chilmark residents and their children.

## Population Data

The following data has been taken from the U. S. Federal Census.

### Year-Round Population/Growth Rate 1950-2000:

10-Year Period	Number of People	Increase	10 Year Growth Rate	Annual Growth Rate
1950 to 1960	183 to 238	55	30%	2.66%
1960 to 1970	238 to 340	102	42.9%	3.63%
1970 to 1980	340 to 489	149	43%	3.70%
1980 to 1990	489 to 705	216	42.2%	3.73%
1990 to 2000	705 to 843	138	19.6%	1.80%

The population for 2001 from the Chilmark street census is 943. The long-term growth trend is clearly established. Although the rate of growth appears to be declining, the increase in real numbers of new residents has increased every ten year period since 1950. Not only is the population of the town increasing, but also is the average age.

	<u>Number of Inhabitants</u>				
	1983	1990	1992	1998	2001
<u>Age Range:</u>					
Under 18	97	191	136	155	149
18 - 35	150	138	123	151	143
36 - 59	133	186	227	376	409
Over 60	<u>119</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>242</u>
Total:	499	705	653	891	943

Although the percentage of inhabitants over 60 has remained relatively stable since 1983, the percentage of the population over 35 has increased from 51% in 1983 to 69% in 2001.

### Year-Round and Seasonal Populations

The current (2000) U.S. Census lists the year-round Chilmark population at 843, but provides no figures on the seasonal population. The seasonal population has been calculated based on the housing data presented earlier and household size assumptions made from data supplied by local real estate agents. These local sources suggest the 2001 average year-round household size is 2.5 individuals per household and that there are 5 inhabitants for each seasonal house and 4 inhabitants for each guest house. The 2000 census data puts the average year-round household size at a somewhat lower figure, namely 2.21.

Using the Census data, Chilmark population in 2000 was 843 and there were 382 households. Assuming the 382 households represent the year-round dwellings, the remaining 1,027 existing houses including "other habitable structures" are considered seasonal. Total main buildings (principal dwellings) and other habitable structures, including guest houses was determined from Assessor's records.



Total Year-round and Estimated Seasonal Population (2000)

	# of houses	household size	population
Existing year-round dwellings:	382	2.21	843
Existing seasonal houses:	803	5	4,015
Existing other habitable structures including Guest Houses:	<u>224</u>	4	<u>896</u>
Total	1,409		5,754

Potential Population at Full Build-Out:

The 2000 Chilmark Assessor's records show 570 parcels of developable land over three acres. Assuming that existing lots of 3.0 to 5.9 acres are developed and that parcels of over 6 acres are subdivided and developed, all under the 3 acre zoning rules, there is the potential for approximately 966 principal dwellings, bringing the total number of principal dwellings at build-out to 2,151.

Assuming that the ratio of other habitable structures (including ZBA approved guest houses) to principal dwellings and the ratio of year round dwellings to seasonal house remains the same, the probable population at build out is as follows:

Probable Population at Build-Out

	Current houses	Potential houses	Estimated Household size	Year round population	Seasonal population
Year-round	382	311	2.21	1,531	
Seasonal (x-guest)	803	655	5		7,290
Total Principal Dwellings	1,185	966			
Other habitable Structures including Guest Houses	<u>224</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>1,624</u>
Totals	1,409	1,148		1,531	8,914
Total Year-round & Seasonal:					10,445

It should be recognized that the seasonal population is constantly changing as visitors come and go. The peak probably occurs on August weekends. Therefore, estimates vary widely and should only be considered a general indication of its size

Comparative Data

By way of comparison, the mid-range estimate of the year-round population of Chilmark made as reported by the Massachusetts Institute of Social and Economic Reform from the 1990 U.S. Census was 850 in 2000 (actual 843) and 1,193 for 2010. A projection made in 2000 in connection with a grant application for funds to enlarge the Chilmark Library suggests that in 2020 the year-round population will be 1,900 and the seasonal population 6,695. That same grant application suggests that the seasonal population in 2000 was

approximately 3,650. Calculations from the above table show the current seasonal population at about 4,900. The MVC data discussed earlier places the current seasonal population at 1,967, a number considered here to be too low. It should be recognized that the seasonal population is constantly changing as visitors come and go, probably peaking on August weekends. Therefore, estimates vary widely and should only be considered a general indication of its size.

#### Growth Rate

As Chilmark approaches full build-out, the potential population takes on a finite number and proportion. As shown in the proceeding tables, the town has experienced substantial growth in its year-round population over the last 17 years. More important, there has been a marked aging of the population, and it is expected that this trend will continue. The demographic data illustrates that among the permanent residents, the 35-59 age group is by far the largest in the community. From 1982 to 2000 the percentage of Chilmark residents over 35 has increased 69%. As the aging population increases so will the demands for services by the elderly.

#### Growth Control

Although many townspeople are concerned about the consequences of present growth patterns, methods of controlling growth are limited. There are really only two direct methods: changes in the zoning by-laws or the removal of land from development through purchase or conservation restrictions.

Various types of building moratoria have been upheld by the courts. They provide only temporary delay, curtailing building for a limited period while towns explore options for handling excessive growth. Chilmark has adopted a building cap that limits the annual number of new housing starts to 18, with additional allowances for two "youth lots.

Since the Master Plan of 1985, zoning by-laws have been augmented and changed to further promote responsible community planning and building. These restrictions include the above noted building cap, an increase in the required building set backs, limits to the size of building alteration close to wetlands and ponds and a by-law delaying the building of guest houses. There have also been restrictive covenants resulting from conservation land purchases. While these actions are important, it remains essential for Chilmark to be ever alert to additional possibilities for planning controls.

Future planning concerns also include attaining a more diversified demographic configuration, which can be achieved by making lots and/or housing available for moderate income families, youths and the elderly.

#### Actions to be taken:

1. Continue to compile and maintain a file of yearly records of numbers of houses, guest houses, year-round and summer populations, beach-users, room rental, conservation easements or purchases and town employees.
2. Hold yearly meetings of the Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, Board of Health, Conservation Commission and Board of Appeals to review development events, assess their current effects and whether they are in accord with the goals of the Master Plan and the purpose of the Zoning Bylaws.
3. Continue to update goals and proposed actions of this plan every 5 years.

4. Identify and reserve adequate land for future requirements for town facilities, open space and recreation.
5. Continue to pursue housing options to meet the needs of the permanent population.
6. Work to establish a method of architectural review for critical areas such as Menemsha, and Chilmark Center. Amend the Zoning Bylaws to make them more effective in preserving open space.
7. Amend the Zoning Bylaws to make them more effective in preserving open space.
8. Develop reasonable limits on house size as related to size of lot.

## **Town Centers and Facilities**

Despite Chilmark's modest size and limited year-round population, it has two villages which have a functional as well as an aesthetic significance for both its residents and its seasonal visitors.

The Chilmark Center, embracing an area within 1,000' of Beetlebung Corner incorporates municipal buildings as well as residential and commercial structures. All of these features contribute to making the Chilmark Center a unique blend of agricultural, civic, commercial and residential elements.

The Menemsha Fishing village with its public beach is located about one and one-half miles north of Chilmark Center. Menemsha still presents an authentic and scenic panorama of fishermen's sheds and shacks. While commercial fishing has declined in recent years, the village and harbor continue to serve as a living port for working and pleasure boats and to offer memorable images for tourists and provide retail and wholesale seafood commerce.

## **Chilmark Center**

Chilmark Center remains the seat of government and the place for most public activities. Here are found the Town Hall, the local elementary school, public library, fire and highway departments, bank, post office and a few small commercial buildings. A large-scale renovation is under way at the library site between the post office and the Chilmark School that will more than double the size of the building and to some degree change the character of the Center.

A significant expansion of the Town Hall was approved on April 24, 2000, and construction will begin once the library has been completed and the Menemsha schoolhouse has been vacated to provide temporary space for town offices. The Chilmark Community Church with its recent parish house addition is not a municipal building; however, about 125 year round residents are members. The Church maintains a small Sunday school of approximately 20 students.

With the growth in the year-round population and more significantly the summer residents, the activity at the town center has increased markedly in recent years. Parking at the Chilmark Store during the day and at the adjacent restaurant in the evening is becoming critical and frequently spills over into the post office lot. Approval of the unrestricted expansion of non-conforming uses of structures in the town center can only exacerbate the

problem. There is a strong sentiment in town as reflected in the 2002 Questionnaire that the Town center is being overbuilt and that the simple, rural character of the town is being lost.

It should be noted that the Church sponsored flea market was recently moved from the Menemsha Cross Road to the Middle Road. While the congestion on the former has been eliminated, the traffic on the latter has been adversely affected. The situation should be monitored to prevent further degradation of the traffic flow on Middle Road.

Pedestrian safety in Chilmark Center is also a serious problem. Children walking to and from school, young participants in the Community Center summer programs on the way to the Store, employees of Chilmark Chocolates traveling between their place of work and the bus stop all are at risk as a result of the increased vehicular traffic.

#### Goals:

1. In the 1985 Master Plan and the 1990-'92 Supplement, a goal for comprehensive municipal planning was stressed.

"...to maintain the quality of Chilmark Center as it now exists: as the center for governmental and other town activities and as an example of a simple rural town where the roads meet."

The planning of orderly growth continues to be a vital goal, especially as the town continues to build bigger municipal buildings. Attention to and maintenance of the rural character of Chilmark is at a crisis point.

#### Objectives:

1. Establish an Historic District for Chilmark Center, addressing and controlling changes in size, use and architecture of structures.
2. Plan pedestrian pathways between public buildings; build gravel walkways.
3. Ask the state DPW to alter the surface of the roads in the crosswalks and maintain/increase signage to protect pedestrians.
4. Require that adequate parking for each use of a building be on the property.
5. Seek Conservation or Agricultural Restrictions or other covenants to preserve open space within the Center to maintain the rural character.
6. Seek tougher control of non-conforming business uses.

## Town Hall

A seriously overcrowded town hall was enlarged in 1987. By 1992 it became apparent that space would soon become an issue again. In September of 2000 the Police Department moved from the second floor of the building to the Coast Guard Station in Menemsha, but overcrowding and the lack of handicapped access to the space vacated by the police still present a problem. Today the town has 6 employees working between 30-40 hours/week, 3 employees working 20-30 hours /week, and 3 employees in-and-out 10-20 hours/week, all housed in 3,038 square feet. The filing cabinets are full, and there is no more floor space for additional files, no storage for permanent records, substandard wiring and no legal access to the second floor. On September 18, 2001, the town was asked to approve a Town Hall

renovation plan costing approximately one million, twenty thousand dollars. The vote was postponed until the following Spring Town Meeting at which time it was approved. Another expansion was approved at the April 24, 2002 Town Meeting.

Addition: 1,912 square feet  
Total will be: 4,950 square feet

## Chilmark Library

In December 1882, a lending library was opened with 33 donated books kept on a shelf in the Mayhew Brother's store. Expenses for the first library were \$32.04 for a bookcase. The charge for book rentals was three cents a week. Nine years later, with financial help from the town and from the state, the Chilmark Free Public Library was opened. It appears to have been the first public library on Martha's Vineyard. Shortly thereafter the library moved into a part of Elliott Mayhew's store, paying him \$10 a year for its use.

When the new Town Hall was built at Beetlebung Corner in 1902, a commodious room was given to the library, and its location made it a social center as well. By 1956 the room became too cramped, and the town bought the old "Benjamin West House," built by Captain William Tilton in 1790 and moved in the 1880's to its present site. It was enlarged and renovated and opened to the public as the first Chilmark building to be devoted completely to a library. A barn-like structure was added in 1962 for what became the "adult room". In 1990 the Friends of the Library was formed, and with support from the town, and many generous gifts, a major addition was undertaken in 1993. The space provided the new adult book room, handicap access and a public washroom.

Construction of a renovated and enlarged library began in March of 2002. This structure will be 7,200 sq. ft., more than double the size of the pre-existing facility and will cost over \$2 million. Funds for this project have come from the State (a \$1,101,880 grant) generous donors, and town support. The building is designed to satisfy the needs of the community for at least the next 20 years. The project will also include repairs and renovations to the 1790 William Tilton House.

In 2002 the library collection contains over 28,000 books, of which 8500 are in the children's collection. There are also over 1900 videotapes, discs and audio cassettes. Circulation is now over 40,000 a year, and Internet usage has been increasing.

There is a library director, an assistant librarian, and part time helpers to meet the seasonal staffing demands. Library policy is determined by three trustees who are elected for terms of three years, and who oversee, maintain and plan its future. As usage of the library increases, it is the plan to open the library both more days and longer hours to satisfy the demands within the financial constraints of the town.

## Chilmark Elementary School:

In the early 1990s overcrowding in the old Menemsha School became a problem when the number of students increased from 39 in the 1990-'91 school year to 48 in 1992, with further increases predicted in future years. As a result, at the Annual Town Meeting held on April 26, 1993, \$15,000 was appropriated for a feasibility study for future school needs, and the appointment of a school building committee was authorized. At the same meeting a sum not to exceed \$50,000 was voted to lease or purchase a modular portable classroom as a temporary measure to meet current and anticipated space needs. An appropriation for a clerical assistant to the Committee in September showed that work on the project was under way. In 1994 Chilmark joined the Up-Island Regional School District which included Aquinnah, Chilmark and West Tisbury. In addition to providing certain economies, it allowed the Town to adopt a Student Choice Policy permitting students, by lottery, to attend another school in the district.

The planning of a new school continued for three years after the formation of the Building Committee. The project was controversial within the town, and it was difficult for the Committee to achieve a consensus. A proposal was made at the April 24, 1996 Annual Town Meeting to raise \$100,000 for architectural and planning services, but only \$20,000 was authorized. At the town meeting held five months later voters were still divided on the issue of the new school and a new warrant article to raise \$142,876 for architectural services was defeated. At this point several members of the School Building Committee resigned and a new committee was formed. In July 1997, \$15,000 for unbilled architect fees and \$25,000 for funding Phase II, schematic design of the project, were approved. At the Annual Town Meeting on April 6, 1998 the Town voted to raise \$2,480,000 for constructing, equipping and furnishing a new Menemsha School. Construction was started that fall. The voters, however, hadn't heard the end of the fund raising, and by the end of the following year's annual meeting, an additional \$702,000 had been appropriated. At that time it was anticipated that the project would be completed by the start of the school year in September 1999.

The new elementary school, located 300 feet off State Road near the former site of the Kurth House, finally opened its doors in January of 2000. Designed to accommodate 90 students in Grades K through 5th, the school now has 60 students enrolled for the 2002-2003 school year. There are, four full time teachers, twelve part time teachers, and four assistants. The administrative staff includes Mr. Carlo Colley, the principal, one secretary and a custodian.

The table below shows the break down of the student population by grade for the last thirteen years taken from Menemsha School Enrollment Lists in the Town Reports:

<b>Grades:</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total Students</b>
<b>Year</b>							
'02-'03	11	15	7	11	9	7	60
'01-'02	11	13	6	11	9	7	57
'00-'01	11	9	10	11	8	8	57
'99-'00	5	8	6	8	11	12	50
'98-'99	5	4	9	10	5	15	49
'97-'98	4	8	10	5	13	11	51
'96-'97	9	11	8	12	11	7	58
'95-'96	7	8	12	13	13	8	61
'94-'95	6	12	12	8	7	12	57
'93-'94	16	13	8	7	11	7	62
'92-'93	12	7	6	10	9	4	48
'91-'92	7	6	8	10	5	6	42
'90-'91	8	8	11	4	6		39

Goal:

1. To maintain a high quality education of the children in Chilmark which should include the teaching of the history of Chilmark in the curriculum.

## Menemsha School

The children of Chilmark have been educated in the Menemsha School from the mid 1850s until January of 2000, at which time the Chilmark Elementary School opened its doors. Since that time the building has been used as a meeting place for social, cultural and town groups. During the construction of the Library and Town Hall addition it will be used temporarily to house these functions. In October 2001 the Menemsha School Use Committee presented a report recommending the use and restoration of the building. Possible future uses included use as a public meeting space and as a museum. Filing an application for listing the building on the Massachusetts Registry of Historic Places has been suggested. If approved the restoration project might qualify for grants from the Commonwealth.

With the adoption of the Community Preservation Act, the Menemsha School Use Committee and the Chilmark Historical Commission recommended that part of the funds raised in 2002 and in subsequent years be used for the restoration project.

Goals:

1. To preserve the building as a classic 19<sup>th</sup> Century schoolhouse.

Objectives:

1. To complete the application for inclusion of the Menemsha School on the Massachusetts Register of Historic Places.
2. To continue to seek restoration funds from the Community Preservation Committee.

## Menemsha

In every Master Plan survey taken since 1979, voters and non-voting taxpayers have listed Menemsha as first among all places they consider of special importance to the community. Its rustic look, open spaces, fishing boats, beach, views, etc. all contribute to the uniqueness of the place. But the character of the area is changing. The introduction of a winter water system has brought year-round residents. Houses are being enlarged and refined. Commercial activities are becoming more intrusive. Parking is becoming more congested. Open spaces are being taken up by new construction. The number of moorings off Menemsha beach is increasing. The beach is becoming increasingly crowded. Serious consideration should be given to investigating ways in which the unique quality of Menemsha can be protected without unreasonably restricting existing activities.

### Goals:

1. To maintain the visual character of Menemsha as a small fishing village.

### Objectives:

1. Assure priority of commercial fishing boats in Menemsha Harbor of pleasure craft; maintain presently designated dock areas for commercial fishing vessels; make no expansion of dock facilities for pleasure craft.
2. Keep all existing fishing shacks in Menemsha; require that before any shack on town property is removed the town be given the opportunity to purchase it with private or public funds to lease to fishermen.
3. Require any new building or alteration to buildings on town-leased land to be subject to design approval by the town for continuity of design and proportions of traditional fishing shacks.
4. Protect the amount of use and the quality of Menemsha Beach by providing no expansion of on site parking facilities.
5. Ban tour buses for the safety of pedestrians on North Road and Basin Road, and enforce the ban.
6. Minimize open air display of merchandise in Menemsha where safety of pedestrians is a factor.

## Chilmark Cemetery

Future expansion of the cemetery will be undertaken in the triangular area to the west of the "new" section between "King's Highway" and State Road. A boundary survey of this area was done in 2001, and some brush clearing in 2002.

Standard sized lots measuring approximately 11' by 22' suitable for four caskets or eight urns have been established. Half size lots approximately 11' by 11' suitable for two caskets or four urns are also available. In some areas these dimensions may vary. Plantings, grave markers and other improvements to a lot are subject to restrictions or approval of the Cemetery Commissioners.

On January 1, 2003 there were about 30 full lots and 19 half lots available in the existing cemetery area. When cleared and developed the triangular section to the west could provide perhaps an additional 100 lots.



Goal:

1. To provide adequate burial space for the Town's long term needs.

Objectives:

1. Continue plans for the development of the area to the west of the cemetery between King's Highway and South Road.
2. Continue to study the size and equitable distribution of burial plots.
3. Consider increasing the number of burials permitted on each lot.
4. Acquire additional acreage for future long term needs.

## Roads and Roadsides

With the ever-increasing number of cars using the roads in town, in 1998 consideration was given to the widening of South Road to provide a bicycle lane in both directions. Because of existing stonewalls and other features, only about 70% of the roadway could be expanded and the balance would have been left in the original narrow configuration. It was thought that the varying width would be dangerous because vehicles would increase their speed at the wide places followed by abrupt slowing when the road narrowed. As a result, widening was never undertaken. Public concern about bicycle safety was expressed in the responses to a questionnaire sent to voters and non-resident taxpayers in 2002. Sixty-two percent of the voters and seventy-five percent of the non-voting residents who responded were in favor of bike paths along Chilmark roads.

Horseback riding is still active on our paved and unpaved roadsides. Because the horse has the right-of-way, the safety of both horse and rider is a concern. Slowing down to 20mph before, during and after passing the horse should be enforced as well as stopping if the rider gives that hand signal. Motorists, bicyclist, and pedestrians need to be aware that the horse and rider have the right of way in the road or on either side of the road.

Bicycle traffic from down-island has also increased in recent years, and bicycles traveling in both directions at a relatively slow pace on narrow roads present a definite hazard to motorists and to themselves. As off-road biking becomes more popular, the use of bicycles at excessive rates of speed and on steep paths can be dangerous to riders as well as to hikers and should be discouraged.

Concern was also expressed in the 2002 Questionnaire for pedestrian safety. Seventy-nine percent of the voters and seventy eight percent of those responding favored paths along roads. Until such time as paths are built, pedestrians and runners should be asked to travel on the left side of the road facing the traffic and to move to the side when vehicles approach. For safety reasons, individuals on foot should wear reflective gear at night.

Goals:

1. To improve the safety of town roads.
2. Seek off site parking for safety and to reduce congestion.

Objectives:

1. To reconsider the construction of bicycle paths along some roads.

2. To study with neighboring towns the use, wherever possible, of one-way bicycle traffic for up-island and down-island travel.
3. To encourage the building of bus turn-outs at new subdivisions.
4. To consider designating all Chilmark roads as historic districts.

## Public Transportation

The Vineyard Transportation Authority (VTA) has provided public bus service in Chilmark since 1998. System wide, boardings more than doubled during the period May through Columbus Day of the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2002. Much of this increase resulted from the acquisition of a new, down-island route, however. Ridership on the routes serving Chilmark during the same period increased from 46,613 to 65,513 boardings (up 29.7%) and contributed 8.3% of the system's total.

The 2002 Questionnaire sent to all Chilmark taxpayers and non-land owning, registered voters revealed strong support for a regional transportation system with 88% of the respondents favoring "continuation of regional bus service partially funded by towns".

Goal: To encourage the use of regional transportation systems, particularly on the route serving Menemsha, where congestion remains a problem.

## Recreation

### Sports Facilities

The traditional Chilmark Sunday morning softball game on the town property at Peaked Hill returned in the summer of 2000. Gradual annual improvement of the site for softball and other sports is planned to address the needs for more space at the Community Center. Although the site is removed from the center of town it lends itself well to future use with plenty of parking available. Consideration should be given to the cost of maintaining the site once it has been developed.

Goal:

1. To provide public recreation facilities.

Objective:

1. To continue to develop the Peaked Hill sports area.

### Town Landings and Boat Slips

At the Hariph's Creek Landing the parking lot has been enlarged and two floating docks for dinghies have been installed. Access to the pond, however, is limited and additional facilities on Nashaquitsa or Menemsha should be sought.

Goal:

1. To find and develop additional location for public access to Nashaquitsa or Menemsha pond.

## Trails and By-ways

There has been a great increase in walking and trail use in Chilmark and across the island in recent years. Seventy-seven percent of the voters and sixty-eight percent of the non-voting residents responding to the 2002 Questionnaire favored a trail system for walkers and horses. This interest extends beyond the general public to the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank and other conservation groups that have had an eye toward trail connections. Progress on the creation of long distance trails in Chilmark is extremely slow. In some places landowners do not feel a formal trail easement is necessary because they have always provided free access across their property. This system works well until that landowner decides to sell or subdivide the property. Another reason for the slow progress is that people purchase second homes in Chilmark for privacy and seclusion. These landowners often feel that a trail will be an infringement on their privacy and will attract large numbers of users. Happily there are many alternatives that landowners should consider. The Land Bank and the town trail committee are very willing to work with landowners to create a solution that is amenable to both trail users and the landowner.

The overall goals for trails in Chilmark have not changed. They continue to be to link conserved lands and provide alternative off road routes for walkers, bikers and horseback riders. These off road routes often include dirt roads such as Tea Lane, Meeting House Road, and the Kings Highway.

### Goal:

1. To maintain and increase the trail network throughout the Town.

### Objectives:

1. Develop an access to the Town Forest.
2. Connect the cross Chilmark trail system to the Town Center.
3. Work to connect Chilmark's trails to the island wide network.
4. Work with landowners to open private trails to the public.
5. Ensure long-term protection and access to the town's historic ways (e.g. King's Highway, Holman Road, etc.).
6. Create an overall map of trails in Chilmark that not only shows existing trails but also dormant easements and other relevant information.
7. Making sure ALL subdivisions are reviewed by the committee for potential trail links prior to being reviewed by the Planning Board.
8. Allow the Trail and Byways Committee to review and comment on all Conservation Restrictions prior to the Selectmen's signature, with an eye toward potential trail links.
9. Continue to discourage motorized uses of trails.

## Beaches

The Chilmark Beach Committee was established in 2000. It was formerly part of the Park and Recreation Committee. Each committee now has five members. The Beach Committee's responsibility is policymaking, upkeep, maintenance and staffing for the Town's three beaches. Menemsha beach is owned by the town. Lucy Vincent and Squibnocket beaches are available to the town under the provisions of long term leases.

Menemsha Beach is a public beach with free, but limited parking. It is staffed with two lifeguards from June 15 through Labor Day. Under the terms of their respective leases,

Lucy Vincent and Squibnocket beaches are open to Chilmark residents and their guests. Admittance is by pass only. Squibnocket is staffed from June 15 to through Labor Day. As required under the terms of its lease, Lucy Vincent beach is staffed from June 1 until September 30.

Several new policies have been implemented during the past five years. Previously, residents and tenants stood in long lines at Town Hall to purchase walk-on and car passes. In 2001 the Beach Committee created a mail-in system for homeowners only. It was a success. In the year 2002 the Committee implemented a trial mail-in program for tenants. These two programs will reduce summer pedestrian and automobile traffic at Town Hall. In 1999, the registration system for beach passes was computerized.

As the town grew during the 1990s, parking and traffic problems at Lucy Vincent and Squibnocket beaches intensified. By 1998 conditions became serious. Often residents along roads to both beaches were unable to access or leave their homes because of cars waiting in line for space in the lot. Also, full parking lots frequently necessitated turning cars away. A significant move was taken to solve this problem. Inn guests were then denied automobile access in July and August. A new beach bus system was instituted for Chilmark inns, thus reducing the number of cars daily by approximately 100. (Lucy Vincent Beach parking lot holds about 220 cars.)

Rapid growth and a booming economy during the last decade created the need for more staffing at all three beaches. The Beach Committee currently employs a superintendent, an assistant superintendent and approximately two dozen lifeguards, parking and gate attendants during the peak summer months. The FY 2002 budget was \$170,000 dollars, with \$140,000 allocated for salaries. Beach pass prices were raised to pay for budget increases.

In addition to the three town beaches, the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank maintains two excellent beaches in Chilmark. Great Rock Bight is accessed from North Road, and South Beach may be reached by crossing the pond at the Chilmark Pond Preserve.

Goal:

1. As the summer population increases and the beaches in town become more and more crowded, efforts should be made to acquire additional shore property other than in Menemsha.

## **Public Safety**

### **Chilmark Fire Department**

The Fire Department purchased a new Ford Class A Pumper in 1998 to replace a 1970 army surplus fire apparatus. In November 2000 the town sold the 1964 International utility truck used to carry items to the scene of fires, but which had become unsafe for Department operations.

August of 1999 will be remembered by the Department for years to come as the time when a motorboat exploded while tied up at the Menemsha fuel dock. Firefighters and

emergency personnel who responded to the scene were amazed that no life was lost as a result of the devastating incident, though fifteen or more people were injured, some seriously.

The town benefits from the presence of the Coast Guard in Menemsha, whose resources supplement those of the Fire Department. And the establishment of the mutual aid system with the departments in West Tisbury and Aquinnah also bolsters our fire fighting capabilities. Island wide fire fighting classes keep training current and improve technique while affording the members of the Department the opportunity to meet and work with their colleagues in other towns.

### Planning for the Future

There are a number of issues which are being addressed for the safety and protection of all the inhabitants and properties in the Chilmark community. All island Fire Departments will have a new high band radio system. This will be a great improvement in the Department's ability to communicate both within the Department and with the communications center and others as needed.

Because of Chilmark's unique topography, there have been numerous radio "dead spots" in town, areas where radio signals cannot be heard utilizing the present technology. It is difficult both to receive and to send signals between the communications center and these areas, making the Fire Department's job unusually difficult. The new transmitting facility on Peaked Hill has been installed and much of the peripheral equipment to service the various system users has also been installed. When completed the new facility will greatly improve communications within Chilmark.

As the town grows and gets older, so do the members of the Department. It would be a great benefit to the Department and the town to find a way to keep young people in town and interested in joining the Department. A number of volunteers recently have joined the Department for few years, only to leave the island because it costs so much to live here. Additional members live and work in other island towns, which adds precious minutes to their response time.

Chilmark, like any town, has its share of potentially hazardous locations, but the one, which should be of greatest concern to town's people, is Menemsha during the summer season. With the influx of boats, cars and pedestrians and the popularity of the area's stores, restaurants, beach and residential properties, it is of critical concern from a public safety standpoint. An emergency plan for Menemsha needs to be developed by the emergency agencies in conjunction with the Selectmen, Planning Board, Board of Health and Civil Defense personnel.

For better fire protection throughout the town, it is imperative that we begin soon to upgrade town water systems. Firefighters require better access to water sources throughout the town. There are some locations where storage tanks, sustained by wells are critically needed. The establishment of readily accessible dry hydrants connected to swimming pools should be encouraged. A cooperative effort on this important matter will be required from the Department, the Selectmen and the Planning Board.

Though Chilmark is a rural community and its residents value their privacy, it is very important to the Department and to the police and EMTs that roads and houses are properly

marked. Improved marking is essential for emergency agencies to serve the town in a better and more timely way. Townspeople unsure of their road name or house number are encouraged to call the Town Clerk's office.

Equally important for the safety of townspeople and emergency personnel alike is the condition of private roads and driveways, which should be kept clear of trees, brush and limbs so that emergency vehicles can enter and exit without obstruction.

To better serve the town as it grows, the Department needs to improve its equipment. In the immediate future, the Department will have to replace the cab and chassis on the 2000 gallon tank truck. This truck has been repaired often in the past, often at considerable taxpayer expense. And in the not too distant future the Department needs to replace the 1976 brush breaker, whose age is showing in its gas engine, rusting components and steel tank. All other Department vehicles are powered by safer and more efficient diesel engines.

The Department would like to expand the parking lot at the North Road substation for the safety of the public and the firefighters.

The main station at the Menemsha Cross Road is badly in need of improvement. Either major renovation or outright replacement should be undertaken. This facility is almost fifty years old. Most of the doors and ceilings are too low to accommodate the apparatus needed to protect the town. Due to leaky windows and doors and the lack of proper insulation, heating bills are extremely high. Chilmark's future needs would be best served by replacing the building, in which case planning for the project should begin soon as the facility is already inadequate for the town's needs. A needs assessment study is already under way.

#### Goals:

1. To provide an improved fire protection system for the town.

#### Objectives:

1. Renovate or rebuild the Main Fire Station.
2. Establish water sources throughout the town.
3. Insure that all roads and residences in town are properly marked with signs to improve emergency service.
4. Develop emergency plans specifically for Menemsha in the summer, and generally for the town of Chilmark as a whole.

## Chilmark Police Department

In the words of Chief Rich, the Chilmark Police Department "...is community based and community focused, reaching out into the community and staying connected". In addition to the chief, the department currently has three full-time employees, a sergeant, a corporal, a patrolman and three year-round, part time officers. Five additional full-time patrolmen are hired to work June through September to assist with the busy summer season.

The Police Department currently operates three cruisers, including two sedans and a four-wheel drive Bronco for use during beach emergencies, snowstorms and back road patrols. The Department also has specialized vehicles which included a four-wheel drive all terrain vehicle (ATV) which has proved most useful during search and rescue operations, low

impact beach patrols and in assisting government agencies when necessary. The two Trek Police mountain bikes have been invaluable in patrolling the Menemsha Harbor area daily during the busy summer season.

Major changes that have taken place within the Police Department since the Master Plan Supplement 1990-'92. After nearly forty years in the Town Hall, the Police Department, moved into the old Coast Guard barracks (main building) in Menemsha in the fall of 1999. The building makes an excellent Police Station and should serve the needs of the department until the end of its ten year lease, or until the Coast Guard again needs the building. It now appears that as a result of threat of terrorism and the expanded role of the Coast Guard under the Department of Homeland Security, the Coast Guard will in all probability reactivate the Menemsha Station within the next two or three years, necessitating the relocation of the Police Department. Efforts should be started immediately to find new space for it.

Enhanced 9-1-1 telephone service is now in operation. This phone services instantly shows the name and street address of the person dialing 9-1-1 at the dispatch center. If the person in need of help does not know his or her location (summer rental, baby sitter, etc.,) or cannot talk because of a medical problem the 9-1-1 dispatcher will be able to send help immediately with the information on the computer screen. Participation in this program required that the Town name all the roads in Chilmark and number all the homes. This program was an unusually large undertaking since there were only a few named roads in town. Finally, the Department is currently installing a wide area network that will link the entire Island's law enforcement agency computers together. This new system will dovetail with the in-house, local area networks the various agencies have been using for several years. The computer link will go a long way in assisting with criminal investigations on Martha's Vineyard.

#### Goals

1. Increase full-time personnel levels to meet the growing needs of the town during the "shoulder seasons" as well as year-round.
2. Find a permanent police station facility.

## Ambulance Service

In 1976 Tri-Town Ambulance was established as a Basic Life Support Ambulance service by the towns of Gay Head (now Aquinnah), Chilmark and West Tisbury For many years it was operated entirely by volunteers from the three towns. About 1985 a part-time Coordinator was hired. Shortly thereafter a part-time Assistant Coordinator was added. At the present time volunteers receive a stipend of between \$400 and \$1000 per year, based on the number of requirements and optional tasks completed and number of runs they have participated in. In 2000 the Coordinator's position went from a stipend position to a salaried position under the Town of Chilmark and the Assistant Coordinator's position was divided into two stipend positions, one administrative and one mechanical. The service utilizes two ambulances, one housed in Chilmark and one in West Tisbury. The service office is located in the new West Tisbury Fire Station.

#### Ambulance Calls in Chilmark

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
80	86	104	102	108	127	114

With the cost of living on Martha's Vineyard increasing our volunteers need to work longer hours during the summer in paid positions to make ends meet. The additional work often also takes them too far from town to respond or is too tightly scheduled for them to leave at a moment's notice. As a result, this group is less available during the summer than they once were. Due to this lowered response from the volunteers, Tri-Town Ambulance changed its operation and hired a number of EMTs for the summer of 2002. This provided for an EMT to be on-duty at the Chilmark Fire Station and another at the new West Tisbury Fire Station eight hours a day, seven days a week. Volunteers are still needed to respond because the State requires a minimum of two EMTs to transport a patient.

In 2002, as a part of an island-wide initiative, Tri-Town Ambulance applied for and received licensure as an Intermediate Level ambulance service. This allows authorized EMTs to initiate IV therapy in the field as well as utilize enhanced diagnostic training. Intubation (advanced airway management) has been available for several years as a special project and will continue as an EMT-intermediate skill. In 2002 three students attended intermediate training with three others already certified to practice at that level. An Advanced Life Support Coordinator has been added as a stipend position to oversee Intermediate EMTs. EMTs operating at this level will be eligible for an increased annual stipend.

#### Goals:

1. Continue the service as a primarily volunteer organization supplemented with paid staff when required to meet the needs of the community, the volunteers and the State.

#### Objectives:

1. Train additional EMTs to the Intermediate level. Provide continuing and new education in the areas of Mass Casualty Incidents, Terrorism, Hazardous Materials, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Infection Control, Medical Emergencies and Trauma.
2. Participate in an island wide effort to bring paramedic level care to the residents and visitors of Martha's Vineyard.

## **Public Health**

#### Visiting Nurse Service of Martha's Vineyard Community Services:

The Visiting Nurse Service provides public health services to the residents of the town, including flu, and other vaccinations, blood pressure clinics, adult health visits, maternal and child health visits, communicable disease follow-up visits, and a Hepatitis B Immunization project for high risk employees.

#### Tobacco Control Program

This program is a local health initiative funded through the Department of Public Health. It has three main thrusts: to protect non-smokers, to help adult smokers to stop smoking, and to prevent young people from starting to use tobacco.

#### Lyme Disease Research

The year 1999 was an exciting one. New genetically engineered vaccines became available for prevention. Unfortunately, the Lymerix vaccine was withdrawn from the market



in 2002. Adult Deer Ticks and nymphs may carry Lyme disease as well as babesiosis and ehrlichiosis. The ticks may be active during any month, but late spring to early summer, and fall, are seasons of high risk. This is an endemic and recurring problem.

#### Tularemia

This rare bacterial disease is usually transmitted to people by a tick bite or by an infected animal. Inhalation of the infected particles is believed to have caused several cases of tularemia in the summer of 2000, primarily among those people working in landscaping and brush clearing. The ticks that are most likely to transmit Tularemia are dog ticks. The bacteria can also be spread by contact with water or soil that has been contaminated by an infected animal, by a bite from an infected animal or by inhalation of contaminated particles. Tularemia is not directly spread from person to person. The disease can be treated and cured with antibiotics. As of September 25, 2000, there had been 17 cases reported on Martha's Vineyard. All cases were treated with an antibiotic. One Chilmark resident did not survive the disease.

#### Rats

Rats have again become a major problem Island-wide. The Board of Health has discussed the issue with the Selectmen and the County and a County sponsored program has been implemented to address the problem.

#### Water Quality Monitoring

The Board of Health continues to monitor water quality at the Chilmark School, Library, Community Center, Chilmark Pond and Menemsha Harbor.

#### Great Pond Watershed Study (1999)

Two grants from the Department of Environmental Protection were obtained by Bill Wilcox from the Martha's Vineyard Commission. Bill had conducted a watershed delineation and analysis of Chilmark Pond, Menemsha Pond, and Squibnocket Pond under one contract, and Tisbury Great Pond under the other. As part of the project eleven sampling stations have been established in the ponds. Testing was conducted for bacteria counts before and after rain. Tide gauge data were also collected to determine how much water enters and exits the ponds on a daily basis. This data will be used to measure how much nutrient loading is going into the watershed, and the nutrient carrying capacity of each watershed. The Martha's Vineyard Commission will keep the Board of Health informed of any significant data collected by this project. The information should prove to be a valuable planning tool.

#### Landfill Closure

The Board of Health continues negotiations with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regarding the landfill closure. Capping is to be accomplished in two stages beginning at the front portion nearest Tabor House Road. The rear portion is leased to the Martha's Vineyard refuse district and will continue to accept clean fill until the scheduled capping. The Martha's Vineyard refuse district will fund capping of the rear portion. The engineering design for the landfill project is 95% complete and a closure application to the Department of Environment Protection has been submitted. The landfill capping was originally scheduled to begin in 1999 and to be completed by 2004. This schedule has been delayed because of unresolved comprehensive site assessment issues. The DEP is requiring additional monitoring wells and relocation of some existing ones.

### Changes in Title 5 Septic (1995)

As of March 31, 1995, the new Title 5 governing septic regulations went into effect. This is a revision of 1978 regulations. Major changes in septic design replaced the usage of leaching pits with leaching trenches and fields. Title 5 now allows the use of approved alternative septic systems. Chilmark has utilized these changes in regulations and has approved a re-circulating sand filter system, as well as Bioclere and Micofast reduced nitrogen-loading systems. Subsurface septic inspections are required prior to the transfer and sale of a property.

### Waste Management Facility

A request for proposals has been issued to consider the feasibility of a waste composting facility here on Martha's Vineyard.

### Wastewater Treatment

In July of 2000 the Tisbury septage lagoon closed. On April 4, 2000 the Edgartown Wastewater Commissioners voted to allow the Town of Chilmark to have septage transported, treated and disposed of at the Edgartown wastewater treatment facility beginning July 1, 2000 and ending June 30, 2003. It is imperative that the town address the septage disposal issue before the termination of the use of the Edgartown facility is terminated on June 30, 2003

### Actions to be taken:

1. Develop and implement an active monitoring program for brooks, streams and ponds.
2. Reopen the search for a septage facility.
3. Reconsider the concept of a landing fee or impact fee to contribute to the cost of maintaining the Island infrastructure.

## **Technology**

### **Chilmark Website (<http://www.ci.chilmark.ma.us>)**

Visits to the Chilmark Website have more than doubled in the 4 years that the town has had a presence on the World Wide Web. Chilmark was one of the first municipalities on the island to have a Website. The site has been expanded to include as much information as possible. The goal of the site has been to provide year round residents, seasonal residents, visitors and others with information about Chilmark. Generally, feedback about the website has been positive. At the present time visitors can download the following documents: Town Bylaws, Ordinances, Waterways Regulations, Zoning Bylaws, Town Wetlands Protection Bylaws, Development Guidelines and other important documents on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts site via links. This project has been done entirely by our volunteer, Will Flender. His donation of time, patience and expertise has been crucial to the town's presence on the web. Now that he has moved on to greater adventures the town must address hiring a skilled professional to provide these skills. Proposals to rebuild and maintain the Chilmark Website have been solicited from a number of possible sources.

### Goal:

1. Update and maintain the Chilmark Website with professional help.

Objectives:

1. Designate individuals responsibility for interfacing with the webmaster.
2. Continue to update the site as frequently as possible to keep all information fresh and up to date.
3. Expand the download section to include as many town regulations and forms as possible to help streamline the permitting process.
4. Post on the Website other documents such as the Open Space and Recreation Plan and the Chilmark Master Plan, to allow for easier access to these documents.
5. Post all public meetings, hearings, agendas, minutes and other items of interest on the Website.

## Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

The town has recently taken delivery of digitized tax maps showing, building locations, and road maps from our vendor, Cartographic Associates. Installation of updated Arc View GIS software and the town's data occurred in 2002 in conjunction with additional GIS training for staff. The Mass GIS office makes available many other relevant data layers such as the USGS Topographical Quadrangles for download from their web site. Until recently, Chilmark has lagged behind in moving into the area of GIS. GIS data makes searching for information, creating maps, and doing special analyses extremely easy, more accurate and less cumbersome than it currently is with paper maps. In addition, updating the tax and other maps can be easily accomplished with GIS. (It has to be done by professionals and we pay to have it done.) Perhaps it would be better to say – The maps are updated annually, just as the hard copy Assessors maps are. The GIS provides orthophotos of Chilmark over which the Assessors Maps may be laid, so that one can see each property, the structures on it and the property lines. This is a great advantage for Boards granting permits. They can see abutting properties and where all structures are to be able to gauge impacts. Although the current photos (from 1997) are not at high resolution, the State is planning to do a new fly over this year and provide high resolution orthophotos, which should be available sometime in late 2003 or early 2004.

Objectives for GIS implementation in Chilmark:

1. Educate town boards in the importance and possible applications of GIS technology in Chilmark.
2. Encourage the Martha's Vineyard Commission to follow the Cape Cod Commission's lead and maintain region-wide data for all of Martha's Vineyard, and further, make this data available for download off of the Internet.
3. Continue working with the Conservation Partnership and other organizations to share data possibly through formal data sharing agreements (see upper Cape data sharing agreement) (A written agreement with them already exists.)
4. Work together with area educational institutions, state government, other town governments, regional government, and others to digitize data of interest to all parties.

## General Technology

Currently the town has two public access computer terminals available to the public. (This number will grow with the expansion of the library). One is located in Town Hall and

the other is located in the Chilmark Public Library. These terminals have not been well advertised; therefore, many residents are unaware that they can access town records (?) at the town hall and the Internet at the library without charge.

Several years ago Chilmark began using computers to generate photo beach passes. While there were minor bugs in the beginning, the new system is now working smoothly. The computerization of the beach sticker system has helped to speed the process and make it more accurate. 2001 was the first year of a mail-in program for homeowners to get beach stickers. It ended the long beach sticker seeking vacationers snaking down the ramp in July and August. Building on that success, the Beach Committee used the computer to implement a mail-in pilot program for rentals during the summer of 2002. The computer will issue and track beach stickers, allowing for reduced waiting lines and improved tempers.

Objectives:

1. Inform residents about the public access computer terminals available for their use.
3. Inform and educate residents about the availability by downloading of state and town forms and on the possibility to complete and file such forms on line.

## Natural Resources and Open Spaces

### Open Space Protection

The rural character of Chilmark is one of the town's most valuable natural resources. Over the years diligent efforts have been made to retain and protect this resource through the use of three-acre zoning and the encouragement of the gift or sale of property to private conservation organizations or to the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank. The granting of conservation restrictions and agricultural restrictions also has helped to maintain open spaces. In some cases subdivision developers have set aside common lands which are then protected from further development, but only for thirty years. As the supply of developable land decreases, the pressure on the remaining undeveloped land increases, and so does the need to protect the remaining open spaces quickly. The following table reflects an estimate in 2003 of the current status of the protected land in Chilmark:

	Total Acres Conserved
Martha's Vineyard Land Bank	343.1
Sheriff's Meadow Foundation	392.4
Town of Chilmark*	145.7
The Trustees of Reservations	61.2
Vineyard Open Land Foundation	217.7
Conservation Restrictions on Private Land	<u>1,142.0</u>
Total:	2,302.1

\* excludes 628 acres on Nomans Land

The conserved area represents about 21% of the total area carried on the tax records of the town. (2,302.1 of 11,162.1 Acres). It must be recognized, however, that whereas the land owned by the Land Bank is permanently protected and can not be sold. Much of that held by conservation organizations is not protected. This land could be sold by those organizations or taken by eminent domain proceedings unless protected by a conservation restriction held by a separate group and accepted by the Commonwealth. Likewise, some of the conservation restrictions held by the town have not been formally accepted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are therefore limited to thirty years unless they are reestablished. The same applies to virtually all the subdivision restrictive covenants. They expire at the end of every thirty years unless approved again by the members of the subdivision and filed at the registry of deeds. The importance of conservation to voters and non-voting residents was emphasized in the 2002 Questionnaire where eighty-eight percent and eighty-four percent respectively believed there was a public benefit to agricultural or conservation restrictions on private land. Ninety-five percent and ninety-one percent respectively were in favor of the purchase of land or development rights for agricultural or conservation purposes.

#### Goals:

1. Every effort should be made to encourage landowners to protect open spaces.
2. Efforts should also be made to insure that thirty-year restrictions are renewed prior to their expiration.

#### Objectives:

1. To achieve the above, it is imperative that all restriction documents held in the town hall should be reviewed and the provisions especially the termination/renewal dates be put on a schedule which is maintained as new restrictions are received.
2. Conservation restrictions that have not been accepted by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs should be reviewed and should be submitted so that the protection will be permanent.
3. To insure that conservation restrictions are not violated, the listed CRs should be reviewed before building permits are issued.
4. Encourage landowners to provide public access for trails across conserved land.

## Shellfish

A healthy shellfish crop is a multifaceted asset to Chilmark. Shellfish help to cleanse the ocean; they are an important link in the food chain; they serve as an indicator of ocean health; and they are a healthy and renewable food source. Shellfishing can provide a lucrative occupation, as well as an enjoyable and satisfying recreational activity.

Because the growth in human population has created more demand for shellfish while simultaneously increasing pollution, natural scallop and other shellfish crop regeneration cannot keep pace with demand. Man must step in to protect and grow the shellfishery. With an eye to shellfish, and especially scallop propagation, there are a number of models for Chilmarkers to note. The most successful operations have been well financed and are labor intensive. Volunteer labor has been especially valuable.

The Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group (MVSG) is financially supported by several towns and by federal grants. It also employs many low-paid trainees in support of an

experienced staff. This very successful operation is overseen by all island towns and is headed by a dedicated leader.

Another operation was begun in tanks located at the state lobster hatchery in Oak Bluffs and funded in part by a large federal grant. With the efforts of 25 employees, the federal funding and a large inventory of sophisticated equipment, continues a valuable crop is produced year after year.

There are many other spawning and growing facilities in New England and the most successful share a number of key elements: a controlled environment, financial backing, many hours of labor, and experienced leadership.

In 1991, the Town shellfish constable deployed scallop-spawning cages, which at first appeared to be a great success. He also set out spat collectors and caught quite a lot of seed. This seed along with seed from the MVSG hatchery was grown in floating mesh boxes until late in the year when it was released in Menemsha Pond. The catch the following year was so successful that expectations were raised for the continued success of the program. Over the next nine years, the landings have fluctuated enormously between good and very poor, making it unclear how successful the program has been.

Some of the factors that may have contributed to erratic results over the last decade are green crab predation, acid rain, road run-off, marine paints and soaps as well as boat emissions, and nitrogen loading of the ponds from a variety of sources including traditional septic systems. The need for better control of the scallop's environment is becoming increasingly important. In this labor-intensive work, additional assistance with the local program might promote better results.

Chilmark has the opportunity to build scallop propagation programs especially in Menemsha Pond, Nashaquitsa Pond or just outside Menemsha harbor. It might prove effective to work with the Wampanoags who have recently established a shellfish facility in Aquinnah.

Goal:

1. Encourage volunteerism and develop incentives for young people to work as trainees

Objectives:

1. Encourage volunteerism and develop incentives for young people to work as trainees with the Shellfish Constable, the Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group or private parties on shellfish propagation.
2. Study the polluting effects of septic systems on properties that drain into shellfish habitat.
3. Study the feasibility of funding aquaculture programs under farming/agriculture grants.
4. Prohibit the building of private docks and piers in shellfish habitat.

## Farms and Farmland

In the 1850s 90% of the land in Chilmark was devoted to farming. Today commercial farming is probably done on less than 4%. Because of the inflated value of land, farming in

town has become economically marginal. Fortunately for the town, many large landowners have sold land to the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank, or sold, or given conservation or agricultural preservation restrictions to private conservation groups with the intent that the land not be developed. These properties are a critical part of the landscape that allows Chilmark to maintain its rural character.

It is impossible to make a clear distinction between land that is used exclusively for commercial farming and land that is used for cow or sheep pasture, kept open for hay, maintained to pasture horses, or for some other agriculture-related use. The following table gives the status of "farmland" in Chilmark in 2003 and includes all types of land currently being used for some agricultural purpose:

<u>Type of Farmland</u>	<u>Number of Properties</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>	<u>Acreage Farmed</u>
Land held under Chapter 61A:	5	328	173
Land owned by Mass. Farm Land Conserv. Tr.:	1	94	94
Land held by the Martha's Vineyard. Land Bank:	1	48	35
Land held under conservation restrictions:	7	229	175
Unprotected agricultural land:	<u>23</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>388</u>
Total Farmland:	37	1,322	865

#### Goals:

1. In order to retain the rural character of the town, open fields and farms, particularly those affording views to the sea, should be protected.
2. Encourage landowners to actively manage woodlands suited to harvest and to take advantage of Chapter 61 of the Massachusetts laws to reduce real estate taxes.
3. Encourage small-scale, part-time farming activities including the preparation of value-added products through a reasonable inspection program for farm/commercial kitchens and provisions to allow roadside farm stands.
4. Enhance cooperation between farm operators and the Conservation Commission to provide reasonable buffers between farm fields and wetland areas to maximize the use of productive lands.
5. Actively support the continuation of Right to Farm laws to avoid unreasonable local restrictions of agricultural enterprises.

#### Objectives:

1. Encourage Land Bank preservation of farms and prime farm soils and active use for agriculture of such parcels.

## Shoreline Erosion and Barrier Beaches

### Shoreline Erosion

Martha's Vineyard is gradually washing away, and may be only a memory in 4000 years or so. Much of the loss is inevitable, due to sea-level rise and storm events. In some areas we can at least slow the process a little. Records and maps dating back to revolutionary

times show a continuing retreat of almost all shorelines of the Vineyard: The rates of change vary from place to place and from year to year, even seasonally.

Starting with a 1776 British Admiralty chart, and using US Navy charts, US Geological Survey quadrangles, and aerial photographs, Clifford Kaye of the US Geological Survey developed the estimated rates of erosion shown on the map published in the 1985 Master Plan. Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management has just published the results of an exhaustive "Shoreline Change Study" of erosion along the shores of the whole Commonwealth. The MCZM study confirms Dr. Kaye's earlier mapping to a large extent, but updates it to 1994 and provides evidence of accelerating erosion rates in some areas. The information is amazingly detailed, with "transects" at intervals of 40 meters, calculated rates of erosion for up to six time periods along a transect, and net rates for the period from 1776 to 1994. The transect data and the maps supplied allow determination of erosion risks for any parcel or part of the Town. These form a very useful tool in planning for construction or development, and should be considered before purchases of coastal land or building on those parcels.

The North shore is eroding relatively little, mostly one-half to three-quarters of a foot per year (CZM rates) partly because of the lesser exposure to storm waves, partly because of the compact mix of glacial materials along much of the shore. Most of Squibnocket Head is similarly slow to erode, probably due to its composition, but also possibly because the rocks eroded from the cliff face over the last 10,000 years or so have formed a natural boulder pavement which breaks much of the force of the waves. Most of the Head is losing between one tenth and a half a foot per year. Stonewall Beach has moved and re-formed with little net erosion. Eastward along the south shore the rates rise alarmingly. The taller and sandier cliffs at Wequobsque and the knob at Lucy Vincent Beach have been losing two and a half to nearly four feet per year, on long average. These cliffs show a cyclic pattern of major collapse, followed by several years of erosion and undercutting until a large section is unstable and slumps again. Some of the houses in this area have been moved twice because the edge of the cliff had receded to be perilously close. These cliffs are a major source for the sands that form the barrier beaches along the South shore of the Island. All of the beaches are moving, with some sand being "lost" directly offshore, and much sand moving along shore toward Wasque and eventually out to Nantucket Shoal. Some sand is washed and blown across the barrier beaches so that they are "rolling over themselves" inland at five to seven feet per year. Noman's Land Island has been relatively stable, with losses of only about one foot per year along most sections. The sandy point on the North side has grown and lost with little net change.

### Barrier Beaches

Barrier beaches form a shifting and naturally self-mending line of protection for the coastal ponds, their associated wetlands, salt marshes, and the upland where we live. They are dynamic and moving structures, affected and controlled by (among other forces) sea-level rise, storms, prevailing winds, long-shore currents, changes in the supply of sand, and the bottom topography close off-shore. We cannot control or prevent beach movement for any great length of time. As the sea level rises, barrier beaches *must* roll inland to remain in existence. "Permanent" structures, whether houses, roads, or concrete bunkers like the one at South Beach in Edgartown are over-run by drifting sand, then abandoned to the sea. It is possible to slow some of the erosion and enhance dune development with such ephemeral barriers as snow-fencing, hay-bales, or plantings of Beach Grass, Roses, and Poison Ivy. (it



should be noted that the State's Endangered Species Program objects to dune building or grass planting on the bare overwash areas which are favored nesting habitat for Piping Plover and Least Tern.) "Beach Nourishment", in which sand is brought in from some outside source or dredged from a local coastal pond, is encouraged by the State's Department of Environmental Protection. This usually has to be repeated, as and when the sea removes the sand placed on the beach.

Destruction of or damage to Beach Grass by vehicles or even foot traffic can break down dunes and accelerate the landward movement of barrier beach sands. This affects shellfishing and recreation by filling the ponds and marshes and endangers shore front properties. Similarly, climbing on the clay and sand shoreline bluffs destabilizes them and accelerates loss of material. There is some evidence that platforms and beach stairs supported off the face of a bluff can increase erosion by allowing water to run down the sides of the pilings and hence into the soil. Erosion is inevitable, but we need not hasten it by careless or ignorant activities.

*Phragmites* (Tall Reed Grass or Ditch Weed) is now invading and filling marshes, ponds and waterways behind the barrier beaches and is becoming a serious problem.

Goals:

1. Protect dunes, barrier beaches, and bluffs.
2. Minimize erosion.

Objectives:

1. Protect Beach Grass areas and especially dunes by prohibiting foot and, vehicular traffic across dune/barrier beach except at designated points.
2. Build boardwalks and or "Hatteras Ramps" at Town-controlled beaches; encourage other owners to do likewise.
3. Plan to maintain existing barriers by use of snow fence, hay-bales, and similar methods: encourage landowners and riparian groups to do similar work.
4. With assistance from Natural Resource Conservation Service (via Dukes Conservation District) develop and implement a plan for planting of Beach Grass (also Rugosa Rose and other plants where appropriate).
6. Establish and implement a public education program to protect dunes and barrier beaches, including posters such as "Dunes Don'ts, handouts for beach-pass purchasers, and school presentations.
7. Seek to control *Phragmites*.

## Wetlands

Wetlands have a variety of functions, such as flood storage, shore erosion protection, and water purification - hence protecting private and public drinking water supplies. Because, by simply sitting in place and doing their natural activities, wetlands save us some hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, various levels of government try to protect our wetlands. Most activities in or even within 100 feet of any wetland are therefore subject to review by the Conservation Commission, the state's Department of Environmental Protection, and in a few cases even the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Commonwealth recently increased protection for perennial streams by passing the Riverfront Protection Act. This Act provides for a 100 foot undeveloped buffer (intended to be kept in natural vegetation, primarily as wildlife habitat and corridors) along any year-round stream. From 100 to 200 feet back from the bank of the stream, limited development is usually permissible, *if* the landowner can show that there is no practicable and reasonably economic alternative location, either on-site or at another location. New subdivision lots must allow adequate space for construction outside the 200 foot "outer riparian" zone.

Bluffs and cliffs (identified for DEP regulations as "Coastal Banks"), dunes, beaches and barrier beaches, and areas subject to coastal storm flowage are all dynamic systems. Silt, sand, gravel, and cobbles are all moved and re-arranged by the waves and winds. Efforts to stop what is seen as erosion at one site simply re-locate and often worsen the net erosion along the shore. These "dry" areas are therefore protected by law, requiring proposals for activity or construction to be reviewed by the Conservation Commission, and often by other agencies if the activity would change erosion, deposition patterns below high-tide level.

The Town Zoning By-laws contain provisions to protect wetlands by minimizing or prohibiting activity within 100' of the shoreline or wetlands.

Goal: Maintain and improve protection of wetlands through careful observation and supervision by the Conservation Commission.

Objectives:

1. Develop provision for construction setbacks from all wetlands.
2. Encourage Conservation Restrictions and gifts or purchases of land, which will protect wetland values to benefit the town.
3. Educate and assist developers and land owners as to the natural values of wetlands and the need for their protection.

## Vegetation

The mosaic of types of plant cover has shifted somewhat since the earlier Master Plans (1985 & '90-'92). Grasslands are growing up to heath land; the low shrubs of heath land have given way to taller shrubs, and trees have overtopped some shrub lands to grow up into what used to be "the view". Control of vegetation is becoming a major interest, especially where invasive species of plants have taken hold.

### "Invasives"

A surprisingly large percentage of the plants on the Island are not native to the United States, much less Martha's Vineyard. Many have been introduced with good intent, such as the silvery-leaved Wormwood, which is on the dunes in many areas. It was originally planted as a medicinal herb, but is now found on beaches along the East Coast. A number of garden flowers are now "wildflowers" or weeds (when they grow where we really don't want them). Many other plants have arrived on our shores by accident, sometimes in ballast material, or even as seeds in the waste discarded after processing imported wool.

Several plants are considered to be invasive. They grow faster and use nutrients (and space) needed by the native plants, hence tend to take over areas to the exclusion of the

natural vegetation. Because these "exotic" plants come from some other part of the world, they usually have no natural enemies here, another large advantage over the native plants. A few of the more aggressive and obvious species are:

Tall Reed Grass or Ditch Weed (*Phragmites*) grows around the whole Northern Hemisphere. Relatively recently (mid-20th century) there was a change in the character of the plant. It became far more aggressive. Apparently, either a more aggressive variant arrived from abroad and replaced the native grass or, possibly, a mutated form of the native displaced the normal variant. In either case, native plants are being displaced from salt marshes and other wetlands along the East Coast. A variety of methods have been tried, but the plant is difficult to eradicate. Burning is ineffective. Cutting of each stem, followed by a few drops of "glyphosate" (Rodeo), is labor-intensive but may work to delete a small clone. Digging out the roots, stems and all, including the substrate down to four feet below the surface seems to work, but this destroys whatever native vegetation might be present.

Multiflora Rose was hyped as a "Living Hedge", supposedly to replace fencing. Birds love the small hips, but they then drop the seeds, which sprout in unwanted places into painfully thorny bushes. When planted as a hedge, the plants grow eight feet high, but they also grow eight to ten feet in all directions, using up a lot of field (or lawn) space. Plants growing in thickets climb to heights of twenty feet through the trees and shrubs.

Russian/Autumn Olive (*Eleagnus*) was promoted by the Soil Conservation District - to their shame - because it would grow under a wide variety of conditions, and even has some resistance to salt. The problem is that it will and does indeed grow anywhere. Because, like Multiflora Rose, it has small fruit much loved by birds. When distributed by them, the seeds, take over fields rapidly. It can be pulled out by the roots with a device called a Weed Wrench, but this is labor-intensive.

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) is beautiful in masses, and that is its tendency! Each plant can produce a million seeds. The root is a tough and woody problem to pull. Actual attempts to pull the plants by the roots tend to be damaging to the marsh vegetation. Cutting the flowers to prevent seed production, combined with careful application of Rodeo, is probably the best potential control.

The above listing is very incomplete; a more comprehensive listing is available from the New England Wildflower Society. Some of the species are common, some are still sold by nurserymen and mail-order companies.

#### Sandplain Grassland and Associated Areas

The Quenames-Quansoo area in the southeastern corner of the Town is "outwash plain", where streams rushing off the continental glacier (and eroding the moraine at its terminus) dropped quantities of sands and gravel. The soils that are developed on top of the sandy mix are described by the USDA as "excessively drained". A combination of factors including dryness of the soils, sun, prevailing winds, exposure to wind-borne salt and periodic fires has allowed the development of a very special habitat and assemblage of plants and animals. There were similar areas on Cape Cod and Nantucket, on Long Island in New York State, and at a few other sites, but many of these have disappeared under development. The "Sand-plain Habitat" is now considered to be globally rare. Several of the plants and animals

specialized and adapted to these areas are listed by State and Federal governments as rare or endangered.

Sand-plain "Grassland" is an over-simplification. Natural sandplain areas are largely grassy, but they develop a mosaic which includes savannah, with scattered trees rising out of grass, patches of low shrubs such as Huckleberry, and occasional areas of taller shrubs and even trees, usually in lower and protected areas.

Fires of natural origin (lightning) and those set intentionally by Native Americans to ensure good low bush blueberry crops were important in discouraging succession to shrub land (and eventually to maritime forest). After European settlers arrived, a few fields were burned to maintain them as good sheep pasturage. Most brush fires, however, were suppressed, especially as houses began to be scattered across the landscape. Large areas have subsequently developed into Scrub Oak thickets and low oak-dominated forest. One of the methods used to reclaim and maintain these areas is the re-introduction of fire in the form of "prescribed burning". The Nature Conservancy has for the last few years been directing crews of employees and volunteers in the safe burning of several areas on the Island, including some of the Sheriffs Meadow Foundation properties in Quenames.

#### Goal:

1. Preserve native vegetation for its intrinsic suitability, as a visual buffer from development, as a windscreen, as protection for groundwater, and for wildlife habitat.

#### Objectives:

1. Encourage clearing and maintenance as "sand plain grassland" areas on outwash soils, especially in the Quenames-Quansoo area. Urge landowners to clear and to use fire where practicable. Conduct or encourage public information sessions on Sand-plains and on the use of fire.
2. Discourage or ban outright planting of any invasive species. Urge the Conservation Commission and DEP to ease regulations on removal of invasives. Conduct or assist with public education to discourage use of invasives and encourage removal of undesired species. Encourage use of native plants.

## **WILDLIFE**

The wildlife of Chilmark includes all of the organisms found in the Town, ranging from soil bacteria and pond algae to the largest of the island's mammals, White-tailed Deer. These creatures are all interrelated and dependent upon each other for survival. The relationships are not always simple — some are competitive, others' are cooperative — but no matter what the interactions among them, these relationships affect other organisms and the environment as a whole. If we fail to protect our environment, the web of ecological interactions will become less stable and the variety of wildlife less diverse. If, for example, a pond becomes polluted with fertilizer or septic effluent, a few species of algae and waterweeds will grow very rapidly at the expense of other species. Many other plants as well

as amphibians, fish and reptiles will be crowded out and may die. It may take years for the pond to recover, and some species may be permanently eliminated.

Through monitoring the Town's wildlife we gain important information about the health of its environment and may get indications of how to intervene to lessen environmental damage. For example, if there are fewer ground-nesting birds to be seen, we may be able to enhance their feeding areas, encourage the setting aside of desirable nesting habitat, or help reduce the number of nest predators or human intrusion during the nesting season. The more that is known about the Town's wildlife populations and habitats, the more effective programs can be, to deal with problems.

Often a seemingly desirable interruption of the ecological web has serious, negative, and unanticipated effects. DDT is a good example; it nearly wiped out the Osprey and caused some damage to planktonic marine algae, the source of much of the world's available oxygen. If we spray to rid ourselves of insect pests, even with some of the milder modern pesticides, we may also kill the honeybees essential to many crops or some of the most beautiful creatures known in the Town, several species of silk moths. Such sprays also put at risk frogs, salamanders, beneficial insects, and other creatures which would ordinarily eat many of the pest species. Some of the pesticides may also enter the groundwater, ponds and wells, putting even the Town's human residents at risk. Organic farming, or "Integrated Pest Management," involves the use of natural predators such as Ladybugs, Praying Mantis, natural parasites such as the milky spore disease, and other biological controls, with a very minimal use of pesticides (ideally non-toxic) only on peak populations of pests. This process has been tested and shown to be an economically feasible alternative to frequent pesticide use, which often just causes, by mutation, the creation of more resistant strains of the target pest. With proper management it is even possible to do without toxic pesticides completely.

As a backdrop to the inventory lists of wildlife species found in the Town in the year 2000, a brief history of the habitat changes in the Town since 1950 is in order. A cursory look at the woodlands of Chilmark will show that nearly all the trees growing there were mere saplings in 1950. Hundred-year-old trees are scarce in the Town. In the last fifty years, the habitat has changed from one predominantly of pastures and open fields, some with a little scrubby second growth, to one mostly of woods. Open fields and pastures are now the exception. This change alone has had a very significant impact on the composition of the wildlife found in the Town and the relative abundance of many species. Another factor has been the gradual warming trend of the weather during this same period so that some bird species, especially, are often found year-round or in greater numbers in winter now whereas they never were before. Conversely, some species that formerly came here frequently in winter no longer do so because they do not move as far south any more due to milder winters north of here or because the habitat in the Town has changed.

Another very significant factor that has changed wildlife populations since 1950 has been the introduction of three mammal predators that have greatly reduced the number of ground-nesting birds: Eastern Chipmunk, Striped Skunk, and Raccoon. The liberation of these animals on Martha's Vineyard should be considered an environmental felony, and it is a shame that the perpetrators cannot be held accountable. Also, the growth of more woodland, dense thickets, and warmer winters has provided increased cover and year-round survivability for a much larger population of feral cats, probably the animals responsible for the destruction of more wildlife in Chilmark than all others put together.

Finally, the construction of very many more homes for people has essentially fragmented blocks of woodland habitat such that some shy species of birds will not nest in places they formerly found suitable. It would be unfair not to say, however, that since 1950 the amount of acreage put into agricultural and conservation easement has been extensive.

During the preparation of this report, information was obtained from the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife about species known from Chilmark. In the lists of taxa that follow, those included in that Program are shown by boldface indications of whether each species is on the "watch list", "threatened", of "special concern", or "rare and endangered" in Massachusetts. Endemic forms are also marked in boldface.

### CHILMARK WILDLIFE INVENTORY

#### 1. Butterflies

Black Swallowtail *Papilio polyxenes* - common  
 Eastern Tiger Swallowtail *Papilio glaucus* - common  
 Spicebush Swallowtail *Papilio troilus* - moderately common  
 Cabbage White *Pieris rapae* - common; on Noman's Land  
 Clouded Sulphur *Colias philodice* - common; on Noman's Land  
 Orange Sulphur *Colias eurytheme* - common; on Noman's Land  
 Cloudless Sulphur *Phoebis sennae* - irregular immigrant; rare to uncommon; on Noman's  
 Little Yellow Sulphur *Eurema lisa* - rare immigrant in summer; record in 1993  
 American Copper *Lycaena phlaeas* - common; on Noman's Land  
 Bog Copper *Lycaena epixanthe* - uncommon and local; record in July 1999  
 Coral Hairstreak *Harkenclenus titus* - uncommon to locally common  
 Banded Hairstreak *Satyrium calanus* - uncommon and local  
 Edwards' Hairstreak *Satyrium edwardsii* - moderately common  
 Brown Elfin *Callophrys augustus* - locally common  
 Hoary Elfin *Callophrys polios* - rare and local  
 Eastern Pine Elfin *Callophrys niphon* - locally common  
 White-M Hairstreak *Parrhasius m-album* - rare and local; 3 records  
 Gray Hairstreak *Strymon melinus* - moderately common; on Noman's Land  
 Eastern Tailed Blue *Everes comyntas* - common  
 Spring Azure *Celastrina ladon* - very common  
 Summer Azure *Celastrina neglecta* - uncommon  
 Great Spangled Fritillary *Speyeria cybele* - only old records; rare summer visitor  
 Pearl Crescent *Phyciodes tharos* - common; abundant on Noman's Land  
 Question Mark *Polygonia interrogationis* - moderately common, especially in late summer  
 Eastern Comma *Polygonia comma* - rare; one recent record  
 Compton Tortoiseshell *Nymphalis vau-album* - rare visitor; one in July 1999  
 Mourning Cloak *Nymphalis antiopa* - uncommon to common; recorded for Noman's Land  
 American Lady *Vanessa virginiensis* - common; recorded for Noman's Land  
 Painted Lady *Vanessa cardui* - rare to uncommon visitor  
 Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta* - irregular; uncommon to quite common; recorded at Noman's  
 Common Buckeye *Junonia coenia* - irregular visitor, usually in late summer; on Noman's  
 Red-spotted Purple *Limenitis arthemis* - common  
 Viceroy *Limenitis archippus* - rare; one record 2000

Monarch *Danaus plexippus* – common; on Noman’s Land  
 Little Wood Satyr *Megisto cymela* - common  
 Common Ringlet *Coenonympha inornata* – uncommon and local  
 Common Wood Nymph *Cercyonis pegala* common  
 Silver-spotted Skipper *Epargyreus clarus* – moderately common  
 Sleepy Duskywing *Erynnis brizo* – uncommon to common  
 Juvenal’s Duskywing *Erynnis juvenalis* - common  
 Horace’s Duskywing *Erynnis horatius* – rare to uncommon; recent record 1998  
 Wild Indigo Duskywing *Erynnis baptisiae* – uncommon to moderately common  
 Least Skipper *Ancyloxypha numitor* - common  
 European Skipper *Thymelicus lineola* – variably uncommon to common  
 Leonard’s Skipper *Hesperia leonardus* – local; uncommon to common; on Noman’s Land  
 Cobweb Skipper *Hesperia metea* – local; uncommon  
 Peck’s Skipper *Polites peckius* – common; on Noman’s Land  
 Tawny-edged Skipper *Polites themistocles* - common  
 Long Dash *Polites mystic* - common  
 Northern Broken Dash *Wallengrenia egeremet* - common  
 Sachem *Atalopedes campestris* – very rare visitor; one record  
 Delaware Skipper *Atrytone logan* – very rare visitor; one record  
 Hobomok Skipper *Poanes hobomock* - common  
 Broad-winged Skipper *Poanes viator* – locally common  
 Dun Skipper *Euphyes ruricola* - common

Regal Fritillary (**rare and endangered**) was moderately common in Chilmark until the 1960s but is now extirpated from the island, the last known record being in 1987. Approximately another 20 species of butterflies in addition to the 54 listed here have been recorded in other towns on the island but have yet to be reported in Chilmark. Some of these 20 species are reasonably common at some seasons and can be expected in our town. The list of species known for Noman’s Land is incomplete but is all that is known presently.

## 2. Moths

Whereas there are currently only about 74 butterfly species known for the entire island, there are over 1,200 species of moths known from Martha’s Vineyard. Therefore, the following list will confine itself to large, showy and, in most cases, very beautiful or rare and threatened moth species that might turn up at an outdoors light left on at night during the summer. The first seven listed are known as “silk moths” and are probably the handsomest large insects known in the Town. Indeed, Chilmark may have one of the few populations of the beautiful Imperial Moth left in Massachusetts, and it should be regarded as a species about which we should try to be extremely careful. All these species are very vulnerable to toxic spraying for other pest species, so healthy populations of them are an important ecological indicator. Several of the species’ names suggest the host plant on which the larval form feeds.

Cecropia Moth *Hyalophora cecropia* - rare  
 Luna Moth *Actias luna* - uncommon  
 Polyphemus Moth *Antheraea polyphemus* - uncommon  
 Io Moth *Automeris io* – uncommon; also known from Noman’s Land  
 Imperial Moth *Eacles imperialis* – a species of **special concern** in Massachusetts.  
 Ailanthus Silk Moth *Samia cynthia* – rare; unreported in recent years

Spiny Oakworm Moth *Anisota stigma* - uncommon  
 Rosy Maple Moth *Dryocampa rubicunda/alba* - uncommon  
 Carolina Sphinx Moth *Manduca Sexta* - rare  
 Five-spotted Hawk Moth *Manduca quinquemaculata* - uncommon  
 Blind-eyed Sphinx Moth *Paonias excaecatus* - uncommon  
 Small-eyed Sphinx Moth *Paonias myops* - uncommon  
 Wild Cherry Sphinx *Sphinx drupiferarum* - uncommon  
 Pandorus Sphinx *Eumorpha pandorus* - rare  
 Grape-vine Sphinx *Darapsa myron* - moderately common  
 White-lined Sphinx *Hyles lineata* - uncommon  
 Water-willow Stem Borer *Papaipema sulphurata* - a **threatened** species in Massachusetts  
 Hummingbird Clearwing Moth *Hemaris thysbe* - moderately common  
 Chain-dotted Geometer *Cingilia catenaria* - a species of special concern in Massachusetts  
 Virgin Tiger Moth *Grammia virgo* - uncommon  
 Straight-lined Tiger Moth *Grammia oithona* - uncommon  
 Gerhard's Underwing *Catocala herodias gerhardi* - a **threatened** species in Massachusetts  
 Locust Underwing *Euparthenos nubilus* - uncommon  
 Beloved Underwing *Catocala ilia* - uncommon  
 Barrens Daggermoth *Acronicta albarufa* - a **threatened** species in Massachusetts  
 Melsheimer's Sack-bearer *Cicinnus melsheimeri* - a **threatened** species in Massachusetts

### 3. Other Non-marine Invertebrates

This category is reserved for selected species of particular interest, either because they are scarce generally in Chilmark and the island as a whole or because they are rare and unusual in Massachusetts generally.

Fairy Shrimp *Eubranchipus vernalis* - an uncommon species in ephemeral spring pools; known from several protected reserves in Chilmark.  
 Clam Shrimp *Limnadia lenticularis* - a very rare species of shelled crustacean that also lives in vernal pools; known from only a few localities in Massachusetts; the only known site for it on the island is Great Rock Bight Preserve; first discovered in 1991.  
 Rhinoceros Beetle *Strataegus anteus* - very rare in Massachusetts.  
 Purple Tiger Beetle *Cicindela purpurea* - local and uncommon; listed as a species of **special concern** in Massachusetts.  
 Oblique-lined Tiger Beetle *Cicindela tranquebarica* - local and uncommon.  
 Northern Beach Tiger Beetle *Cicindela dorsalis* - rare and local; listed as a species of **special concern** in Massachusetts.  
 Hairy-necked Beach Tiger Beetle *Cicindela hirticollis* - uncommon and local.  
 Common Shore Tiger Beetle *Cicindela repanda* - uncommon and local.

### 4. Amphibians and Reptiles

Woodland Salamander *Plethodon cinereus* - uncommon; both red-backed and lead-backed  
 Phases are known  
 Green Frog *Rana clamitans* - common  
 Pickerel Frog *Rana pipiens* - common  
 Spring Peeper *Hyla crucifer* - common



Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentina* – declining but reasonably common; on Noman's Land  
 Painted Turtle *Chrysemys picta* – common; common on Noman's Land  
 Spotted Turtle *Clemmys guttata* – occurs in Chilmark only on Noman's Land where it is common; species of **special concern** in Massachusetts  
 Eastern Box Turtle *Terrapene carolina carolina* – now very rare and local; species of **special concern** in Massachusetts.  
 Atlantic Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas* – offshore waters; **endangered**  
 Atlantic Hawksbill *Eretmochelys imbricata* – offshore waters; **endangered**  
 Atlantic Loggerhead *Caretta caretta* – offshore waters; **endangered**  
 Atlantic Ridley *Lepidochelys kempi* – offshore waters; **endangered**  
 Atlantic Leatherback *Dermochelys coriacea* – offshore waters; **endangered**  
 Black Racer *Coluber constrictor* – moderately common  
 Green Snake *Opeodrys vernalis* - uncommon  
 Kingsnake *Lampropeltis triangulum* – uncommon and local  
 Ribbon Snake *Natrix saurita* - uncommon  
 Garter Snake *Natrix sirtalis* – moderately common; the only snake known on Noman's Land  
 Red-bellied Snake *Storeria occipitomaculata* - uncommon

Bullfrogs were introduced some years ago but did not adapt to conditions here and are believed to have died out. Unfortunately, as homes with garden ponds have been built in recent years, Bullfrogs have become a problem in down-island ponds. Bullfrog tadpoles have been introduced both knowingly and inadvertently from nurseries both on and off the island. Large populations have been present in Edgartown, Vineyard Haven and West Tisbury for some time, and have recently reached Chilmark in a pond along Tea Lane. This is unfortunate since Bullfrogs are known to devour native frog and toad species.

Fowler's Toad is not presently known in the Town; it may have been a casualty of insecticide spraying in the 1940s and 1950s. American Toad, Spadefoot Toad and Spotted Salamander have been found elsewhere on the island, but not yet in Chilmark. The general numbers of snakes and turtles are sharply lower than 30 years ago, probably because of predation on their eggs and young by skunks and raccoons. This appears to be the primary reason why Box Turtles have become so rare all over the island in the last decade.

Remains of Red-bellied Turtle *Pseudemys rubriventris* found in Indian kitchen middens in the 1960s by Dr. J. H. Waters have been deposited at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

## 5. Mammals

Masked Shrew *Sorex cinereus* – moderately common  
 Short-tailed Shrew *Blarina brevicauda aloga* – common; **endemic Martha's Vineyard race**  
 Eastern Mole *Scalopus aquaticus* - common  
 Big Brown Bat *Eptesicus fuscus* – fairly common migrant; may breed  
 Silver-haired Bat *Lasionycterus noctivagans* - uncommon spring and fall migrant only  
 Keen's Myotis *Myotis septentrionalis* – uncommon spring and fall migrant, possible breeder  
 Little Brown Myotis *Myotis lucifugus* – moderately common seasonal migrant and breeder; one record of a migrant at Noman's Land  
 Red Bat *Lasiurus borealis* - fairly common spring and fall migrant only  
 Hoary Bat *Lasiurus cinereus* - rare spring and fall migrant only  
 Eastern Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus subflavus* – spring and fall migrant, possible breeder  
 Eastern Cottontail *Sylvilagus floridanus* – common; introduced 1920s; formerly on Noman's

Eastern Chipmunk *Tamias striatus* – introduced about 1960

Eastern Gray Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis* – common

White-footed Mouse *Peromyscus leucopus fusus* – common; **endemic Martha's Vineyard race**

Meadow Vole *Microtus pennsylvanicus* – common

Muskrat *Ondatra zibethica* – common; the only resident land mammal now on Noman's Land

Norway Rat *Rattus norvegicus* – introduced by 1800

Meadow Jumping Mouse *Zapus hudsonius* – moderately common

Raccoon *Procyon lotor* – exterminated by about 1900; reintroduced about 1960

Striped Skunk *Mephitis mephitis* – the **endemic Martha's Vineyard form** was exterminated about 1900; reintroduced from the mainland about 1960

River Otter *Lutra Canadensis* – moderately common; rarely visits Noman's Land

Harbor Seal *Phoca vitulina* – common, especially at Noman's Land

Gray Seal *Halichoerus grypus* – increasingly common, especially at Noman's Land.

Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis* – moderately common offshore

Bottle-nosed Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus* – moderately common offshore

Atlantic Pilot Whale *Globicephala melaena* – moderately common offshore

Harbor Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* – uncommon offshore

Finback Whale *Balaenoptera physalus* – moderately common offshore

Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* – moderately common offshore

Right Whale *Eubalaena glacialis* – very rare offshore

White-tailed Deer *Odocoileus virginianus* – common to abundant

Feral Cat *Felis catus* – regrettably abundant

Eight other species of whales and dolphins have been recorded for Martha's Vineyard waters or have washed up dead that are not certainly known for Chilmark. Though Black Rat and House Mouse were probably present at one time, no specimen or other definite record exists for the entire island. New England Cottontail *Sylvilagus transitionalis* formerly lived in Chilmark but is believed to have died out from disease carried by the Florida Cottontail when it was introduced in the early 1900s. There was a small introduced wild population of Fallow Deer *Platyceros dama* on the island, but there are no certain Chilmark records known. It may have interbred with the White-tailed Deer which would account for bucks of that species with unusual antler racks.

An earlier published record of Woodland Jumping Mouse *Napaeozapus insignis* has since been shown to be in error. Three of the seven species of bats occur only as migrants as indicated; the other four species are seasonal visitors that also presumably breed on the island. The first Star-nosed Mole *Condylura cristata* described to science came from West Tisbury, but there have been no other records since nor are any known from Chilmark.

There were several sightings believed to be of Gray Fox *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* in Chilmark in the 1970s, but none were ever corroborated. A carcass believed to be that of a Coyote *Canis latrans* from the Elizabeth Islands is reputed to have been found washed up on the north shore of Chilmark about 1998 but may have been that of a dog. The Raccoon, Striped Skunk and Eastern Chipmunk were all intentionally introduced to the island in the 1960s by persons who should have known better. The first two originally occurred here but were exterminated about 1900. All three are effective predators which have multiplied rapidly and have devastated the populations of many species of ground-nesting birds, reptiles and amphibians. The first two of these plus the feral cats are directly responsible for the loss of all breeding populations of Herring Gulls, nearly all species of terns, over 90% of nesting Black-crowned Night Herons which were formerly numerous here, and at least 80% of Whip-poor-wills, Bobwhites, Pheasants, and Woodcock. These same mammals also eliminated all Snowy

Egrets and other large herons from the entire island except the few that now nest occasionally on Noman's Land where there are no mammal predators.

The White-tailed Deer herd has grown significantly in the last 30 years as more woodland habitat has become available for it to live in. The species has now become so numerous that it has begun to overgraze its habitat in some parts of the Town and to do damage to both ornamental shrubbery in winter and vegetable gardens during the rest of the year. Feral cats have become a very significant problem for all wildlife in the Town. It has been estimated that literally hundreds of them now reside in Chilmark, living off the land and decimating game bird populations and all other species of ground-nesting birds. Because they are primarily active at night, they are rarely seen. Town-sponsored control programs for both Deer and Cats should be considered.

## 6. Birds

The species in the following list are all known to have occurred at least once in the town of Chilmark. Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are believed to breed in the Town currently; those marked (\*?) are thought possibly to breed now but that is unproved, while those marked (\*p) are known to have bred in the town in the past. Those species *italicized* are accidental or vagrants which are known to have occurred five or fewer times; those underlined are considered rare enough so that they probably do not occur annually in Chilmark but can be expected to be found at least once a decade. Very brief status comments follow each species' name.

Red-throated Loon – spring and fall migrant and winter resident.

Common Loon – spring and fall migrant and winter resident.

Pied-billed Grebe (\*p) – spring and fall migrant; occasional winter resident; **endangered**

Horned Grebe – spring and fall migrant; winter resident

Red-necked Grebe – spring and fall migrant; winter resident.

Northern Fulmar – regular over deep water well offshore in winter

Cory's Shearwater – primarily late summer and fall migrant offshore

Greater Shearwater – spring and fall migrant offshore

Sooty Shearwater – spring migrant and summer resident offshore

Manx Shearwater – regular summer resident offshore

*Audubon's Shearwater* – 1 record

Wilson's Storm-Petrel – spring and fall migrant and summer resident offshore

Leach's Storm-Petrel – spring and fall migrant and summer resident offshore; breeds on Noman's Land, the southwestern-most known locality in the western Atlantic; **endangered** in Massachusetts

Northern Gannet – spring and fall migrant, winter resident offshore

Great Cormorant – spring and fall migrant, winter resident; rare summer straggler

Double-crested Cormorant (\*) – spring and fall migrant, summer breeder, rare in winter; major colony on Noman's Land.

American Bittern – uncommon spring and fall migrant; **endangered** in Massachusetts

*Least Bittern* – very rare fall migrant

Great Blue Heron – spring and fall migrant; winter and summer resident.

Great Egret – uncommon spring and fall migrant and summer resident

Snowy Egret (\*) – spring and fall migrant; occasionally breeds on Noman's Land

Little Blue Heron - uncommon spring and late summer migrant

Tricolored Heron (\*p) – uncommon spring and late summer migrant; bred once on Noman's.

Cattle Egret – uncommon spring migrant, very rare at other times.

Green Heron (\*) – spring and fall migrant, summer resident  
 Black-crowned Night Heron (\*) – spring and fall migrant, summer resident, few winter.  
 Yellow-crowned Night Heron – scarce spring and fall migrant.  
 Glossy Ibis – uncommon spring and fall migrant  
 Mute Swan (\*) – common permanent resident  
Tundra Swan – uncommon winter visitor in small numbers  
 Snow Goose – primarily a fall migrant, occasional winter resident; known at Noman's.  
*Ross' Goose* – 1 fall record (2001).  
*Greater White-fronted Goose* – 2 records in winter  
 Brant – spring and fall migrant, rare winter resident.  
 Canada Goose (\*) – common permanent resident and seasonal migrant; breeds Noman's.  
 Wood Duck (\*) – scarce seasonal migrant and summer resident.  
 Green-winged Teal (\*) – spring and fall migrant; rare breeder and winter resident.  
 American Black Duck (\*) – common permanent resident.  
 Mallard (\*) – common permanent resident.  
 Northern Pintail – uncommon spring and fall migrant, rare winter resident.  
 Blue-winged Teal (\*p) – spring and fall migrant; very rare in winter.  
 Northern Shoveler – rare spring and fall migrant or winter resident.  
 Gadwall (\*) – uncommon permanent resident and breeder.  
Eurasian Wigeon – very rare in fall and winter.  
 American Wigeon – spring and fall migrant and scarce winter resident.  
 Canvasback – increasingly rare fall and spring migrant and now very rare in winter.  
 Redhead – increasingly rare fall and spring migrant and scarce winter resident  
 Ring-necked Duck – uncommon spring and fall migrant, rare winter resident.  
 Greater Scaup – uncommon spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Lesser Scaup – uncommon spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Common Eider – common spring and fall migrant, summer and winter resident.  
 King Eider – rare annual spring and fall migrant, occasional winter resident.  
 Harlequin Duck – regular spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Long-tailed Duck (Oldsquaw) – spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Black Scoter – common spring and fall migrant and winter resident; summer straggler.  
 Surf Scoter – common spring and fall migrant and winter resident; summer straggler.  
 White-winged Scoter – common spring and fall migrant, winter resident; summer straggler.  
 Common Goldeneye – common spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Barrow's Goldeneye – rare winter resident, usually annual.  
 Bufflehead – common spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Hooded Merganser – common spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Common Merganser – increasingly scarce spring and fall migrant, winter resident.  
 Red-breasted Merganser – common spring & fall migrant, winter resident; summer straggler.  
 Ruddy Duck – increasingly scarce fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Turkey Vulture – moderately common year-round resident; possible breeder.  
*Black Vulture* – 3 records  
*Black-shouldered Kite* – 1 record  
*Mississippi Kite* – 1 record in spring  
 Osprey (\*) – moderately common spring and fall migrant and summer resident; on **watch list**  
 Bald Eagle – occasional visitor at any time of year.  
 Northern Harrier (\*) – present year-round, more numerous in summer; **threatened**  
 Sharp-shinned Hawk – common spring and fall migrant and winter resident; species of  
**special concern** in Massachusetts  
 Cooper's Hawk (\*) – recently-arrived permanent resident since 1980; species of **special**

**concern** in Massachusetts

Northern Goshawk – very rare winter visitor.  
Red-shouldered Hawk – very rare spring migrant.  
 Broad-winged Hawk – uncommon but probably annual spring and fall migrant.  
 Red-tailed Hawk (\*) – common year-round resident.  
 Rough-legged Hawk – formerly common winter resident, now very rare.  
Golden Eagle – 2 records (one mounted in the Chilmark Library); very rare fall migrant.  
 American Kestrel (\*p) – formerly common year-round; now uncommon migrant.  
 Merlin – moderately common spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Peregrine – common fall migrant, scarcer in spring and as winter resident.  
 Ring-necked Pheasant (\*) – formerly common, now uncommon permanent resident.  
 Wild Turkey (\*) – moderately common permanent resident.  
 Ruffed Grouse (\*?) – now a very scarce permanent resident, possibly extirpated.  
 Northern Bobwhite (\*) – population down sharply since 1980; permanent resident.  
Sandhill Crane – 1 record  
Clapper Rail – 2 records.  
Yellow Rail – 1 record  
 Virginia Rail (\*) – spring and fall migrant; local winter and summer resident; common breeder on Noman's Land  
 Sora – spring and fall migrant; rare winter resident.  
Common Moorhen – very rare seasonal migrant, most often in fall.  
 American Coot – regular spring and fall migrant, occasional winter resident.  
 Black-bellied Plover – regular spring and fall migrant; uncommon winter resident.  
 Lesser Golden-Plover – rare spring and fall migrant.  
Northern Lapwing – 1 record in winter; a vagrant from Europe.  
 Semipalmated Plover – regular spring and fall migrant.  
Wilson's Plover – 2-3 records, usually after hurricanes.  
 Piping Plover (\*) – uncommon spring and fall transient, scarce summer resident; **endangered**  
 Killdeer (\*) – increasingly uncommon spring and fall migrant, scarce winter resident; breeds on Noman's Land.  
 American Oystercatcher (\*) – uncommon spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
American Avocet – 2 records  
 Greater Yellowlegs – common spring and fall migrant.  
 Lesser Yellowlegs – common spring and fall migrant.  
 Solitary Sandpiper – regular spring and fall migrant.  
 Willet – regular but uncommon spring and fall migrant.  
 Spotted Sandpiper (\*p) – moderately common spring and fall migrant; formerly bred.  
 Upland Sandpiper (\*p) – uncommon spring and fall migrant; formerly bred; **endangered**  
 Whimbrel – rare spring and uncommon fall migrant.  
Eurasian Curlew - 1 record in fall and winter; a vagrant from Europe.  
Hudsonian Godwit – rare fall migrant.  
Marbled Godwit – 2 records  
 Ruddy Turnstone – regular spring and fall migrant.  
 Red Knot – uncommon spring and fall migrant.  
 Sanderling – common spring and fall migrant and uncommon winter resident.  
 Semipalmated Sandpiper – regular spring and common fall migrant.  
 Western Sandpiper – regular spring and fall migrant  
 Least Sandpiper – common spring and fall migrant.  
 White-rumped Sandpiper – uncommon spring and fall migrant.  
 Baird's Sandpiper – rare fall migrant.

- Pectoral Sandpiper – rare spring and uncommon fall migrant.
- Purple Sandpiper – uncommon resident from late fall to early spring.
- Dunlin – regular spring and fall migrant; uncommon winter resident.
- Stilt Sandpiper – uncommon to rare fall migrant.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper – rare fall migrant.
- Ruff – 3 records in fall
- Short-billed Dowitcher – regular spring and fall migrant.
- Long-billed Dowitcher – rare fall migrant
- Common Snipe – regular spring and fall migrant.
- American Woodcock (\*) – regular spring and fall migrant; a few may breed and winter.
- Wilson's Phalarope – rare fall migrant.
- Red-necked Phalarope – regular spring and fall migrant offshore.
- Red Phalarope – regular spring and fall migrant offshore.
- Pomarine Jaeger – regular but uncommon spring and fall migrant, mostly offshore.
- Parasitic Jaeger – regular spring and fall migrant, mostly offshore.
- Long-tailed Jaeger – very rare spring and fall migrant, mostly offshore.
- Skua* (sp.?) – it is uncertain whether birds seen in Chilmark waters are South Polar Skua *Catharacta maccormickii* or Northern Skua *C. skua*, but the former is more likely.
- Laughing Gull – regular spring and common fall migrant.
- Little Gull – rare spring and fall transient and very rare in winter.
- Common Black-headed Gull – very rare in spring and fall.
- Bonaparte's Gull – spring and fall transient.
- Sabine's Gull* – 1 record in late summer.
- Ring-billed Gull – common spring and fall migrant, usually present summer and winter.
- Herring Gull (\*) – common year-round; breeds on Noman's Land.
- Iceland Gull – rare but regular late fall and winter visitor.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull – rare but increasingly frequent fall to spring visitor.
- Glaucous Gull – rare late fall to early spring visitor.
- Great Black-backed Gull (\*) – common year-round; breeds on Noman's Land.
- Black-legged Kittiwake – regular late fall to spring visitor, mostly offshore.
- Gull-billed Tern – post-breeding wanderer in late summer or hurricane waif.
- Caspian Tern – rare seasonal migrant, mostly in fall.
- Royal Tern – pre- or post-breeding wanderer or hurricane waif.
- Sandwich Tern* – most records are birds brought by hurricanes.
- Roseate Tern (\*p) – regular spring and fall migrant and summer resident; has bred;  
**endangered** species in Massachusetts
- Common Tern (\*p?) – common spring and fall migrant and summer resident; may occasionally still breed on Strawberry Island in Squibnocket Pond; species of **special concern** in Massachusetts
- Arctic Tern (\*p) – rare spring and fall migrant, mostly offshore; formerly bred; species of **special concern** in Massachusetts
- Forster's Tern – rare spring and late summer wanderer from the south.
- Least Tern (\*p) – common spring and fall migrant and summer resident; formerly bred; species of **special concern** in Massachusetts
- Black Tern – rare spring and uncommon fall migrant, mostly offshore.
- Sooty Tern* – almost all records are of birds brought by hurricanes.
- Bridled Tern* – almost all records are of birds brought by hurricanes.
- Brown Noddy* – all records are of birds brought by hurricanes.
- Black Skimmer – rare spring or late summer migrant from the south.
- Dovekie – uncommon winter visitor usually only found offshore.

Common Murre – uncommon winter visitor usually only found offshore.  
Thick-billed Murre – increasingly uncommon winter visitor usually found only offshore.  
 Razorbill – moderately common fall to spring visitor from the north.  
Common Puffin – very rare winter visitor usually found only well offshore.  
 Rock Dove (\*) – year-round resident.  
 Mourning Dove (\*) – common year-round resident and breeder.  
 Black-billed Cuckoo (?) – uncommon spring and fall migrant & summer resident.  
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo (\*) – moderately common spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
 Common Barn-Owl (\*) – local year-round resident and breeder; species of **special concern**  
 Eastern Screech-Owl (\*) – moderately common year-round resident and breeder.  
 Great Horned Owl – very rare wanderer from the mainland historically; increasing.  
 Snowy Owl – increasingly infrequent winter visitor; known from Noman's Land.  
 Long-eared Owl (\*p) – local and decreasing permanent resident; species of **special concern**  
 Short-eared Owl (\*p) – greatly decreased; now a very rare winter visitor only; **endangered**  
 Northern Saw-whet Owl (\*) – local and uncommon permanent resident.  
 Common Nighthawk – very rare spring and uncommon fall transient.  
*Chuck-wills-widow* – 4 records in spring; may possibly be a rare summer resident  
 Whip-poor-will (\*p) – greatly decreased; spring and fall transient & summer resident.  
 Chimney Swift – uncommon spring and fall migrant.  
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird (\*) – uncommon spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
 Belted Kingfisher (\*) – regular spring and fall migrant; a few breed and winter.  
 Red-headed Woodpecker – rare spring and uncommon fall transient.  
 Red-bellied Woodpecker (\*) – moderately common permanent resident.  
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker – uncommon spring and fall transient, rare in winter.  
 Downy Woodpecker (\*) – common permanent resident.  
 Hairy Woodpecker (\*) – uncommon and local permanent resident.  
 Northern Flicker (\*) – common permanent resident and seasonal migrant  
 Olive-sided Flycatcher – rare fall migrant.  
 Eastern Wood-Pewee (\*) – common spring to fall resident and transient.  
 Yellow-bellied Flycatcher – rare fall migrant.  
 Acadian Flycatcher (\*) – rare spring and fall transient; local breeder.  
 Alder Flycatcher (?) – rare spring and fall transient; may have bred.  
 Willow Flycatcher (\*) – uncommon spring and fall transient; local breeder.  
 Least Flycatcher – rare spring and uncommon fall migrant.  
 Eastern Phoebe (\*) – common spring and fall transient, local breeder.  
*Say's Phoebe* – 1 fall record.  
 Great Crested Flycatcher (\*) – common spring and fall transient; local breeder.  
*Ash-throated Flycatcher* – 1 record in late fall.  
*Tropical/Couch's Kingbird* – 1 record in late fall (2001)  
Western Kingbird – occasional fall migrant.  
 Eastern Kingbird (\*) – common spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
*Gray Kingbird* – 1 record in fall.  
*Scissor-tailed Flycatcher* – 2 records [1 in spring]  
 Horned Lark (?) – uncommon spring and fall migrant, summer and winter resident.  
 Purple Martin – uncommon spring and fall transient.  
 Tree Swallow (\*) – common spring and fall transient and summer resident.  
 Northern Rough-winged Swallow (\*) – regular spring & fall migrant, summer resident.  
 Bank Swallow (\*) – common spring and fall migrant and summer resident; breeds Noman's.  
 Cliff Swallow – rare spring and fall transient.  
 Barn Swallow (\*) – common spring and fall migrant and summer resident.

Blue Jay (\*) – common permanent resident.  
 American Crow (\*) – common permanent resident, spring and fall migrant.  
 Black-capped Chickadee (\*) – common permanent resident.  
 Tufted Titmouse – rare and local but increasing permanent resident.  
 Red-breasted Nuthatch (\*) – regular spring and fall migrant, usual in winter; may breed.  
 White-breasted Nuthatch (\*) – common permanent resident.  
 Brown Creeper (\*) – uncommon spring and fall migrant, usual in winter; may breed.  
 Carolina Wren (\*) – common permanent resident.  
 House Wren (\*) – moderately common spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
 Winter Wren – moderately common spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Marsh Wren – uncommon spring and fall migrant, occasional in winter  
Sedge Wren – 1 record in fall  
 Golden-crowned Kinglet – regular spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet – regular spring and fall migrant, rare in winter.  
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (\*p) – rare spring and regular fall migrant.  
 Eastern Bluebird (\*) – moderately common year-round resident.  
 Veery (\*) – regular spring and fall transient; a few in summer.  
 Gray-cheeked Thrush – rare transient, mostly in fall.  
 Bicknells' Thrush – rare spring and fall transient.  
 Swainson's Thrush – common spring and fall transient, rarely seen.  
 Hermit Thrush – fairly common spring and fall transient and winter resident.  
 Wood Thrush (\*) – moderately common spring and fall transient and summer resident.  
 American Robin (\*) – common year-round.  
*Varied Thrush* – 1 record in winter.  
 Gray Catbird (\*) – common spring and fall transient and breeder; regular in winter; breeds on  
     Nomans Land.  
 Northern Mockingbird (\*) – common year-round; resident on Noman's.  
 Brown Thrasher (\*) – increasingly rare spring and fall transient and summer resident.  
 Water Pipit – uncommon spring and fall transient.  
 Cedar Waxwing (\*) – a nomadic species that is often found all year.  
Northern Shrike – irregular late fall to early spring visitor.  
Loggerhead Shrike – formerly regular but now very rare fall migrant and winter resident.  
 European Starling (\*) – common year-round.  
 White-eyed Vireo (\*) – uncommon spring and fall transient, formerly bred.  
 Blue-headed Vireo – regular but uncommon spring and fall migrant.  
 Yellow-throated Vireo – uncommon to rare spring and fall migrant.  
 Warbling Vireo (\*p) – regular spring and fall migrant, very rare summer resident.  
 Philadelphia Vireo – very rare spring and uncommon fall migrant.  
 Red-eyed Vireo (\*) – common spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
 Blue-winged Warbler (\*) – increasingly rare spring and fall transient and summer resident.  
Golden-winged Warbler – very rare fall migrant; **endangered** species in Massachusetts  
 Tennessee Warbler – rare spring and uncommon fall migrant.  
 Orange-crowned Warbler – rare fall migrant, occasional winter resident.  
 Nashville Warbler – regular spring and fall migrant.  
 Northern Parula (\*) – regular spring and fall migrant; local summer resident and breeder;  
     **threatened** species in Massachusetts  
 Yellow Warbler (\*) – common spring and fall transient, summer resident; breeds Noman's.  
 Chestnut-sided Warbler – uncommon spring and fall transient.  
 Magnolia Warbler – uncommon spring and regular fall transient.  
 Cape May Warbler – uncommon spring and regular fall migrant.



Black-throated Blue Warbler – uncommon spring and regular fall migrant.  
 Yellow-rumped Warbler – common spring and fall migrant and winter resident.  
 Black-throated Green Warbler (\*) – regular spring and fall migrant; formerly bred.  
*Townsend's Warbler* – 1 record in fall.  
 Blackburnian Warbler – rare spring and uncommon fall transient.  
Yellow-throated Warbler – very rare spring or fall vagrant from the south.  
 Pine Warbler (\*) – regular spring and fall transient; locally common breeder; rare in winter.  
 Prairie Warbler (\*) – regular spring and fall transient and summer resident.  
 Palm Warbler – uncommon spring and common fall migrant into early winter.  
 Bay-breasted Warbler – rare spring and fall transient.  
 Blackpoll Warbler – uncommon spring and common fall transient.  
 Cerulean Warbler – very rare migrant, usually in early fall; records increasing.  
 Black-and-white Warbler (\*) – regular spring and fall transient; local summer resident.  
 American Redstart (\*) – regular spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
Prothonotary Warbler – very rare spring and fall migrant.  
Worm-eating Warbler – very rare spring and fall migrant.  
 Ovenbird (\*) – moderately common spring and fall migrant and summer resident.  
 Northern Waterthrush – uncommon spring and regular fall migrant.  
Louisiana Waterthrush – rare late summer migrant.  
*Kentucky Warbler* – 1 record  
Connecticut Warbler – rarely observed migrant, virtually always in fall.  
Mourning Warbler – rarely observed migrant in either spring or fall.  
 Common Yellowthroat (\*) – common spring and fall resident and summer resident.  
Hooded Warbler – rare spring and fall transient.  
 Wilson's Warbler – uncommon spring and fall migrant.  
 Canada Warbler – uncommon spring and fall migrant.  
 Yellow-breasted Chat – uncommon spring and fall migrant; occasional in winter.  
 Scarlet Tanager (\*) – common spring and fall migrant, local summer resident.  
Summer Tanager – very rare spring and fall transient.  
*Western Tanager* – 1 record  
 Northern Cardinal (\*) – common permanent resident; occurs on Noman's Land.  
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak (\*) – regular spring and fall migrant; local summer resident.  
 Blue Grosbeak – rare spring and regular fall transient.  
 Indigo Bunting – uncommon spring and common fall transient.  
 Dickcissel – regular fall transient, occasional winter resident at feeders.  
 Rufous-sided Towhee (\*) – common seasonal migrant & summer resident; regular in winter.  
 American Tree Sparrow – regular late fall to early spring resident  
 Chipping Sparrow (\*) – regular spring & fall transient, summer resident; occasional in winter.  
Clay-colored Sparrow – irregular fall transient.  
 Field Sparrow (\*) – regular spring and fall transient, summer resident; occasional in winter.  
 Vesper Sparrow – uncommon spring and fall transient.  
Lark Sparrow – very rare early fall migrant; known at Noman's.  
 Savannah Sparrow (\*) – fairly common spring and fall migrant, summer and winter resident.  
 Grasshopper Sparrow (\*p) – great decline; now a rare fall migrant; **threatened**  
*Henslow's Sparrow* – very rare late summer or fall transient; **endangered**  
 Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow (\*) – uncommon spring and fall migrant, local summer resident.  
*Seaside Sparrow* (\*p) – very rare fall transient if it occurs at all; formerly bred.  
 Fox Sparrow – uncommon and irregular winter visitor.  
 Song Sparrow (\*) – common migrant and year-round resident.

Lincoln's Sparrow – regular rare spring and uncommon fall transient.  
 Swamp Sparrow – moderately common spring and fall migrant, uncommon winter resident.  
 White-throated Sparrow – common spring and fall transient and winter resident.  
 White-crowned Sparrow – regular, uncommon spring and fall migrant; rare winter resident.  
*Harris' Sparrow* – 1 late fall record (2001).  
 Dark-eyed Junco – regular spring and fall migrant, uncommon winter resident.  
Lapland Longspur – rare winter visitor on beaches  
 Snow Bunting – regular late fall and early spring migrant, rare winter resident.  
 Bobolink (\*p) – uncommon spring and common fall migrant.  
*Yellow-headed Blackbird* – 1 fall record  
 Red-winged Blackbird (\*) – common spring & fall transient, summer resident; occas. winter.  
 Eastern Meadowlark (\*p) – regular spring and fall migrant; former breeder.  
 Rusty Blackbird – rare spring and regular fall transient.  
*Brewer's Blackbird* – 1 record  
 Common Grackle (\*) – common spring and fall transient, summer resident; occas. winter.  
 Brown-headed Cowbird (\*) – common spring & fall migrant, summer resident; rare in winter.  
 Orchard Oriole (\*p) – uncommon spring and fall resident; rare & local summer resident.  
 Baltimore Oriole (\*) – common spring and fall transient and summer resident.  
*Pine Grosbeak* – a few winter irruptions in last 50 years.  
 Purple Finch (\*p) – scarce spring and fall transient; formerly bred widely.  
 House Finch (\*) – common permanent resident; pushed out Purple Finch.  
 Red Crossbill – irregular winter visitor from October to April.  
 White-winged Crossbill – irregular winter visitor from October to April.  
 Common Redpoll – irregular winter visitor from November to April.  
 Pine Siskin – regular fall migrant; irregular winter visitor.  
 American Goldfinch (\*) – common spring and fall migrant, summer & winter resident.  
 Evening Grosbeak – irregular fall migrant and winter visitor.  
 House Sparrow (\*) – common permanent resident.

The changes in the breeding bird populations in Chilmark over the past 50 years have followed the changes in the habitat. In short, as the grasslands and pastures have grown up into second growth woodland and then into more mature forest, birds of open spaces have been replaced by woodland birds. Species that were once common as breeders such as Killdeer, Grasshopper Sparrow, Upland Sandpiper, Meadowlark, Savannah Sparrow, American Kestrel and Brown Thrasher and once common in winter such as Short-eared Owl and Rough-legged Hawk are now scarce or absent. In exchange, woodland birds such as Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrush, Red-eyed Vireo, Black-and-White Warbler, White-breasted Nuthatch, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Wood-Pewee, American Redstart, Ovenbird, Hairy Woodpecker, and Baltimore Oriole are now much more common than they were 30-50 years ago.

A number of species often referred to as members of the "Carolinian" fauna have invaded into New England and also Chilmark since 1950 as winters have become milder in recent years. The first of these pioneers was the Carolina Wren, but it has been followed by Northern Mockingbird, Northern Cardinal, Tufted Titmouse, Willow Flycatcher, Acadian Flycatcher, and Red-bellied Woodpecker. Meanwhile, a few other species that are not technically "Carolinian" have risen in numbers at the edge of their local ranges: House Wren is much commoner than 20 years ago as is Veery, Rose-breasted Grosbeak was first documented breeding in 2000, Cooper's Hawks were first proved to breed about 1998, and Eastern Phoebe are now more widespread than even 10 years ago.

And then there are those species which have witnessed major changes in their populations for special reasons. Purple Finches, once common breeders, have been replaced by the introduced House Finch. Ground-nesting birds of several kinds have suffered greatly from the introduction of skunks, raccoons, and more feral cats: several duck species, Common and Least Terns, Spotted Sandpipers, Woodcock, Whip-poor-wills, Bobwhite Quail, Ring-necked Pheasants, and several species of warblers, to name a few, are virtually gone as breeders. Colonial birds such as Herring Gulls, Black-crowned Night Herons, Snowy Egrets and even Green Herons have been almost extirpated by the skunks and raccoons except on Noman's Land. A great increase in Brown-headed Cowbirds has resulted in much higher rates of nest parasitism among many species of woodland and field edge breeders.

Ospreys have benefited greatly from the erection of many nest poles. In the last ten years, American Oystercatchers have re-colonized territory from which they were extirpated in the Colonial era. Seaside Sparrow has disappeared as a breeder because its special habitat, a tall species of *Spartina* marsh grass, also disappeared. The introduced Mute Swan arrived from the south and is now strongly established as a breeder; it feeds deeper which has reduced the habitat available to shorter-necked dabbling species but has opened up habitat for some diving species at the same time.

A few species that were or still are at the marginal edges of their geographical distributions have declined or disappeared: Arctic Terns are gone from South Beach, Black-throated Green and Blue-winged Warblers are gone or greatly reduced, and White-eyed Vireo has become much scarcer than formerly.

Against all these background trends, it should also be remembered that the absolute number of migrant birds passing through the island in spring and fall is dramatically lower than it was 50 years ago, perhaps only half or even fewer than the numbers that occurred then.

## 7. Fresh and Brackish Water Fish

Sixteen species of native fish confined primarily to fresh water are known for the island as a whole, thirteen of which have been found in Chilmark. The other three may also occur, but to date there are no certain records. At least ten species of fish that are characteristic of brackish or salt water have been recorded, and at least five species of fresh-water "game" fish have been introduced into freshwater ponds in Chilmark at one time or another. Salt water and brackish water species recorded below are known only from Squibnocket, Chilmark and Upper Chilmark Ponds and the mouth of the Tiasquam River in Tisbury Great Pond. All of these water bodies are either permanently or periodically connected to salt water, usually by intentional openings or those made by storms. The information below was collected in surveys done over the last 85 years.

Chain Pickerel *Esox niger* - fresh water only; known from Harlock's Pond.

Yellow Perch *Perca flavescens* - fresh water only; known from Tiny Chet's Pond and from Harlock's Pond.

Golden Shiner *Notemigonus crysoleucas* - fresh water only; known from Roaring and Windy Gates Brooks.

Eastern Brook Trout *Salvelinus fontinalis* - fresh water only; known from Fulling Mill Brook, Roaring Brook, Windy Gates Brook, Paint Mill Brook, and Tiasquam River.

Rainbow Trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* - about 1,000 were introduced into Upper Chilmark Pond at one time between 1916 and 1950 but are now believed extirpated.

Banded Killifish *Fundulus diaphanus* - fresh water only; known from Chilmark, Round, and Squibnocket Ponds, and the mouth of the Tiasquam River.

Striped Killifish *Fundulus majalis* - brackish water; known from Squibnocket Pond and the

- mouth of the Tiasquam River.
- Rainwater Killifish *Lucania parva* – fresh water only; known from Squibnocket Pond and the mouth of the Tiasquam River.
- Sheepshead Minnow *Cyprinodon variegatus* – fresh water only; known from Squibnocket Pond.
- Tessellated Darter *Etheostoma olmstedii* – fresh water only; known from the Tiasquam River and Windy Gates Brook.
- Atlantic Silverside *Menidia menidia* – fresh and brackish water; known from Squibnocket and Upper Chilmark Ponds.
- Inland Silverside *Menidia beryline* – fresh water only; known from Squibnocket Pond and the mouth of the Tiasquam River.
- Four-spine Stickleback *Apeltes quadracus* – fresh water only; known from Upper Chilmark and Squibnocket Ponds.
- Nine-spine Stickleback *Pungitius pungitius* – fresh water only; known from Squibnocket Pond and the mouth of the Tiasquam River.
- Atlantic Herring *Clupea harengus* – fresh and brackish water; known from Squibnocket Pond.
- Menhaden *Brevoortia tyrannus* – fresh and brackish water; known from Squibnocket Pond.
- White Perch *Morone americanus* – brackish water; known from Squibnocket and Upper Chilmark Ponds.
- Mummichog *Fundulus heteroclitus* – brackish water; known from Chilmark, Upper Chilmark, and Squibnocket Ponds, and the mouth of the Tiasquam River.
- Alewife *Alosa pseudoharengus* – fresh and brackish water; known from Squibnocket, Upper Chilmark, and Chilmark Ponds.
- Sand Lance *Ammodytes americanus* – salt, brackish and fresh water; known from Squibnocket Pond.
- American Eel *Anguilla rostrata* – fresh and brackish water; known from Tiasquam River; Fulling Mill, Windy Gates, Paint Mill and Roaring Brooks; Chilmark and Squibnocket Ponds, and Rainbow Pond on Noman's Land.
- American Brook Lamprey *Lampetra appendix* – fresh water only; found in Tiasquam River and the west end of Mill Brook off North Road; a **threatened** species in Massachusetts.
- Winter Flounder *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* – fresh and brackish water; known from Squibnocket Pond.
- Large-mouth Bass *Micropterus salmoides* – formerly introduced into Upper Chilmark Pond; currently believed extirpated.
- Small-mouth Bass *Micropterus dolomieu* – formerly introduced into Upper Chilmark and Squibnocket Ponds; currently believed extirpated from both.
- Bluegill *Lepomis macrochirus* – formerly introduced into Upper Chilmark Pond; currently believed extirpated.
- Walleye Pike *Stizostedion vitreum* – fresh water only; introduced into Squibnocket Pond early in the 1930's; currently believed extirpated.
- Smelt *Osmerus mordax* – occasionally ran into Squibnocket Pond when it was opened to the ocean in the past; currently believed extirpated.

Brown Bullhead *Ictalurus nebulosus*, Redfin Pickerel *Esox americanus*, and Swamp Darter *Etheostoma fusiforme* are native freshwater species known from localities elsewhere on the island that have yet to be recorded for Chilmark. The major ponds on Noman's Land were man-made about 1915-1920 which is the main reason why they have no native fish species other than American Eels; a Trout of some species was originally introduced into one or more of the larger Noman's Land ponds but now appears to have been extirpated.

## 8. Plants

The following is a list provided by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife of plants known from the Town of Chilmark which are included in one of the Program's categories of species which are at risk.

Post Oak *Quercus stellata* – a species of **special consideration**  
 Butterfly-Weed *Asclepias tuberosa* – **rare** (but not in Chilmark)  
 Nantucket Shadbush *Amelanchier nantucketensis* – species of **special concern**  
 Grass-leaved Ladies'-Tresses *Spiranthes vernalis* – species of **special concern**  
 Crane-fly Orchid *Tipularia discolor* - **endangered**  
 Sandplain Flax *Linum intercursum* – species of **special concern**  
 Saltpond Pennywort *Hydrocotyle verticillata* – species of **special concern**  
 Seabeach Knotweed *Polygonum glaucum* – species of **special concern**  
 Bushy Rockrose *Helianthemum dumosum* – species of **special concern**  
 Broom Crowberry *Corema conradii* – species of **special concern**  
 Canadian Sanicle *Sanicula canadensis* - **threatened**  
 Sandplain Blue-eyed Grass *Sisyrinchium arenicola* – species of **special concern**  
 Purple Needlegrass *Aristida purpurascens* - **threatened**  
 Broad Tinker's-Weed *Triotium perfoliatum* - **endangered**  
 Bristly Foxtail *Setaria geniculata* – species of **special concern**

## AREAS OF CRITICAL WILDLIFE CONCERN IN CHILMARK

A large amount of research has been done on the wildlife of Massachusetts by the Commonwealth's Division of Fisheries and Wildlife since the 1992 update of the Chilmark Master Plan. Much of the useful information collected by the Commonwealth's scientists and naturalists is already in use by the Chilmark Conservation Commission and, to a degree, by the Planning Board.

It is important to identify which areas of Chilmark are ecologically significant and which habitats in the Town are home to rare and endangered species. With this information in hand, the Town's Conservation Commission and Planning Board can work to protect the open spaces which are ecologically significant and contain the endangered species. It may be hard for Town residents to accept that Least Terns and Butterfly Weed are species of **special concern** in Massachusetts because we see them all the time. However, that should just indicate to us how blessed we are to have as many rare species as we do in undisturbed open areas in geologically distinct environments and in areas that have already been protected. We are fortunate that a combination of the Town itself, other public agencies, private land conservation groups, and generous individuals have protected as much acreage of various types as they have. Since these properties' habitats are not static, however, the flora and fauna inhabitants are constantly changing, so some sites that formerly contained rare species do so no longer.

The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has prepared maps which show "Priority Sites of Rare Species Habitat and Exemplary Natural Communities and Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife and Certified Vernal Pools" which are located in the Town of Chilmark. Copies of these maps are available for inclusion in this section of the Chilmark Master Plan. Many of the areas that the Town designated as "Areas of Critical Wildlife Concern" in past versions of the Master Plan are now included in the Commonwealth's current maps. The Commonwealth

is expected to send the Town shortly a map showing important areas for biodiversity protection. This "BioMap" is intended to overlay the "Priority Sites" maps. Taken together, the two maps will provide information for regulatory purposes, the location of both common and rare species of concern, and important natural community occurrences of state protected rare species.

The use of the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program data will help Chilmark continue to make the right choices for expanding and connecting the remaining habitats which house both common and rare species to open spaces that are already protected. It needs to be emphasized that some of the flora and fauna needing protection may seem relatively abundant in Chilmark, though they are uncommon or very rare statewide, and some are rare globally.

Following is a list of wildlife areas that should be protected:

1. Noman's Land – Even though the island is now a National Wildlife Refuge, every effort must be made to assure that it remains so. It is the only near-shore island between Hatteras and Maine without rats, mice or any other terrestrial mammal predators. Permitting public access of any kind will quickly introduce one or more vermin species. It is home to the largest population of Spotted Turtles in the State (species of special concern), an important colony of endangered Leach's Petrel, the only remaining heronry of any size on Martha's Vineyard, probably one of the larger Herring Gull and Great Black-backed Gull colonies in the Commonwealth, and is a very important migration resting area for many species of raptors, songbirds, and waterfowl. The National Heritage describes it as "an area rich in habitats and wetlands of various types, heathlands and grasslands." It should be left as a refuge without people permanently.
2. Squibnocket – The development of this area should be carefully monitored since it has unique habitats in its fresh/brackish ponds, ocean beach and dune areas important to Northern Harrier and Piping Plover, to name just two threatened species.
3. Menemsha and Nashaquitsa Ponds and their watersheds – these tidal ponds are susceptible to pollution from overbuilding, docks and boats. Their shores support rare species and uncommon natural communities and are important to the bio-diversity of the Town.
4. Menemsha Hills – Contains a variety of important habitat types for many species including rare and uncommon ones. There are also natural communities, which are unique to the Town and to the Commonwealth. Adding to the acreage of the existing protected land area would be highly desirable.
5. Chilmark and Tisbury Great Ponds and their watersheds – They are nearly unique fresh/brackish ponds with ocean beach and dune areas which are habitats for many rare and endangered species.
6. Outwash Plains between Tisbury Great Pond and Chilmark Pond – This is the location of the globally-rare Atlantic sandplain habitat and several rare and endangered species that populate it.

7. Brooks and their banks in the Town, especially the Tiasquam River, Paint Mill Brook, and Fulling Mill Brook – freshwater fish and invertebrates found here are known virtually nowhere else in Massachusetts. The banks must be protected to prevent pollution not only of the brooks but of the ponds into which they flow.
8. Areas of older growth woods and moraine forest land – cutting and clearing of woods in this part of the Town needs to be carefully monitored. The Windy Gates area is an example of one where further efforts at protection should be explored.
9. Vernal pools – these temporary bodies of fresh water usually appear in spring and dry up in summer but may also fill with fall rains and persist through the winter. They are important habitat for several rare vertebrate and invertebrate species.
10. Hilltops that rise above 200 feet elevation – such locations often provide habitat for rare species and are the headwaters for the Town's brooks and streams.
11. Harlock's Pond – important fresh water habitat and home to at least one scarce species.
12. Poor soil areas, locally referred to as "Red Ground" – open space needed for common and rare species.

#### Goals for Protecting Chilmark Wildlife

1. Increase public awareness of conservation methods for protecting open space including conservation restrictions or easements, special zoning regulations and districts, or acquisition.
2. Employ early planning and review of development projects under the Wetlands Protection Act and other laws in order to protect rare species, their habitats, and significant natural communities.
3. Make every effort to connect existing protected areas with additional purchases, gifts, etc. of open space to enlarge parcels of wildlife habitat.

#### Objectives for protecting Chilmark Wildlife

1. Protect Noman's Land from *any* development, change of use or public access.
2. Protect by conservation restriction, easement, special zoning or acquisition rare species habitat and other unique natural areas, especially those areas designated by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program as "Priority Sites of Rare Species Habitat and Exemplary Natural Communities and Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife and Certified Vernal Ponds".
3. Restrict vehicular and foot traffic on all barrier beaches during the nesting seasons of terns and any other shorebirds.
4. Encourage the hunting of White-tailed Deer.
5. Encourage programs to rid the Town, to the extent possible, of rats, Striped Skunks, raccoons, and Feral Cats.

6. Watch for the occurrence of Bullfrogs in Chilmark and initiate removal programs as necessary.
7. Control or eliminate the use of outboard motors, jet skis, motorized boats and seaplanes on the Chilmark ponds as a means of limiting potential pollutants and harassment of wildlife.
8. Minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizers, herbicides, toxic pesticide use and encourage non-toxic alternatives through research and public education.
9. Encourage agricultural easements within the Town and encourage agricultural practices, which create open land habitat for wildlife.
10. Continue to enforce Chilmark's leash law and rabies vaccination requirement for dogs and cats.

Significant contributors to the Wildlife Section were:

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## Nomans Land

Nomans Land is located approximately three miles southwest of Squibnocket point in the Township of Chilmark. The U.S. Navy began using the island as a practice bombing range in November 1943. Live ammunition was used for about ten years and thereafter bombing was limited to inert dummy ordinance. The use of the Island for target practice ceased entirely in May 1996. The Navy transferred the island to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1998, for use as an unstaffed wildlife refuge.

Preliminary investigations of potential contamination resulting from use as a target range were conducted in 1998. Various metals and low levels of petroleum, pesticides, and explosives were found. A comprehensive site assessment was conducted in 1999 and 2000 and lead to a draft report in November 2000. The report provided the results of sampling of groundwater, surface water, soils and sediments during the period and included an assessment of risks to human health, to the environment, to public welfare and to public safety. Over the years considerable quantities of ordnance and other debris have been removed from the island.

A number of public hearings concerning Nomans were held early in 2001. In the fall of that year the island underwent a helicopter borne magnetometer survey, and in December historical facts interviews were held in several towns to record the recollections of local residents about the use of the island subsequent to 1943.

In keeping with the intended use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a wildlife refuge, the town of Chilmark passed on September 25, 2000 a Zoning By-law designating all of Nomans as a Conservation District. Clean-up work and public hearings continued through 2002.

### Goals:

1. To maintain Nomans Land as a wild and undeveloped habitat for wildlife.



## Historic Resources

### Archeological Sites

In 1997 and 1998 the University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services (UMAS) conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the town of Chilmark for the Martha's Vineyard Commission (MVC) using funds provided by the National Park Service and the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The final report, "Communitywide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Chilmark, Massachusetts" by Mitchell T. Holland, Christopher Donta and Thomas L. Arcuti was published in August 1998. The project was conducted for the purpose of identifying known and potential cultural resource areas within the town for integration with a local comprehensive plan for future town development.

As stated in the Abstract, "The project included: 1) background research into the prehistoric and historic uses of town lands; 2) stratification of town lands into areas of low to high potential to contain cultural resources, based on topography, water sources, soils, and known sites; 3) a walkover inspection of known sites and selected areas of high potential; 4) interviews with local informants and town personnel; and 5) integration of this information into a narrative of the town's past and development of a management plan for identified resource areas."

The project concludes that the town has an unusually high frequency of prehistoric sites especially in the eastern and western portions of town. Most of these sites are in areas that have had limited disturbance and have a high potential to contribute information of importance to archaeology. There also are several historic industrial sites and house foundations in town that may be significant. Of particular interest is a large nineteenth century brickworks complex in the north of town.

During the survey, the entire town was divided into the ten survey units. These units were further divided into areas of high, moderate and low potential for pre-historic site potential. The areas of high potential were characterized as being undisturbed areas less than 300 m (1,000 ft.) from fresh water or within 75 m (250 ft.) of sea coasts on level, dry, well-drained soils. Areas of moderate potential were more than 300 m (1,000 ft.) from water, but on well-drained soils. Low potential areas were poorly drained or had slopes in excess of 15% or had been disturbed. The list of survey units including the number of pre-historic, Native American and 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> historic Euro-Archeological sites identified in the survey is listed below.

	Pre-Hist.	Nat.Am.	Historic
1. Paint Mill Brook/Harlock Pond Unit			3
2. Roaring Brook/ Prospect Hill Unit	1	4	3
3. Menemsha/Menemsha Pond Unit	17	3	1
4. Squibnocket Unit	21		
5. Nashaquitsa Pond/Quitsa Unit	16		1
6. Chilmark Center/Wequobske/Peaked Hill Unit		1	3
7. Fulling Mill Brook/Chilmark Pond Unit	5		3
8. Tisbury Great Pond/Quansoo Unit	4		1
9. Tiasquam Unit		4	
10. Nomans Land			3

The project report concludes with a discussion of measures adopted by several other communities in Massachusetts and recommends that the town develop an Archaeological Management Plan for the purpose of archaeological site protection. Such a plan would include regulations establishing responsibilities and jurisdiction of various town officers and boards regarding construction projects. (Chilmark now has a by-law regarding the demolition of historic structures.) The report also recommends that maps of areas of archaeological sensitivity be maintained as additional sites are identified, and that such maps are used in reviewing new construction projects. Formal, clear town-sanctioned regulations should be established, and an education program should be established to increase public awareness of archaeological issues in the town.

### Historic Structures

The 1985 Master Plan identified approximately 120 historic structures in Chilmark and 59 Landmarks, broken down into the following groups.

- 36 Pre-Revolutionary Houses to c. 1789
- 43 Federal and Greek Revival Eras to Civil War 1865
- 29 Civil War to World War I Period Houses 1865-1915
- 12 Post WW-I Period Houses and Structures of Interest
- 29 Landmarks, Indian Sites & Places of Archaeological Interest
- 30 Landmarks and Places of Historic Interest

Very minor revisions were made to the list in 1990-'92 Supplements to the Master Plan. Although for the most part the landmarks remain undisturbed, since 1985 substantial changes have been made to a large number of the historic structures primarily as a result of a change of ownership and subsequent modification to provide greater or more convenient living space. As a result many have lost their historic significance. An inventory of all 120 houses is included in the Appendix of the 1985 Master Plan.

**Goal:** A detailed survey should be undertaken by the Historical Commission to develop an up-to-date list of the remaining houses.

## Analysis of the Master Plan 2002 Questionnaire

Between June 11 and June 14, 2002 Questionnaires for the purpose of collecting data for the Master Plan update were sent to households on the Assessors' List and to registered voter households that were not included on the Assessors' List. (A copy of the Questionnaire is included in the Appendix.) Efforts were made to edit the lists to eliminate duplicate mailings to landowners holding title to more than one property. In addition questionnaires were not sent to some fiduciaries such as trustees at banks. An effort was also made to use different return envelopes for Chilmark voter households and non-voting taxpayers so that in the event the appropriate category on the questionnaire was not checked the origin of the returned questionnaire could be determined. All the data is based on information received by August 13, 2002. The return rate was very good, as shown in the following table:

	Number sent	Bad addresses Ret'd	Net number sent	Number returned	Percent returned
Voters	306	7	299	108	36.1%
Non-voting taxpayers	958	18	940	235	25.0%
Total	1,264	25	1,239	343	27.2%

In the discussion of the data gleaned from the returned questionnaires it should be recognized that not all respondents answered all questions and therefore the total replies to each question may be well below the total number of questionnaires returned.

### CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

1. What are the qualities, which you appreciate and would like to see, preserved in the future?

Not surprisingly, the responses to this question were all over the map. Many answers were inappropriate in the respect that they listed specific **places** they wanted preserved rather than **qualities**. Many comments mentioned characteristics of the town, which have been included among the qualities. In terms of the latter the following are in order of importance:

Rural Character of the town, small town sense, limited commercial activity  
 Open space  
 Tranquility, quality of life  
 Scenic beauty, vistas and views  
 Low population density  
 Friendly people

More specific replies, again in order of importance included:

Beaches  
 Farms and farming  
 Stone walls  
 Traditional New England architecture-moderate size, houses not visible from roads  
 Menemsha as a fishing village  
 Three acre zoning  
 Low taxes

In a variety of different ways comments about qualities involving the environment, conservation and public land were mentioned. Individually these fell in importance below the above and included water access public trails, clean air and water, wildlife, fishing/shellfishing, woodlands, sensitivity to conservation issues, etc. In total these environmental issues represent a very significant concern both to Voters and to Non-resident taxpayers

**2. List three important places.**

Responses to this question were specific and quite numerous. By necessity there has been some grouping of responses, and favorites are listed below in order of importance.

Menemsha & Menemsha Harbor  
 Town Center and Beetlebung Corner  
 Lucy Vincent Beach  
 Keith Farm  
 Menemsha/Quitsa Ponds  
 Allen Farm  
 Middle Road  
 Squibnocket Beach/Pond  
 Peaked Hill  
 Beaches & Dunes  
 Chilmark Pond

**3. In the context of conservation what will be the Town's major problems?**

Although there were a myriad of potential problems mentioned, the overwhelming concern was growth and over-development. Second was "trophy houses". In order of importance the anticipated problem areas cited as a percent of the total number of questionnaires returned was as follows:

	No. Responses	% of total
Growth, over-development	115	35%
Trophy size homes	53	16%
Water and sewage	32	10%
Traffic	25	8%
Population density	22	7%
Congestion	10	3%
Acquiring land for public use	10	3%

Various environmental subjects were also topics for concern including: maintaining conservation/open areas, loss of natural wooded areas, waste disposal, erosion, wildlife/protecting wildlife/habitat, preserving quality of ponds, preserving wetlands, pollution, excessive use of water, preserving vistas, preservation of shell fishing, etc. These topics were cited on more than 10% of the questionnaires.

The votes on the two questions on agricultural and conservation restrictions were very much in favor of both.

**4. Is there a public benefit to agricultural or conservation restrictions on private land?**

	Yes	Qualified yes	No
Voters	88%	5%	7%
Non-voting Tax Payers	84%	10%	5%
Both Groups	85%	9%	6%

Unlike many of the questions there was very strong response to this one with 94% of the voter and 91% of the non-voter tax payer questionnaires stated an opinion.

**5. Do you support the purchase in Chilmark of land or development rights for agricultural or conservation purposes?**

	Yes	Qualified yes	No
Voters	95%	3%	2%
Non-voting Tax Payers	91%	7%	2%
Both Groups	92%	6%	2%

95% of the voter and 91% of the non-voter tax payer questionnaires stated an opinion.

**6. To what extent do you favor the following uses or activities for Chilmark's ponds? Please number in order of importance: (1) most important, (2) less important, (3) not important, (x) to be prohibited.**

The answers to question six appear in tabular form at the end of this report.. The same ranking system as suggested in the question has been used in the tabulation: (1)-most important; (2)-less important; and (3)-not important. In the case of (x)-to be prohibited, the number (4) has been used. For comparison purposes in each case a weighted average has been computed. When looking at these tables, please note that not all the 108 Voters or the 235 Non-voting Tax payers replied to all questions.

In summary View Protection, Wildlife protection, swimming, shell fishing and fishing were all looked upon as important. There was a very negative response to water skiing and an even more negative response to jet skiing. Power boating was not enthusiastically received, although tolerated to a greater extent on the larger ponds. On some of the smaller ponds, a limitation on the size of outboard motors was suggested.

Questions B. through G.

The data for questions B. through G. appears in tabular form at the end of this section. By way of explanation, the first column in the tables has a brief summary of each question. In the next three columns the total number of responses to each question is shown. To the right are the responses broken down into groups of Voters and Non-voting Tax Payers. In the final eight columns on the right are the data in percentages for each question split by responding group. It is interesting to note that in most cases there is relatively little difference between the opinions of Voters and Non-Voting Tax Payers.

Although one should consult the actual numbers to get the real nature and strength of the responses, a brief summary of the more significant opinions, based on percentages of those answering the question, follows:

B. RECREATION proposals favored most strongly:

- Turf or dirt walking paths along roads
- Bike paths along roads
- Trail system for horses and walkers

C. COMMUNITY FACILITY proposals most strongly favored:

- Retain Menemsha primarily as a fishing port (very strong support)
- Formation of a Capital Program Committee

Most of the responses to D. HOUSING questions tended to be more negative than positive. However, eight voters and three non-voters indicated that they had housing needs that were not being met. Presumably those leaving the question unanswered do not have unmet needs. Fifty-nine percent of the Voters and fifty-five percent of the Non-Voting Tax Payers favored lengthening the resale restriction on Youth Lots, and fifty-five percent of the Voters thought that the Youth Lot program should NOT be kept as is.

Under E. REGIONAL FACILITIES, the continuation of regional bus service was strongly endorsed by both groups. Not surprisingly, Voters favored a population based formula for allocating regional expenses.

Under the heading F. ECONOMY, strong opposition to a new commercial zone was expressed. Commercial use should be limited and the town should remain dry. As regards the basis of the economy, most respondents thought activities should remain as now allowed. Generally, commercial activities received a greater percentage of "prohibit" votes than other categories. Encouragement was expressed for Agriculture and Aquaculture.

Of the sixteen Voters who stated that they were employers, nine said they were having trouble finding help. The comparable data for Non-Voting Tax Payers were fifteen and two.

G. RESIDENTIAL GROWTH The numbers of respondents voting "Yes" to the questions about the rate of growth are shown in the table below. "No" votes have not been tabulated because not all respondents voting "yes" to one question voted "no" on the other two related questions.

	<u>Respondents voting Yes</u>	
	Voters	Non-Voting Tax Payers
a. Growing too Rapidly?	69	130
b. Growth rate about right	32	75
c. Not growing fast enough	0	4
Total	101	209
Total number of Questionnaires Rec'd.	108	235
Percent of respondents answering	93.5%	88.9%

Questions about guest houses generally received negative answers. It was indicated that guest houses on three acre lots would not result in too great a density. Limiting guest houses to five acre lots, prohibiting any more guest houses and increasing the number of guest houses if restricted to affordable rentals were all opposed.

As regards retirement plans eighty-two percent of the Voters and fifty seven percent of non-voting Tax Payers are thinking about retiring in Chilmark. Seventy-three percent and twenty-eight respectively are planning to retire here.

COMMENTS: Written comments appeared on a large number of the questionnaires. These remarks have been summarized and included on the pages following the tables. In only a few cases have comments been omitted either because they were illegible or because they were unintelligible. The comments have been sorted by topic and by type of respondent (Voter vs. Non-voting Taxpayer.)

<b>A.1. Qualities</b>	<b>V.</b>					<b>N.V.</b>			<b>Total</b>
Rural Char./Sm.Twn.sense Ltd.Com	56					113			169
Open Space	32					73			105
Tranquility/Quality of life	13					42			55
Vistas/Views	12					28			40
Beaches	7					23			30
Farming	9					19			28
Scenic Beauty	7					20			27
Stone walls	9					18			27
Menemsha as fishing village	11					13			24
Low population density	7					12			19
Small scale of houses	6					8			14
Three acre zoning	7					6			13
Water access	5					5			10
Clean air & water	4					6			10
Friendly people	6					4			10
Low Taxes	7					1			8
Community sense/involvement	3					5			8
Wildlife	3					5			8
Public Trails	2					5			7
Trad. Arch. N.Eng. Moderate size	3					3			6
Houses not visable fr.roads	3					3			6
Dry Town	1					5			6
Diversity	4					2			6
Safe Environment	2					3			5
History/Historic Significance	1					4			5
Tree lined roads/winding roads	1					4			5
Conservation Lands	0					4			4
Traditional ways	1					2			3
Town Center	2					1			3
Shelfishing/Fishing	1					2			3
Community center	0					3			3
Sense of water	0					2			2
Woodlands	0					2			2
Privacy	0					1			1
Purity of character	1					0			1
Quality of TownServices	0					1			1
Attentive planning board	1					0			1
Wealthy Community	0					1			1
Minimal/adequate shop & eat estab.	0					1			1
Sensitivity to conservation problems	0					1			1





<b>A.3. Problems (continued)</b>	<b>V.</b>					<b>N.V.</b>			<b>Total</b>
Waste disposal	0					1			1
Electing balanced leaders	1					0			1
Less taxable property	1					0			1
Environmental issues	1					0			1
40B development	1					0			1
Preservation of shellfishing	0					1			1
Rising taxes	0					1			1
Too Many visitors	0					1			1
Shelfish rafts impeding boat move.	0					1			1
Opp.to public access cons. Land	0					1			1
Day trippers	0					1			1
Overpaving	0					1			1
Loss of open land/vistas	0					1			1
Too many town restrictions	0					1			1
Lack of bike paths/narrow roads	0					1			1
Keeping character of roads	1					0			1
Crime	0					1			1
Absence of bike paths	0					1			1
Ltd. Access to unspoiled land	0					0			0
	0					0			0
	0					0			0
<b>A.4. Public Benefit</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>			<b>Q</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	
From CR's and APR's	5	89	7			22	173	13	
<b>A.5. Support Public Purchase</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>			<b>Q</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	
Of CR's and APR's	3	97	2			15	196	7	
<b>A.4. Public Benefit</b>									
From CR's and APR's	5%	88%	7%			11%	83%	6%	
<b>A.5. Support Public Purchase</b>									
Of CR's and APR's	3%	95%	2%			7%	90%	3%	

**A.6 Pond Use****Menemsha Pond**

	Average	Votes	1	2	3	4
Power boating	2.71	181	44	38	26	73
Non-power boating	1.44	189	132	49	7	0
Fishing	1.50	181	114	53	12	1
Shelfishing	1.41	179	126	42	8	2
Water skiing	3.32	194	13	31	30	120
Jet skiing	3.87	206	7	2	2	195
Swimming	1.37	187	133	41	11	2
View protection	1.14	196	174	18	3	1
Wildlife Protection	1.20	192	160	27	3	2

**Nashaquitsa Pond**

Power boating	3.04	178	30	27	27	94
Non-power boating	1.37	181	122	51	8	0
Fishing	1.60	174	92	60	21	1
Shelfishing	1.40	174	116	48	8	2
Water skiing	3.77	194	3	9	18	164
Jet skiing	4.00	200	0	0	1	199
Swimming	1.46	179	118	42	17	2
View protection	1.14	192	170	18	3	1
Wildlife Protection	1.21	189	157	27	3	2

**Stonewall Pond**

Power boating	3.56	183	7	16	28	132
Non-power boating	1.55	174	100	56	14	4
Fishing	1.66	166	83	58	23	2
Shelfishing	1.54	163	99	44	16	4
Water skiing	3.90	193	1	3	11	178
Jet skiing	3.98	198	1	0	1	196
Swimming	1.50	171	106	46	18	1
View protection	1.14	188	166	18	3	1
Wildlife Protection	1.19	187	158	24	3	2

**Chilmark Pond**

Power boating	3.59	189	8	19	15	147
Non-power boating	1.51	179	109	54	11	5
Fishing	1.70	172	83	61	24	4
Shelfishing	1.59	167	91	57	15	4
Water skiing	3.89	195	1	4	11	179
Jet skiing	4.00	204	0	0	1	203
Swimming	1.45	177	115	46	15	1
View protection	1.13	191	172	15	3	1
Wildlife Protection	1.19	192	162	25	3	2

	Average	Votes	1	2	3	4
Power boating	2.83	94	24	24	11	32
Non-power boating	1.56	91	59	23	6	2
Fishing	1.40	89	65	20	3	0
Shelfishing	1.32	92	71	15	4	2
Water skiing	3.48	97	4	11	16	66
Jet skiing	3.84	98	3	1	5	89
Swimming	1.34	92	68	18	5	1
View protection	1.20	96	81	11	4	0
Wildlife Protection	1.24	91	75	11	4	1
Power boating	2.92	92	14	22	13	43
Non-power boating	1.49	90	57	24	7	2
Fishing	1.48	88	58	18	12	0
Shelfishing	1.37	93	71	12	8	2
Water skiing	3.79	96	0	4	12	80
Jet skiing	3.96	98	0	0	4	94
Swimming	1.45	91	61	20	9	1
View protection	1.18	95	82	9	4	0
Wildlife Protection	1.23	93	78	10	4	1
Power boating	3.54	95	2	10	18	65
Non-power boating	1.67	91	50	25	12	4
Fishing	1.63	88	51	21	14	2
Shelfishing	1.57	87	56	14	15	2
Water skiing	3.91	97	0	1	7	89
Jet skiing	3.96	99	0	0	4	95
Swimming	1.58	92	56	21	13	2
View protection	1.19	93	79	10	4	0
Wildlife Protection	1.18	92	81	6	4	1
Power boating	3.39	92	3	14	19	56
Non-power boating	1.60	88	50	27	7	4
Fishing	1.64	88	50	21	16	1
Shelfishing	1.64	90	53	18	17	2
Water skiing	3.79	96	0	6	8	82
Jet skiing	3.95	99	0	0	5	94
Swimming	1.53	93	59	20	13	1
View protection	1.19	93	79	10	4	0
Wildlife Protection	1.18	94	83	6	4	1

**A.6 Pond Use**

(continued)

**Tisbury Great Pond**

Power boating	3.30	178	14	29	25	110
Non-power boating	1.41	177	116	51	8	2
Fishing	1.56	169	95	57	14	3
Shelfishing	1.45	165	106	46	11	2
Water skiing	3.80	191	1	11	14	165
Jet skiing	3.99	199	0	0	1	198
Swimming	1.42	174	114	48	11	1
View protection	1.16	185	163	16	5	1
Wildlife Protection	1.18	186	160	21	3	2

**Squibnocket Pond**

Power boating	3.70	6	1	0	0	0
Non-power boating	1.51	6	0	0	0	0
Fishing	1.73	6	0	1	0	0
Shelfishing	1.70	6	0	0	0	1
Water skiing	3.93	6	0	0	1	0
Jet skiing	3.98	6	0	0	0	0
Swimming	1.67	6	0	0	0	1
View protection	1.16	6	0	0	0	1
Wildlife Protection	1.18	6	1	1	0	0

2.91	92	9	29	15	39
1.51	89	56	23	8	2
1.41	88	58	24	6	0
1.34	90	67	16	6	1
3.74	94	0	6	12	76
3.95	98	0	0	5	93
1.47	92	62	18	11	1
1.23	93	77	11	5	0
1.18	93	81	8	3	1
3.54	93	1	13	14	65
1.60	89	54	22	8	5
1.60	87	53	18	14	2
1.66	87	52	17	14	4
3.82	97	0	3	11	83
3.95	98	0	0	5	93
1.71	90	51	18	17	4
1.20	92	78	10	4	0
1.13	92	84	5	2	1



Page 70																					
F. Economy																					
	Y	N	N.O.	Voters			Non-Voting Tax Payers			Voters			Non-Voting Tax Payers			Voters			Non-Voting Tax Payers		
				Yes	No	N.O.	Total	Yes	No	N.O.	Total	Yes	No	N.O.	Total	Yes	No	N.O.	Yes	No	N.O.
1 a. New Commercial Zone	41	266	18	17	76	9	102	24	190	9	223	16.7%	74.5%	8.8%	223	16.7%	74.5%	8.8%	10.8%	85.2%	4.0%
1 b.1 At town center	30	1	0	10	0	0	10	20	1	0	21	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.2%	4.8%	0.0%
1 b.2 At Menemsha	7	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1 b.3 At other location	10	0	0	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	6	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1 c. Limit uses	161	24	20	49	11	10	70	112	13	10	135	70.0%	15.7%	14.3%	135	70.0%	15.7%	14.3%	83.0%	9.6%	7.4%
1 d. Liquor licenses	51	254	13	15	87	3	105	36	167	10	213	14.3%	82.9%	2.9%	213	14.3%	82.9%	2.9%	16.9%	78.4%	4.7%
	A	M	N	A	M	N	A	M	N	A	M	N	A	M	N	A	M	N	A	M	N
2 a. Room rentals in private homes	228	43	23	71	14	8	93	157	29	15	201	76.3%	15.1%	8.6%	201	76.3%	15.1%	8.6%	78.1%	14.4%	7.5%
2 b. Inns	243	36	27	75	11	12	98	168	25	15	208	76.5%	11.2%	12.2%	208	76.5%	11.2%	12.2%	80.8%	12.0%	7.2%
2 c. Bldg. Maint. & care-taking	245	45	9	73	18	4	95	172	27	5	204	76.8%	18.9%	4.2%	204	76.8%	18.9%	4.2%	84.3%	13.2%	2.5%
2 c. Restaurant & take out food	222	40	37	66	15	15	96	156	25	22	203	68.8%	15.6%	15.6%	203	68.8%	15.6%	15.6%	76.8%	12.3%	10.8%
2 d. Vacation residence	271	11	15	86	4	4	94	185	7	11	203	91.5%	4.3%	4.3%	203	91.5%	4.3%	4.3%	91.1%	3.4%	5.4%
2 e. Fish & shellfish	232	69	4	64	32	2	98	168	37	2	207	65.3%	32.7%	2.0%	207	65.3%	32.7%	2.0%	81.2%	17.9%	1.0%
2 f. Bldg. & constr. Trades	244	14	34	78	3	11	92	166	11	23	200	84.8%	3.3%	12.0%	200	84.8%	3.3%	12.0%	83.0%	5.5%	11.5%
2 g. Agriculture	165	133	7	44	53	2	99	121	80	5	206	44.4%	53.5%	2.0%	206	44.4%	53.5%	2.0%	58.7%	38.8%	2.4%
2 h. Aquaculture	157	131	13	43	49	5	97	114	82	8	204	44.3%	50.5%	5.2%	204	44.3%	50.5%	5.2%	55.9%	40.2%	3.9%
2 i. Grocery stores	214	50	36	61	18	17	96	153	32	19	204	63.5%	18.8%	17.7%	204	63.5%	18.8%	17.7%	75.0%	15.7%	9.3%
2 j. Rental & Gift shops	218	10	70	65	2	28	95	153	8	42	203	68.4%	2.1%	29.5%	203	68.4%	2.1%	29.5%	75.4%	3.9%	20.7%
2 k. Small, home based businesses	213	72	15	62	31	4	97	151	41	11	203	63.9%	32.0%	4.1%	203	63.9%	32.0%	4.1%	74.4%	20.2%	5.4%
2 l. Entertainment facilities	181	14	105	52	5	36	93	129	9	69	207	55.9%	5.4%	38.7%	207	55.9%	5.4%	38.7%	62.3%	4.3%	33.3%
2 m. Light (clean) industries	156	27	109	49	12	31	92	107	15	78	200	53.3%	13.0%	33.7%	200	53.3%	13.0%	33.7%	53.5%	7.5%	39.0%
2 n. Office & research businesses	176	41	78	56	16	18	90	120	25	60	205	62.2%	17.8%	20.0%	205	62.2%	17.8%	20.0%	58.5%	12.2%	29.3%
2 o. Gasoline station	198	31	67	60	10	24	94	138	21	43	202	63.8%	10.6%	25.5%	202	63.8%	10.6%	25.5%	68.3%	10.4%	21.3%
2 p. Car repair services	144	32	57	43	7	18	68	101	25	39	165	63.2%	10.3%	26.5%	165	63.2%	10.3%	26.5%	61.2%	15.2%	23.6%
2 q. Other	3	2	0																		
	Y	N	O																		
3. Chilmark employer?	29	264	0	16	71	0	87	13	193	0	206	18.4%	81.5%	0.0%	206	18.4%	81.5%	0.0%	6.3%	93.7%	0.0%
3 a. Trouble finding help?	16	15	0	9	7	0	16	7	8	0	15	56.3%	43.8%	0.0%	15	56.3%	43.8%	0.0%	46.7%	53.3%	0.0%
3 b.1. Wages	10	3	0	8	1	0	9	2	2	0	4	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	4	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
3 b.2. Housing	8	2	0																		
G. Residential Growth																					
1 a. Too Fast?	199	50	21	69	14	6	89	130	36	15	181	77.5%	15.7%	6.7%	181	77.5%	15.7%	6.7%	71.8%	19.9%	8.3%
1 b. About right?	107	74	18	32	23	6	61	75	51	12	138	52.5%	37.7%	9.8%	138	52.5%	37.7%	9.8%	54.3%	37.0%	8.7%
1 c. Too slow?	4	128	19	0	42	6	48	4	86	13	103	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%	103	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%	3.9%	83.5%	12.6%
2. Guest houses - too great density?	124	167	21	42	51	3	96	82	116	18	216	43.8%	53.1%	3.1%	216	43.8%	53.1%	3.1%	38.0%	53.7%	8.3%
3. Guest houses on 5A, Lots?	139	153	18	45	53	2	100	94	100	16	210	45.0%	53.0%	2.0%	210	45.0%	53.0%	2.0%	44.8%	47.6%	7.6%
4. Elim. G. H. in new subdivisions?	147	145	21	47	49	4	100	100	96	17	213	47.0%	49.0%	4.0%	213	47.0%	49.0%	4.0%	46.9%	45.1%	8.0%
5. Prohibit new guest houses?	72	209	20	23	69	5	97	49	140	15	204	23.7%	71.1%	5.2%	204	23.7%	71.1%	5.2%	24.0%	68.6%	7.4%
6. More G.H. if for affordable rentals?	70	179	46	26	52	17	95	44	127	29	200	27.4%	54.7%	17.9%	200	27.4%	54.7%	17.9%	22.0%	63.5%	14.5%
7. Might you retire to Chilmark?	201	75	32	78	7	10	95	123	68	22	213	82.1%	7.4%	10.5%	213	82.1%	7.4%	10.5%	57.7%	31.9%	10.3%
Planning to retire to Chilmark?	123	113	54	67	10	14	91	56	103	40	199	73.6%	11.0%	15.4%	199	73.6%	11.0%	15.4%	28.1%	51.8%	20.1%
Have copy of Master Plan?	70	198	2	36	52	1	89	34	146	1	181	40.4%	58.4%	1.1%	181	40.4%	58.4%	1.1%	18.8%	80.7%	0.6%

## Comments made by Respondents

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Voter/ Non V.</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Bike Paths	NV	Do not need to be along roads
Bike Paths	NV	Path for Bikers & walkers not on all roads but to connect to bike paths in W. Tisbury.
Bike Paths	NV	Maybe on only one access road ie. North Road + State Road to Aquinnah
Bike Paths	NV	Seize Kings Highway for Bike Route.
Bus	V	Bus service great. Should be improved off season. Fund if necessary.
Comm. Zone	NV	No commercial zone is what makes Chilmark so special.
Comm. Zone	NV	Don't need a commercial zone over and above what we have
Conservation	V	Land Bank property should be preserved. Access by "taxpayers" should be secondary.
Conservation	V	Follow-up and measurement of conservation efforts needed
Conservation	V	Town should acquire as much land as possible to allow the public to enjoy it rather than letting it become pvt.
Conservation	NV	Use every resource to conserve open space and rural character.
Conservation	NV	Spend money for pond preservation. Restrict further development in/near wetlands
CR/APR	V	Only if property tax is paid on it.
CR/APR	NV	Unique place. Rights of individuals should be second to the preservation of the aggregate character of town.
Development	V	Restrict visibility of structures from roads with large setbacks.
Development	V	Top priority restrict growth & development, especially new homes
Development	V	No more houses over 2500 sq. ft.
Development	V	Avoid traffic grid lock. Don't do anything to encourage more growth.
Development	NV	Town is overbuilding the Center
Development	NV	I hope Chilmark remains the most desirable town on Island...due to strict limitation on density.
Development	NV	Cluster housing, smaller lot size in certain areas.
Development	NV	Special character of town should be preserved regardless of individual desires to create their own castles...
Development	NV	Troubled by emergence of "ego" houses. Figure out some way to restrict size. (Longer comment available)
Development	NV	Bring the sheep back! Prohibit monster "spec" houses in Menemsha. There should be a "view" ordinance.
Development	NV	Do everything possible to prevent over-development
Development	NV	Preserve the peace and natural beauty...avoid catering to the few at the expense of the many.
Development	NV	Character of town changing too many simple homes being torn down for the purpose of greed and excess.
Development	NV	Restrict new home construction. Eliminate loopholes allowing so-called guest houses.
Development	NV	Favor small home-based businesses that are carefully conditioned & monitored. No more real estate agents.
Development	NV	Disturbed by the irresponsible granting of McMansion building permits.
Development	NV	Greatest threat to Chilmark life is the construction of Mega-houses. Spoil character of the town.
Development	NV	Permits should not be granted for huge houses that the roads and water table can't sustain.
Development	NV	Hire land use planning firm to develop growth plan for town. Distribute info. On issues raised in Questionnaire
Development	NV	Push for larger zoning lots to reduce density (7A.) Promote cluster housing to preserve open spaces.
Economy	NV	No construction trades, no monster houses.
Facilities	V	What are plans for the dump when it has been capped?
Facilities	V	Keep toilet facilities at Menemsha and Beetlebung open year round
Facilities	V	Before increasing facilities how about developing a town maintenance crew for all town properties
Facilities	V	Why isn't there master plan for the town ctr. including all of the present additions & how they work together
Facilities	NV	Old elementary school could be historic museum as it was several years ago.
Facilities	NV	One entertainment facility near school. Movie theatre, food, dance hall.
Facilities	NV	Modernize but don't enlarge fire house Keep in character with town, not like V.H.
Government	V	Eliminate County Government
Government	NV	Non-res. Taxpayers should be able to speak at town meetings & to vote. (Longer comment available)
Government	NV	Encourage participation of Non-res. taxpayers on town boards/commissions (non-voting)
Government	NV	County government-unnecessary layering.
Government	NV	Resist pressure to expand town gov't. needlessly. Town officials doing great job. Friendly, capable, helpful.
Government	NV	Too few people decide and run governmental decisions

Housing	V	Encourage land acq'n. & restr'n to include afford. lots when locat'n. is appropriate. Ie. on edge of cons. land
Housing	V	Housing programs should be guided by data demonstrating need, not just opinion.
Housing	V	Let fate take its course & adopt a new program for affordable housing.
Housing	V	Long rambling discussion of whether town should be in R.E. business, town needs, development, 40B, etc.
Housing	V	When large tracts are purchased for conservation designate some lots for affordable housing.
Housing	V	Rebates to long term landlords
Housing	NV	Less emphasis on building new and more on converting existing buildings to affordable.
Housing	NV	Higher density zoning in Chilmark Center 1/8-1/4 acre lots for affordable housing.
Housing	NV	In acquiring large conservation parcels split off part for youth lots and affordable housing
Housing	NV	Town shouldn't be in R.E. business. Should look to zoning initiative that favor small private investment.
Housing	NV	Long discussion of need for affordable housing and need to keep affordable housing affordable.
Housing	NV	Tax incentives & awards for citizen/celebrities who build & maintain affordable houses on edge of property.
Housing	NV	I believe in free market capitalism
Housing	NV	The town should not be in the real estate business
Housing	NV	Prefer beefing up Youth Lot program to Resident Home Site program
Labor	NV	Lack of availability of home employees.
Labor	NV	Employer of 50 seasonal workers in Edgartown. No trouble finding help.
Labor	NV	Service People "too busy" to fix electric, clean, etc.
Land Values	NV	Discussion of high land values, need to sell family place to pay inheritance taxes. Future of town.
Menemsha	V	Remove commercial fishing boat activity in Menemsha
Menemsha	V	Menemsha harbor for residents and taxpayers first; others when space not used.
Planning	V	Stay simple. Use common sense in planning, Study other places for ideas.
Planning	V	Regional planning & growth regulation by MVC is a vital service. Town should strongly support.
Planning	V	Town should strongly & consistently enforce zoning codes and ordinances.
Recreation	V	More year-round Community Center events
Recreation	V	Improve the "field" at Peaked Hill for soccer and softball
Recreation	V	Improve boat launch at Quitsa. No more parking, pave ramp, deepen launch area.
Recreation	V	Soccer field at Peaked Hill
Recreation	NV	More parking at current boat launching sites
Recreation	NV	Trail system for walkers only
Recreation	NV	What's the Town Forest?
Recreation	NV	Better access to all coastlines
Recreation	NV	Coastal walkways, access to beaches anywhere.
Recreation	NV	Flexible dock allotment in Menemsha as per demand. Sport vs. Commercial vs. Vacation vessels
Recreation	NV	Walkways-side paths (not grassy/tick infested) along Crossroad and up North Road.
Recreation	NV	Need separate entrance/exit at L.V. beach also more parking
Regulations	V	Tighter controls on private swimming pools and consideration of Island athletic Center.
Regulations	V	Commercial signs on private, residential roads should be permitted only with neighbors' approval.
Regulations	V	Home businesses bringing extra traffic should be permitted only with approval of neighbors
Regulations	NV	There are already too many gov't. regulations...Leave it alone, please
Regulations	NV	More stop signs in Menemsha, L.V. beach. Wider roads for walkers, bicycles. Minimize dangerous driving.
Regulations	NV	Grandfathered undersized lots should have restrictions on the size of new structures.
Regulations	NV	Guest house regs. Too vague. Two structures in our neighborhood are guest houses, only lacking stoves.
Regulations	NV	Hilltop building should be regulated and kept unscathed.
Regulations	NV	Need total sq.ft. limit on bldgs. on each lot. Find way to halt the building of 10,000 sq.ft. houses.
Regulations	NV	Define building hours. No building on Sundays or in the evening.
Regulations	NV	Prevent builders raising the height of land to afford views, altering environment by clear cutting.
Regulations	NV	Freedom from Government regulation
Rental units	V	Town not good place for really old individuals. Too few quality services for older people.
Rental units	V	Need rental units for summer employees such as auxiliary police.
Rental units	V	Favor, depending on income.
Rental units	NV	Favor subsidized program for affordable housing only for long term residents and community renters.
Rental units	NV	Town should stay out of housing business & encourage private creation of affordable rental units.
Rental units	NV	Government should not be in the real estate business



Rental units	NV	The town should not go into the real estate business.
Rental units	NV	This should be done by a charitable group who are focused on this activity-not the Town
Rental units	NV	This is not the role of government last time I looked at the Constitution
Roads	V	Road signs too high and intrusive
Roads	NV	Keep Meeting House Rd. & Tea Lane historic, dirt/gravel roads
Services	V	No fast food.
Services	V	Island should have united Police & Fire Depts.
Services	NV	More Auto Inspection stations
Services	NV	Push for island-wide services/cooperation especially waste removal & recycling
Taxes	V	An adjustment for per capita taxable (property) wealth might be better (than population based formula)
Taxes	V	Some programs should be based on property values others on population
Taxes	V	Stop raising taxes. Nothing says town has to continue expanding & spend money. Leave well enough alone
Taxes	NV	If town felt our tax money important enough to give voting rights, it might value my views (Quest. Blank)
Taxes	NV	Alloc. formula should take into account local tax wealth & allocate resources in inverse proportion to wealth
Taxes	NV	Future high taxes brought about by town spending will ensure the exodus of ordinary people and life.
Town Center	V	Can town center be kept close & useful... a community gathering place that it now is
Town Center	V	Chilmark a dying town. A school w/no children, store w/no winter patrons, library as up-island video store...
Traffic	V	Stop tour busses in Menemsha
Traffic	V	Wider roads for bikes &/or mopeds which we probably cannot prohibit.
Traffic	V	Want my kids to be able to walk to school as I did. Not possible now, too dangerous
Traffic	V	Allow summer parking at Comm. Ctr., School, P.O. during "off hours" businesses in area to pay cost.
Traffic	V	Reconsider Flea Market on Middle Road. Generates too much traffic.
Traffic	V	Offsite parking for L.V. beach
Traffic	V	Roads should have been widened when State offered it
Traffic	NV	Better parking and shuttle for Menemsha evenings
Traffic	NV	Curtail tour busses and trailers (not boat trailers)
Traffic	NV	Greatest problem on island is lack of parking in commercial centers.
Traffic	NV	Concerned about traffic and the bike & moped riders are at huge risk
Traffic	NV	Air Pollution from cars, trucks and busses very bad along South Road
Trails	V	Trails also open to walkers with dogs off leash.
Trails	NV	Town should continue efforts & protect a town-wide walking/hiking trail system.
Trails	NV	Need Interconnecting walking trails
Waste disp.	V	Where is the Nantucket style municipal composting facility?
Waste disp.	V	Put refuse disposal in taxation instead of coupons and cash per barrel
Wildlife	V	Rats, mice, skunks & raccoons becoming public health emergency town exterminator needed.
Youth lots	V	Have tax incentives to encourage large land owners to carve out an undersized lot
Youth lots	V	Maintain resale value at amount of purchase plus building cost so they can stay affordable.
Youth lots	V	Structure program like a loan that is gradually forgiven over time. If sold split gain on pro-rata basis.
Youth lots	V	Allow resale with price adjustment index like cost of living or inflation.
Youth lots	V	Sell property back to Youth Lot Program
Youth lots	V	Use sub-std. Lots. Set-asides on conservation properties. Ask for donations.
Youth lots	V	Lots resold only to new people who qualify for Youth Lots at affordable prices.
Youth lots	V	Keep sales conditions and price fixed
Youth lots	V	Encourage large landowners to carve of a space.
Youth lots	V	Be more accurate in assessing individual qualification for Youth Lots.
Youth lots	V	Permanent Youth Lots
Youth lots	V	Cluster housing for Youth Lots
Youth lots	V	Youth Lots & homes thereon should remain affordable
Youth lots	V	Non-private Youth Lots could have perpetuity deed rider
Youth lots	V	Keep Youth lots as Youth Lots. Resale price limited to cost plus improvements.
Youth lots	V	Process for choosing final candidate should be "out of a hat" once all requirements are fulfilled.
Youth lots	V	Youth Lots should remain Youth Lots/affordable housing in perpetuity to preserve the supply.
Youth lots	NV	Restrict resale to qualified families and control price of resale to a fair percentage
Youth lots	NV	Cluster housing, % of capital gain at resale

Youth lots	NV	This problem should be addressed by an Island-wide authority not town by town.
Youth lots	NV	This is a tough issue requiring more investigation and thought.
Youth lots	NV	Why can't children of residents also be considered?
Youth lots	NV	Lots to be resold to town with nominal rate of appreciation with compensation for buildings.
Youth lots	NV	Forbid profit taking on sale of lots
Youth lots	NV	Should be sold to others who are qualified for Youth Lot of existing home.
Youth lots	NV	Perpetuity on Youth lot resale restriction
Youth lots	NV	Town should not be involved
Youth lots	NV	Lots resold to qualified applicants at orig. price + growth factor set by town.
Youth lots	NV	Percent of gain should be limited
Youth lots	NV	Prepare a map with properties of undersized lots
Youth lots	NV	Any lot sold within 30 years should be returned to the Youth Lot pool.
Youth lots	NV	Should be sold at original cost plus inflationary factor.
Youth lots	NV	Sold only at a defined profit over purchase price only to other youth lot candidates.
Youth lots	NV	Allow families with 3+ acre lots to subdivide for children's youth lots
Youth lots	NV	Develop incentives for people who donate land for conservation with Youth Lots on boarder.
Youth lots	NV	In U.S. legal rights are not supposed to be determined by where you were born. Program is UnAmerican
Youth lots	NV	If goal is affordable housing, Youth Lots should not be resold at profit. Should stay in the system.
Youth lots	NV	Explore keeping Youth Lots as Youth Lots or at time of sale part of gain to go to Youth Lot Fund.
Youth lots	NV	Incentivize existing lot owners to sell to town at low rated in exchange for tax breaks.
Other	V	Let's be cautious of creating a place where we no longer need to know our neighbors.
Other	NV	Stonewall animal pound would be an attraction if kept clear of shrubbery & poison ivy.
Other	NV	Exodus of yr.-round islanders will cause rich retirees & summer res... to destroy the very thing they seek.
Other	NV	in 20 yrs. Would like to see: more agriculture., fishing; fewer cars, tourists, service providers, lower taxes
Other	NV	Leaving island because of high costs, crowding, lack of parking, difficulty getting around, rudeness of visitors

# Appendix

## Town of Chilmark - Population Age Statistics

Source: Census Data

Source: Housing Study

Year	Age Group	Number in Group	Percent of Group	Average Age	Calc. Of Ave. Age	Age Group	Number in Group	Percent of Group	Average Age	Calc. Of Ave. Age
1975				40.8						
	<18	66	20.5%		594.0					
	18 - 35	84	26.1%		2226.0					
	36 - 59	85	26.4%		4037.5					
	>60	87	27.0%		6264.0					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>			<b>40.8</b>					
1983				39.5						
	<18	97	19.4%		873.0					
	18 - 35	150	30.1%		3975.0					
	36 - 59	133	26.7%		6317.5					
	>60	119	23.8%		8568.0					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>			<b>39.5</b>					
1990				39.6		0 - 4	42	6.5%	39.6	84.0
	<18	191	27.1%		1719.0	5 - 19	109	16.8%		1308.0
	18 - 35	138	19.6%		3657.0	20 - 34	135	20.8%		3645.0
	36 - 59	186	26.4%		8835.0	35 - 54	187	28.8%		8321.5
	>60	190	27.0%		13680.0	55 - 74	123	18.9%		7933.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>			<b>39.6</b>	74+	54	8.3%		4428.0
										25720.0
						<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>39.6</b>
1992				41.8						
	<18	136	20.8%		1224.0					
	18 - 35	123	18.8%		3259.5					
	36 - 59	227	34.8%		10782.5					
	>60	167	25.6%		12024.0					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>			<b>41.8</b>					
1998				43.0						
	<18	155	23.7%		1395.0					
	18 - 35	151	23.1%		4001.5					
	36 - 59	376	57.6%		17860.0					
	>60	209	32.0%		15048.0					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>891</b>			<b>43.0</b>					
2000				44.5		0 - 4	39	4.6%	42.7%	78
	<18	149	15.8%		1341.0	5 - 19	143	17.0%		1716
	18 - 35	143	15.2%		3789.5	20 - 34	98	11.6%		2646
	36 - 59	409	43.4%		19427.5	35 - 54	299	35.5%		13305.5
	>60	242	25.7%		17424.0	55 - 74	192	22.8%		12384
	<b>Total</b>	<b>943</b>			<b>44.5</b>	74+	72	8.5%		5904
										36033.5
						<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>42.7%</b>



**Town Land Data - FY2003**

Class.	Use	Acres	Percent	Total Value	Percent	Number of Lots	Ave. size
13	Mixed Use	8.50	0.1%	1,769,900	0.1%	2	4.25
31	Mixed Use	1.30	0.0%	4,282,600	0.2%	4	0.33
101	Single Family	3,972.59	33.7%	1,574,311,900	59.9%	1008	3.94
106	Accessory Land w/ Improvement	295.26	2.5%	30,735,500	1.2%	44	6.71
109	Multi-House Parcel	1,673.71	14.2%	384,391,800	14.6%	187	8.95
130	Developable Land	3,020.94	25.6%	396,907,600	15.1%	498	6.07
132	Undevelopable Land	376.11	3.2%	91,284,400	3.5%	509	0.74
302	Inns, Resorts or Tourist Homes	61.40	0.5%	11,309,900	0.4%	6	10.23
315	Piers, Wharves and Docks	0.01	0.0%	5,100	0.0%	1	0.01
316	Other Storage Facilities	1.60	0.0%	1,323,200	0.1%	2	0.80
325	Small Retail - under 10,000 sf	3.63	0.0%	2,981,300	0.1%	7	0.52
326	Eating/Drinking Establishments	0.40	0.0%	1,510,800	0.1%	2	0.20
333	Fuel Only Stations	0.01	0.0%	51,600	0.0%	1	0.01
341	Bank Buildings	0.90	0.0%	608,000	0.0%	1	0.90
424	Electricity Regltn Sub-Stns	0.90	0.0%	426,600	0.0%	1	0.90
430	Telephone Exchange Stations	0.20	0.0%	458,100	0.0%	1	0.20
716	Tillable Forage Cropland	177.20	1.5%	114,700	0.0%	3	59.07
801	Hiking Trails	159.70	1.4%	2,816,300	0.1%	4	39.93
900	U.S. Gov't Nomans Land	628.00	5.3%	11,683,500	0.4%	1	628.00
900	United States Government	7.60	0.1%	5,894,100	0.2%	3	2.53
903	Municipalities	231.43	2.0%	41,922,700	1.6%	45	5.14
905	Charitable Organizations	1,167.10	9.9%	61,076,100	2.3%	67	17.42
906	Churches, Synagogues & Temples	1.60	0.0%	576,400	0.0%	1	1.60
		11,790.09	100.0%	2,626,442,100	100.0%	2398	4.92

**Summary Town Land Data - FY2003**

101	Single Family	3,972.59	35.6%	1,574,311,900	60.2%	1,008	3.94
130	Developable Land	3,020.94	27.1%	396,907,600	15.2%	498	6.07
109	Multi-House Parcel	1,673.71	15.0%	384,391,800	14.7%	187	8.95
905	Charitable Organizations	1,167.10	10.5%	61,076,100	2.3%	67	17.42
132	Undevelopable Land	376.11	3.4%	91,284,400	3.5%	509	0.74
106	Accessory Land w/ Improvement	295.26	2.6%	30,735,500	1.2%	44	6.71
	Other Uses	656.38	5.9%	76,051,300	2.9%	84	7.81
	Total	11,162.09	100.0%	2,614,758,600		2,397	
900	U.S. Gov't Nomans Land	628.00		11,683,500		1	628.00
	Total including Nomans	11,790.09		2,626,442,100			

Note: In the summary, the data for Nomans has been separated so as to provide stand alone information for the town proper.

Source: Assessor's Records

# Historic Structures as Listed in the Chilmark Master Plan - April 1985

M.P. No.	Map No.	Par. No.	Address	Description	Date
1	22	5	83 Quansoo Road	Mayhew-Hancock-Mitchell house	1655
2	25	5	451 South Road	Nathan Skiff-Simon Mayhew-Herman Vincent-"Barnhouse"	17th/18th
3	24	175	246 South Road	Allen-Bassett-Leigh-Stanley house	mid-18th
4	9	2.4	34 Brickyard Road	Norton-Daniel Jones-Osborn Tilton-Harris house	c.1715
5	12	5.1	32 Frog Alley	Mayhew-Hillman-Duys-Goff-Smith house	c.1705-07
6	35	38	34 Blacksmith Valley Rd.	Benjamin Bassett-James Vincent-Robinson Clark hse, "Flaghole"	c.1707
7	13	16	30 Tea Lane	Little-Hillman-F.Hammett-Reuters-Goff house	c.1709-11
8	18	50.2	181 South Road	Mayhew-Meinelt house	c.1713
9			South Road	Zephaniah Mayhew-West-Fenner-Copley house	c.1720
10	7	26	21 Sarah Brown Ln. (Mid.Rd.)	James Allen-William Brandon Mayhew-Brown-Engley house	c.1720
11	11	48	50 South Road	Adams-Knowlton house	c.1727
12	14	9	277 North Road	Hillman-Tilton-Cagney house	c.1728
13	30	53	51 State Road	Benjamin Lambert-Robinson-"GreatHouse"	1735
14	19	49	291 Middle Road	Josiah Tilton-Horatio Tilton-Damon-Price house (Demolished?)	1740
15	21	48.2	3 Nickerson Lane	Nickerson-Askow house	1726
16	17	67	112 Quansoo Road	Experience Mayhew-Whiting house	c. 1673
17	14	19.1	1 Crowberry Ln. (off N. Rd.)	Benjamin Fisher Mayhew-Jonathan Hillman-Piore house	c. 1760
18	7	7.61	89 Middle Road	Reuben Tilton-Wortman house	c. 1760
19	20	89	395 North Road	William Norton-Charak house	c. 1760
20	25	54	377 South Road	Tilton-Blackwell-Belden house	c. 1760
21	3	60	49 North Road	Cyrano Tilton-Sally Norris-Yoars-Murphy house	c. 1763
22	13	8	245 North Road	Capt Allen Tilton-Horace Flanders-J.Cagney-von Mehren house	c.1760-70
23	8	57	4 Hammett Lane	Hammett-Eisold house	c. 1762
24	4	22	157 North Road	Tilton Weckman house	mid-18th
25	12	4	161 Middle Road	Silas Hillman Sr.& Jr.-Look-George Norton-Joe Howes-Jos.Silva hse.	1755 or 67
26	33	74	9 Quitsa Lane	Asa Smith-Elijah Smith-Blackwell-Brisce house	c. 1768
27	33	87	231 State Road	Jared Mayhew-Flanders-Holdsworth-"Yellow House"	Victorian
28	33	85	4 Austin Pasture	Simon Vincent-Austin-Stange-Sands house	c.1770-80
29	33	115	183 State Road	Joseph Mayhew-Smith-Poole-Huntington-Rivers house	c.1780
30			State Road	Smith house	18th Cent.
31	33	69	7 Greenhouse Lane	Atwood house	18th Cent.
32	8	26	126 Tea Lane	George O. Tilton-AinsworthTilton-Putnam-Finnerty house	18th Cent.
33	31	14	23 Meadow Lane	Vincent-Weisner house	18th Cent.
34	35	24	21 Squibnocket Road	Capt. Hilliard Mayhew-Vytlaclil house	18th Cent.
35	21	52.1	2 Salt Meadows	Flanders-Judge Davis-Werner house	18th Cent.
36	8	55	19 Putnam Road	Daniel Tilton-Hammett-Dr. Chas.R.L. Putnam-Silsby-Baker house	18th Cent.
37	7	57	55 Middle Road	Capt. Benjamin Manter II-Almon Tilton-Richards-Hillman house	18th-19th
38	30	92	522 South Road	Capt. William Tilton-George West house	1790
39	25	112	4 Ocean View Farm Lane	Matthew Mayhew-Hilton-Greenwood house	1796
40	25	20.1	421 South Road	Tristram Allen Sr.-Henry Allen-Roger Allen-Clarissa Allen house	1797
41			South Road nr.WT line	McCollum-Norton Barn	c.1800
42	29	11	466 South Road	Ephraim Mayhew Jr.-Lucy (Lucinda Mosher) Vincent-R.Vincent hse.	c.1810-12
43	27.1	115	509 North Road (Menemsha?)	Capt. Leonard West-Frank Tilton-Greenbaum house	1750
44	6	2	12 Middle Road	James Allen-John Davis-Orlin Davis-Maxon-Gimbel house	late 18th
45	30	106	24 Windy Gates Road	Ephraim Mayhew-Sanford-Butler-Higgins-Baldwin hse."Windy Gates"	19th cent
46	30	104	34 Windy Gates Road	Stix house	c. 1830
47	7	53	37 Middle Road	Capt. Allen Tilton-Corellus house	c. 1835
48	7	58	67 Middle Road	Alanzo Tilton-Capt.Ellsworth West Kluver house	c. 1865
49	20	60	440 North Road	Capt. Richard Flanders-E.J. Bliss house "Bliss Pond Farm"	1838
50	8	23	138 Tea Lane	Samuel Tilton-Joseph Austin-Sherwood house	c.1830-40
51	27.1	183	481 North Road	Capt. Daniel Flanders-D. Herbert Flanders house "The Homestead"	c.1840
52	26	132	20 Menemsha Gate	Oliver Mayhew-Mclver house	c.1840
53	26	101	14 Menemsha Crossroad	Capt. Ephraim Poole Jr.-James Parker house	c. 1842
54	23	7	146 Quenames	Samuel T. Hancock-Russell Hancock-Frank house	1842

55	26	97	9 Menemsha Crossroad	Methodist Parsonage	1863
56	26	97	9 Menemsha Crossroad	United Methodist Church	1843
57			off State Road	Kurth Barn (demolished?)	1844
58	25	1.1	443 South Road	Tristram Allen Jr.-Bigelow house	c.1850
59	4	25	95 North Road	Paint Mill	1846
60	29	12	477 South Road	Capt. Austin Smith-Gude house	1847
61	18	57	218 South Road	Capt. Matthew Poole- King-Blaut house	1850
62	33	67	1 Greenhouse Ln. off State	E. Elliot Mayhew-Feibleman house	c. 1850
63	18	58	4 Meeting House Road	Jeremiah Mayhew-Sprague-Eagle-Bishop Paul Moore house	c.1850
64	18	52	195 South Road	Adams-Tilton-Smith house	c. 1845
65	17	4	186 South Road	Matthew Vincent-Silva-Cardozo-Elbow house "Orchard House"	1853
66	18	14.4	10 Guerin Road off Middle R.	James N. Tilton-R.C. Josephs, "Brick Barn"	c.1852
67	8	19	141 North Road	Kephigan Schoolhouse-Coleman-Fox house	bef.1852
68	4	27	94 North Road	Skif-Osborne Tilton-Mary Look-Capt.George Fred Tilton house	c.1850
69	12	43.1	170 Middle Road	Vincent-Huntington/Nitchie house	c.1850
70	30	82	15 State Road	"Menemsha Schoolhouse"	c.1850
71	17	11	143 South Road	Humphrey-Heilbroner house	c.1850
72	30	79.2	31 State Road	Joseph West-Flanders house	c.1850
73	30	21	76 State Road	Hilly Mayhew-Crowther house	1852
74	1	6	19 North Road	Nahum Norton-Cavanaugh-Matz house "Fair Oals"	1854
75	4	29	131 North Road	Washington Mayhew-Capt. Zeb Tilton-Jenkinson house	1854-70
76	6	5	12 South Road	Pease Kramer-Baxter-Furness-Bryant house	c.1835
77	4	25	95 North Road	Elijah Howland-Welcome Tilton-Ganz house	c.1860
78	30	45	2 Lageman Lane	Crandon Look-Henry Look-Harris house	19th cent
79	33	178	2 Greenhouse Lane	Edward Mayhew-S.T. Jones house	c. 1880
80	17	30	142 Quansoo Ln., Quenames	Russell Hancock-Priscella Hancock-Walton house	1865
81	17	6	3 Wades Field Lane off S.Rd	Mayhew-Robinson-Barclay house	1870
82			Old Field's Path	Purdum-Inslee house "Cobb's Hill)	c.1870
83	27.1	52	508 North Road (Menemsha)	Cooper house (and gallery)	1870
84	26	88	521 South Rd. (at Beetlebung)	Robert Vincent-Fisher house	c. 1870
85	30	81	19 State Road	Mosher-Ernest Mayhew-Ben Mayhew Jr. house	
86	26	100	2 Menemsha Crossroad	Dean-Larsen house	c.1890
87	30	87	5 State Road	Lemuel Reed-Norton-Larsen house	1878
88	33	122	10 Lovey's Cove Rd. Quitsa	Benjamin Mayhew-Feldman house	c.1880
89	27.1	222	1 Carroll Lane	Robert Flanders house	c.1880
90	11	20	16 South Road	Jared Vincent-Norton house	c.1887
91	30	95	8 State Road	E. Elliot Mayhew-Kurth house (demolished 1998?)	c.1890
92	26	99	1 Menemsha Crossroad	Chilmark Town Hall	c.1897
93	30	100	17 Windy Gates Road	Jacobi house	c.1890
94	26	84	365 Middle Road	Frederick Mayhew-Dilley-Turnbull house "Middle Mark"	c.1880
95	17	7	155 South Road	Capt. James Mayhew-Capt. Stephen Flanders-Calvert-Leventritt hse.	c.1865
96	33	112	165 State Road, Quitsa	E. Elliot Mayhew-Freda Cohen house	
97	30	25	64 State Road	Sophronia Look-Toomey house	19th cent
98	7	22	9 Middle Road	Barn-John Davis-Orlin Davis-E.Jones house	
99	7	54	36 Middle Road	Capt. Francis Cottle-Leaming-Platkins house	c.1866
100	3	5	61 North Road	Norton-Roth house	c. 1870
101	11	18	30 South Road	James F. Adams-Minis house	c. 1890
102	11	50	36 South Road	Capt. Thomas Pease-Sexton house	c. 1870
103	35	18	22 Quitsa Lane	Smith-Blackwell-Helm house	c.1880
104	3	34	124 Old Farm Road	William C. Allen-Edwards-"Tea Lane Associates" house	c.1880
105			Squibnocket Road	Howland house	19th cent
106	27.1	207	30 Larsen Lane, Menemsha	Cottle-Joyce house	
107			off State Road	James Vincent-Parker house	19th cent
108	26	30.1	23 Flanders Lane	Flanders house	19th cent
109	4	25	95 North Road	Tilton-Skiff-Eustis-Ganz house "Hollyholm"	1928
110	27.1	91	27 Boathouse Rd.Menemsha	United States Coast Guard Boathouse	1944
111			State Road, Quitsa	Chester Poole house	1924
112	27.1	78	20 Edy's Island Way	U.S. Coast Guard Station	1936
113			Menemsha	Dutcher Dock	
114			Menemsha	Menemsha Village and Fishing Port	



115	35	45	64 Squibnocket Road	Bow Roof House	
116	19	69.2	15 Greystone	Mary Guerin-Howard Hart-Bacon-Crichton house "Greystone"	1921
117	20	95	11 Homeward Way	George Brehm-Tabor house	1942
118	30	83	9 State Road	Mayhew Bros. Store-Chilmark Tavern-The Cornerway	c.1890
119	26	76	17 Highmark	Arthur U. Dilley house "Highmark"	c.1920
120	18	50.2	181 South Road	Former Polly (Mayhew) Meinelt Antique Shop	
L-B	24	167	South Road	Town Pound	

## Hunting and Fishing Regulations:

Hunting: Chilmark is regulated by both state and local laws regarding the discharge of firearms and arrows. The state regulations state that no hunting may occur within 500 feet of occupied dwelling unless the hunter has permission from owner. No hunting may occur within a 150 foot distance from any surfaced road.

Chilmark rules include the above and require written permission from landowner or occupant to discharge fire arm or release arrows on property. The Martha's Vineyard Land Bank and the Town will give written permission upon request for hunting on certain properties.

State hunting licenses are required from the town clerk, along with gun permits. Hunting is permitted only during specified hunting season.

Fishing and Fowling (duck, goose hunting): As long as a person is lawfully on the property shooting or fishing, meaning with permission of the owner, discharge of fire arms or arrows may occur. If a fowl lands on private property the hunter may enter such property and retrieve the bird.

A fisherman may enter the beach from public access or with permission from the owner and walk the beach to a spot where fishing is legal.

Voter \_\_\_\_\_  
Non-Voting Tax Payer \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of Adults Represented by Answers \_\_\_\_\_

## MASTER PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Chilmark Resident:

June 2002

The Town is required to update Chilmark's Open Space and Master Plan at five-year intervals. The current Master Plan was published in 1985 with subsequent updates. A Master Plan is a study which includes facts about the town and inventories of its resources. The purpose is to anticipate future problems and needs, determine goals, and work out policies for implementing the goals.

Though we can use much of the information of the 1985 Plan and updates as it pertains to facts and inventories, we want to be sure that the update reflects the feelings of the people who live in Chilmark. We hope you will express your views in the following questionnaire and return it in the enclosed return-addressed envelope within fourteen days. Thank you for your cooperation.

The Chilmark Planning Board

### A. CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

1. What are the qualities of Chilmark which you appreciate and would like to see preserved in the future?
  
2. List the three places in Chilmark which you consider most important to the town because of views or special character.
  
3. In the context of Conservation, what do you think will be the major problems for the town in the future?
  
4. Do you think there is a public benefit from agricultural or conservation restrictions on private property?
  
5. Do you support the purchase in Chilmark (by the town or by the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank) of land or development rights for agricultural or conservation purposes?
  
9. To what extent do you favor the following uses or activities for Chilmark's ponds? Please number in order of importance: (1) most important, (2) less important, (3) not important, (x) for prohibit.  
(see next page.)

	Menemsha Pond	Squibnocket Pond	Stonewall Pond	Chilmark Pond	Tisbury Great Pond	Nashaquitsa Pond
a. Power boating	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Non-power boating	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Fishing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Shellfishing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Water skiing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. Jet skiing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. Swimming	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
h. View Protection	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. Wildlife Protect.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

## B. RECREATION

1. Do you think the town's recreation facilities are adequate?
2. Are you in favor of the following proposals?
  - a. Turf or dirt walking paths along roads
  - b. Purchase of additional boat launch sites
  - c. Town tennis courts
  - d. Bike paths along Chilmark roads
  - e. Additional after-school programs
  - f. Toilet facilities at Town beaches
  - g. Trail system for horses and walkers
  - h. other (please list)

	Yes	No	No Opinion
1.			
2. a.			
2. b.			
2. c.			
2. d.			
2. e.			
2. f.			
2. g.			

## C. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1. Are you in favor of the following proposals?
  - a. Purchase of land, when available, for future town facilities in Chilmark Center
  - b. Building a new combined Fire Station and Police Station
  - c. Ban on overnight live aboard mooring in Menemsha Pond
  - d. Retain Menemsha primarily as a fishing port
  - e. New Police Station
  - f. Additional space for town offices
  - g. Construction of public toilet (besides Menemsha one)
  - h. Formation of a Capital Program Committee to make 5-year plans to address expenditures for large permanent items or facilities

a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			
f.			
g.			
h.			

## D. HOUSING

- I. Do you have housing needs which are not being met in Chilmark due to (check appropriate box if "yes")
 

_____ a. advancing age?	_____ b. handicap?	_____ c. income?
-------------------------	--------------------	------------------
2. In order to make housing affordable for young people of the town, the zoning by-law allows (Chilmark residents who are under 30 years old (plus other qualifications) to build their homes on undersized lots. Since 1976        **young working** families have established their homes here through this "youth lot" program.        % of the home sites were acquired through arrangements with private property owners. **The other**        % were acquired through requirements of the Planning Board (with the backing of the Martha's Vineyard Commission) for youth lots to be provided by developers in large subdivisions. These lots have been sold at the nominal price ranging from \$10,000 to \$23,000 and may be sold at full profit after 10 years. (Since the beginning of the program two youth lot have been resold.)

- a. To maintain the affordability of Youth Lots, do you think the resale restriction should be lengthened from 10 years to 30 years?
- b. Do you think this program should be kept as is?
- c. Do you have any suggestions as to how the town could maintain a pool of youth lots for the future?

	Yes	No	No Opinion
a.			
b.			
c.			

3. Do you think the town should provide rental units for:

- a. Elderly
- b. Youth
- c. Handicapped
- d. Town employees

a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			

- |  | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No Opinion</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 4. Would you favor a town bond issue to construct or acquire such housing?   | _____      | _____     | _____             |
| 5. Would you favor a subsidized residential program designed to provide Affordable housing for people of all ages? (except those already participating in the Youth Lot Program) | _____      | _____     | _____             |

#### E. REGIONAL FACILITIES

Chilmark participates in a number of regional facilities and programs (see Town Report for full descriptions): Mutual Aid Fire and Police, Drug Task Force, Tri-Town Ambulance, Shellfish Group, Council on Aging, Regional Refuse and Recovery District, M.V. Land Bank, M.V. Housing Authority, Regional High School, Up-Island regional grades 6, 7, 8; Civil Defense, Communication Center, Jail, Court, etc., under County. Schools are paid for on a proportionate shared basis. Refuse district expenses are allocated according to waste generated. Most other expenses are divided evenly between the participants except the County which towns support according to their property evaluations (Chilmark pays 20.48% of the County budget).

- |   | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No Opinion</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. Are you in favor of the following proposals?   |            |           |                   |
| a. All-Island sewage plant for septic and holding tank pumping  | a. _____   | _____     | _____             |
| b. Up-Island plant for septic and holding tank pumping  | b. _____   | _____     | _____             |
| c. Continuation of regional bus service partially funded by towns   | c. _____   | _____     | _____             |
| d. Maintain or expanded existing County Government to run housing, transportation etc. functions and to serve as regional umbrella government | d. _____   | _____     | _____             |
| e. Disband or eliminate all County government and rely on Town governments.   | e. _____   | _____     | _____             |

#### F. ECONOMY

1. When, in 1973, the town was faced with the prospect of expanding Chilmark Center and Menemsha for commercial uses, it voted to retain only the existing uses in these areas and added the "Home Occupation" by-law to allow residents to have a business activity in their home or in an accessory structure on their property with certain restrictions to protect neighbors.

Would you favor expanding commercial uses by creating

- |  |          |       |       |
|--|----------|-------|-------|
| a. A new commercial zone in Chilmark?  | a. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. Where would you locate a commercial zone?<br>Town Center____, Menemsha____, Other_____                              |          |       |       |
| c. Would you limit the uses? (for example: Professional offices, restaurants, retail, fast foods, entertainment, etc.) | c. _____ | _____ | _____ |

2. In your opinion the economy of the town should be based on the following activities:

- |                                     | <u>As now allowed</u> | <u>More than now</u> | <u>No more or not allowed</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Room rentals in private homes    | a. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| b. Inns                             | b. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| (Continued on next page)            |                       |                      |                               |
| c. Restaurant or take-out food      | c. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| d. Vacation residence               | d. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| e. Fishing and shellfishing         | e. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| f. Building and construction trades | f. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| g. Agriculture                      | g. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| h. Aquaculture                      | h. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| i. Grocery stores                   | i. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| j. Retail gift and clothing shops   | j. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| k. Small, home-based businesses     | k. _____              | _____                | _____                         |
| (continued on next page)            |                       |                      |                               |

	<u>As now allowed</u>	<u>More than now</u>	<u>No more or not allowed</u>
I. Entertainment facilities	1 _____	_____	_____
m. Light industry	m. _____	_____	_____
n. Office and research businesses	n. _____	_____	_____
o. Gasoline station/car repair services	o. _____	_____	_____
p. Other (please list)			

## G. RESIDENTIAL GROWTH

In 1999 the Town adopted a cap on building permits at 18 per year plus two for Youth Lots. The maximum number of permits has been issued in each year since adoption.

- |   |            |           |                   |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. What is your opinion of the present growth rate in Chilmark? | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No Opinion</u> |
| a. Growing too rapidly?   | a. _____   | _____     | _____             |
| b. Growth rate about right?                                     | b. _____   | _____     | _____             |
| c. Not growing fast enough                                      | c. _____   | _____     | _____             |
2. Are you familiar with the present Town Zoning By-laws? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you think the zoning by-laws are
- |                           |       |                    |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| a. Too restrictive        | _____ | (Please check one) |
| b. Just right             | _____ |                    |
| c. Not restrictive enough | _____ |                    |
| d. No opinion             | _____ |                    |
4. Do you think the present guest house regulation, that allows an 800 sq. ft. house in addition to a principal dwelling on lots of 3 acres or larger, will lead to too great a density?
- |   |            |           |                   |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------------|
|   | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No Opinion</u> |
| 5. Would you favor allowing guest houses only on lots of 5 acres?   | _____      | _____     | _____             |
| 6. Would you favor eliminating guest houses in future subdivisions? | _____      | _____     | _____             |
| 7. Would you favor prohibiting any more guest houses?               | _____      | _____     | _____             |

We may have missed what you would most like to say; if so, please add an additional page. The update will consist of a supplementary section to be added to the 1985 Master Plan and subsequent updates. Do you have a copy of the 1985 Master Plan in your household? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

# PUBLIC & CONSERVATION LANDS IDENTIFICATION CHART

Pages 87-93

## State Properties in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
026-101-00 James' Field, Stone House Farm	26	101	MFB		39.3	3	No	open field	open field
011-021-00 MFCLT Rainbow Farm #1	11	21	MFCLT	716	30.5	30.5	No	farming	state ownership
011-051-00 MFCLT Rainbow Farm #2	11	51	MFCLT	716	63.3	63.3	No	farming	state ownership

## M.V. Land Bank Properties in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
003-015-00 MVLB Waskosim's Rock Reservation	3	15	MVLB	905	18.4	18.4	Yes	passive rec.	MVLB-fee
003-016-00 MVLB Waskosim's Rock Reservation	3	16	MVLB	905	21.3	21.3	Yes	passive rec.	MVLB-fee
003-017-00 MVLB Waskosim's Rock Reservation	3	17	MVLB	905	32.8	32.8	Yes	passive rec.	MVLB-fee
003-018-00 MVLB Waskosim's Rock Reservation	3	18	MVLB	905	39.8	39.8	Yes	passive rec.	MVLB-fee
009-002-02 MVLB - Great Rock Bight Preserve	9	2.2	MVLB	905	28.5	28.5	Yes	passive rec.	MVLB-fee
012-004-00 MVLB Tea Lane Farm (37.9.3)	12	4	MVLB	905	34.9	34.9	No	farming	MVLB-fee
012-006-01 MVLB Middle Ridge Preserve CR	12	6.10	MVLB	905	7	7.0	Yes	trail/view	MVLB-fee
013-033-00 MVLB-Middle Line Woods Preserve	13	33	MVLB	905	20.3	20.3	Yes	passive rec.	MVLB-fee
013-034-00 MVLB-Middle Line Woods Preserve	13	34	MVLB	905	27.0	27.0	Yes	passive rec.	MVLB-fee
020-047-14 MVLB Peaked Hill Reservation	20	47.14	MVLB	905	71.6	71.6	Yes	nature/passive rec.	MVLB-fee
020-048-00 MVLB Peaked Hill Reservation	20	48	MVLB	905	17.9	17.9	Yes	nature/passive rec.	MVLB-fee
024-125-00 MVLB Chilmark Pond Preserve	24	125	MVLB	905	1.3	1.3	Yes	nature/recreation	MVLB-fee
024-205-00 MVLB Chilmark Pond Preserve	24	205	MVLB	905	8.1	8.1	Yes	nature/recreation	MVLB-fee
012-061-00 MVLB Tea Lane Farm	12	61	MVLB	132	3	3.0	No	farming	MVLB-fee
012-038-02 MVLB Tea Lane Farm	12	38	MVLB	130	7.2	7.2	No	farming	MVLB-fee
012-060-00 MVLB Tea Lane Farm	12	60	MVLB	130	3.0	3.0	No	farming	MVLB-fee
020-046-07 Elkin, Kerry M. CR	20	46.7	MVLB	130	12.3	3.9	No	buffer/nature	MVLB - CR
020-047-08 Khedouri, Frederick N. APR	20	47.8	MVLB	130	4.5	4.5	No	farming	MVLB - APR
020-050-00 Athern, J.A. & D.F. APR	20	50	MVLB	130	11.4	11.4	No	farming	MVLB - APR
029-016-03 Allen Farm Posin Realty Trust CR	29	16.3	MVLB	130	2.9	2.9	No	scenic vista/farm.	MVLB - APR
029-016-04 Allen Farm Posin Realty Trust CR	29	16.4	MVLB	109	19.1	19.1	No	scenic vista/farm.	MVLB - APR
020-101-00 Athern, J.A. & D.F. APR	20	101	MVLB	101	5.6	5.6	No	farming	MVLB - APR
019-047-00 TOC/MVLB Fulling Mill Brook Preserve	19	47	MVLB/TOC	903	3	3.0	Yes	passive rec.	TOC & MVLB - Fee
025-021-00 TOC/MVLB Fulling Mill Brook Preserve	25	21	MVLB/TOC	900	46.6	46.6	Yes	passive rec.	TOC & MVLB - Fee

**Sheriff's Meadow Foundation Properties in Chilmark**

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data		Conserved Area	2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres				
003-004-00 SMF Roth Woodlands	3	4	SMF	905	26.40		Yes	birds/watershed	SMF - Fee
007-006-00 SMF Tea Lane	7	6	SMF	905	3.6		No	wildlife habitat	SMF - Fee
007-008-00 SMF Old Nursery Lane	7	8	SMF	905	2.9		No	wildlife habitat	SMF - Fee
007-039-00 SMF Lady Slipper Ln.	7	39	SMF	905	1.1		yes	trail	SMF - Fee
007-039-00 SMF Lady Slipper Ln. (Trail Easement)	7	39	SMF		0	not shown	yes	trail	SMF - Fee
008-064-00 SMF Dr. Putnam Pr. Blueberry Rdg.Ln.	8	64	SMF	905	8.4		No	science/education	SMF - Fee
011-013-01 SMF South Rd.	11	13.1	SMF	905	3.00		Yes	Kings hwy buffer	SMF - Fee
011-016-02 SMF Panitz #2	11	16.20	SMF	905	3.50		No	Kings hwy buffer	SMF - Fee
011-016-03 SMF Panitz #1	11	16.30	SMF	905	3.10		No	Kings hwy buffer	SMF - Fee
011-017-00 SMF Gimbel-Liebhafsky	11	17	SMF	905	37.70	2.1??+O32	Yes	hiking/nature	SMF - Fee
011-043-01 SMF South Rd.	11	43.10	SMF	905	4.00		No	habitat, view	SMF - Fee
011-043-02 SMF South Rd.	11	43.20	SMF	905	3.80		No	habitat, view	SMF - Fee
012-008-01 SMF Graves	12	8.10	SMF	905	4.30		yes(futr)	trail/view ease	SMF - Fee
012-063-00 SMF Walker Lewis, Middle Rd.	12	63	SMF	905	1.20		No	wetlands	SMF - Fee
017-035-00 SMF Tipson Pond-Wade's Cove	17	35	SMF	905	6.70		No	nature/wtr protect	SMF - Fee
017-052-00 SMF Quenames Rd. (Part; also 17-65?)	17	52	SMF	905	9.5	unclear	No	nature	SMF - Fee (part)
018-012-00 SMF Middle Road Sanctuary	18	12	SMF	905	33.60		Yes	hiking/nature	SMF - Fee
018-075-03 SMF Middle Road Sanctuary CR	18	75.3	SMF	905	11.5		Yes	hiking/nature	SMF - Fee
019-025-00 SMF Middle Road Sanctuary	19	25	SMF	905	64.7		Yes	hiking/nature	SMF - Fee
022-005-02 SMF	22	5.2	SMF	905	10.5		No	farming	SMF - Fee
022-006-00 SMF Black Point #4	22	6	SMF	905	1.3		No	wildlife habitat	SMF - Fee
022-009-00 SMF Harris #1	22	9	SMF	905	3.2		No	wildlife habitat	SMF - Fee
022-015-00 SMF Black Point #1 Florence Harris	22	15	SMF	905	9.7		No	nature	SMF - Fee
022-016-00 SMF Black Point #1 Florence Harris	22	16	SMF	905	9.7		No	nature	SMF - Fee
022-125-04 SMF - (Beach lot)	22	125.4	SMF	905	0.8		No	habitat	SMF - Fee
022-154-00 SMF (Beach lot)	22	154	SMF	905	22.5		No	nature	SMF - Fee
023-005-00 SMF Wades Field	23	5	SMF	905	35.60		No	sand plain/nature	SMF - Fee
023-006-00 SMF Hancock Meadow	23	6	SMF	905	61		No	sand plain/nature	SMF - Fee
032-038-01 SMF Parker Stonewall	32	38.1	SMF	905	9.10		No	nature/view protect	SMF - Fee
007-024-00 Liebhafsky, Doug.S. & W.M. Gimble CR	7	24	SMF	130	12.10		No	Ag., open space	SMF - CR
017-022-02 J. & B. Whiting CR	17	22.20	SMF	130	41.50		No	nature preserve	SMF - CR
017-022-03 J. & B. Whiting CR	17	22.30	SMF	130	23.70		No	nature preserve	SMF - CR
018-075-02 Roberts, Barbara CR	18	75.2	SMF	130	4.20		Yes	wildlife/waling	SMF - CR
019-053-00 Fleishman, Jay (Middle Rd.) CR	19	53	SMF	130	6.8	2?	No	Ag., open space	SMF - CR
019-056-01 Fleishman, Jay (Middle Rd.) CR	19	56	SMF	130	5		No	Ag., open space	SMF - CR
003-014-00 Dunkl, Daub CR	3	14	SMF	101	23.40		No	nat./water conserv	SMF - CR
006-002-00 Liebhafsky, Doug.S. & W.M. Gimble CR	6	2	SMF	101	22.70		No	Ag., open space	SMF - CR
003-002-00 King - Seventy-four North Rd. LLC CR	3	2	SMF	31	56.30		No	nature/conserv.	SMF - CR



019-054-00 Fleishman, Jay (Middle Rd.) CR  
 019-055-00 Fleishman, Jay (Middle Rd.) CR

No  
 No

Ag., open space  
 Ag., open space

SMF - CR  
 SMF - CR

## The Nature Conservancy Properties in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
007-023-00 Edwin & Jeanne P. Woods CR	7	23	TNC	130	12.10	12.1	No	nature	TNC - CR

## Town Properties in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
008-049-02 TOC North Road Fire Station	8	49.2	TOC	903	3.30		No	fire	TOC - Fee
012-000-00 King's Highway	12	0	TOC				Yes	trail	TOC - ROW
012-004-00 TOC Silva Farm	12	4	TOC	903	3		No	future housing	TOC - Fee
013-009-23 TOC North Road Animal Pound	13	9.23	TOC	903	0.1	0.1	Yes	open space	TOC - Fee
013-028-00 TOC Town Landfill	13	28	TOC	903	11.30		Limited	dump	TOC - Fee
013-035-00 TOC Town Landfill	13	35	TOC	903	8		Limited	dump	TOC - Fee
013-043-00 TOC Add.to Town Landfill (Middle Ln)	13	43	TOC	903	20		No	future (housing)	TOC - Fee
018-000-00 King's Highway	18	0	TOC				Yes	trail	TOC - ROW
020-047-01 TOC Peaked Hill Pastures	20	47.1	TOC	903	25.5		Yes	future rec./housing	TOC - Fee
021-001-00 Town of Chilmark, Dutcher Dock Park	21	1	TOC	903	2		Yes	fish/dock/park	TOC - Fee
021-002-00 Town of Chilmark, Dutcher Dock Park	21	2	TOC	903	0.5		Yes	fish/dock/park	TOC - Fee
021-003-00 TOC Menemsha Beach	21	3	TOC	903	1.5	1.5	Yes	beach	TOC - Fee
021-004-00 TOC Menemsha Beach	21	4	TOC	903	3.3	3.3	Yes	beach	TOC - Fee
021-006-00 TOC Menemsha Beach	21	6	TOC	903	6.5	6.5	Yes	beach	TOC - Fee
021-008-00 TOC Menemsha Beach	21	8	TOC	903	5.4	5.4	Yes	beach	TOC - Fee
024-138-00 TOC Chilmark Cemetary	24	138	TOC	903	11.5	11.5	Yes	cemetery	TOC - Fee
026-026-00 TOC & Con. Comm. CR (Menemsha)	26	26	TOC	903	18.90	18.90	Yes	open space	TOC - Fee
026-099-00 TOC Town Hall, Fire Dept.&Amb.Barn	26	99	TOC	903	1.1		Yes	town offices	TOC - Fee
029-001-00 TOC Lucy Vincent Beach (Lease)	29	1	TOC	903	14.1	14.1	restricted	beach	TOC - Lease
030-082-00 TOC Menemsha School	30	82	TOC	903	1		Yes	school	TOC - Fee
030-091-00 TOC Post Office	30	91	TOC	903	0.7		Yes	post office	TOC - Fee
030-092-00 TOC Public Library	30	92	TOC	903	1.5		Yes	library	TOC - Fee

030-093-00	TOC Community Center	30	93	TOC	903	1.7		yes/td	recreation/tennis	TOC - Fee
030-094-00	TOC Community Center Tennis Courts	30	94	TOC	903	0.5		yes/td	recreation/tennis	TOC - Fee
030-107-00	TOC Town Forest	30	107	TOC	903	36.4		yes/td	forest (no access)	TOC - Fee
033-059-00	TOC Hariph's Creek Landing	33	59	TOC	903	0.2		Yes	landing	TOC - Fee
033-126-00	TOC Animal Pound	33	126	TOC	903	0.03		Yes	history	TOC - Fee
033-152-00	TOC Morganthau Overlook CR	33	152	TOC	903	0.80		Yes	View	TOC - Fee
033-174-00	Town of Chilmark CR (Quitsa) CR	33	174	TOC	903	0.7		Yes	View	TOC - Fee
035-020-00	TOC Squibnocket Beach (lease)	35	20	TOC	903	0.2		restricted	beach	TOC - Lease
035-021-00	TOC Squibnocket Beach (lease)	35	21	TOC	903	0.6		restricted	beach	TOC - Lease
271-087-00	TOC Town of Chilmark Menem.Basin	27.10	87	TOC	903	0.1		Yes	waterfront	TOC - Fee
271-090-00	TOC Town of Chilmark Menem.Basin	27.10	90	TOC	903	0.3		Yes	waterfront	TOC - Fee
271-092-00	TOC Town of Chilmark West Dock	27.10	92	TOC	903	0.1		Yes	fishing/boating	TOC - Fee
271-093-00	TOC Town of Chilmark West Dock	27.10	93	TOC	903	0.1		Yes	fishing/boating	TOC - Fee
271-228-00	TOC Town of Chilmark West Dock	27.10	228	TOC	903	2.3		Yes	fishing/boating	TOC - Fee
271-230-00	TOC Town of Chilmark West Dock	27.10	230	TOC	903	0.2		Yes	fishing/boating	TOC - Fee
004-027-00	R. & E. Gilbert (Tea Lane)	4	27	TOC	31 1068'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
007-003-02	S. & Sandra McDowell (Blackberry Ln)	7	3.2	TOC	101 249'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
007-010-02	Matthew & Bridget Tobin (Tea Lane)	7	10	TOC	130 778'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
007-031-03	Levine, S.K. & E. (Tea Lane)	7	31.3	TOC	109 633'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
007-040-00	Wang Vineyard Realty Tr. (Tea Lane)	7	40	TOC	109 717'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
007-064-01	Geiger, Arnold M. & Ruth (Tea Ln.) CR	7	64.1	TOC	101	8.4		No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC (part)
007-065-00	Aldrichik, K. & Smith M.L. (Tea Lane)	7	65	TOC	101 359'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
007-088-00	Giles, B. & C. (Tea Lane)	7	88	TOC	101 175'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
008-023-00	Sherwood, Walter N. 1994 Tr.(Tea Ln)	8	23	TOC	101 1000'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
012-005-01	Smith, R. W. & Cox, N.B. (Tea Lane)	12	5.10	TOC	101 443'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
013-009-28	Holman Rd. & Bliss Pond							Yes	hiking	TOC - ?
013-016-00	Goff, Clark M. & Pamela S. (Tea Lane)	13	16	TOC	101 650'			No	Scenic Rd.protect	TOC - CR
013-017-00	Araldo A. Cossuta CR	13	17	TOC		7.90		No	watershead	
013-024-00	Araldo A. Cossuta CR	13	24	TOC		48.40		No	watershead	
014-027-00	Kellman, Lillian S. CR	14	27	TOC	101	10.1		No	wildlife	
017-001-00	Morgan & Barton Wades Cove CR	17	1	TOC	130	17.30		No	wildlife	
018-104-00	B Bar K Trails LLC (Morgan CR)	18	104	TOC	130	22.8		No	wildlife	
018-106-00	Morgan CR	18	106	TOC	130	24.6		No	wildlife	
018-109-00	Morgan CR	18	109	TOC	130	24.6		No	wildlife/forest	
019-077-00	TOC Peaked Hill Point CR	19	77	TOC/MVLB	905	10.8		No	wildlife/forest	TTOR - CR
020-068-00	Prospect Hill CR	20	68	TOC		0.4		Yes	hiking/views	TOC - Fee
020-077-00	Prospect Hill	20	77	TOC	106	3.5		No	open space	
020-083-00	Prospect Hill	20	83	TOC	130	1.8		No	open space	
020-087-00	Prospect Hill CR	20	87	TOC	130	2.2		No	open space	
021-023-00	Elias, Barbara & Peter, Ttees.	21	23	TOC	106	20.5		No	open space	
022-005-00	Harris, Florence B	22	5	Owner	130	2.2		No	open space	
022-012-00	Hepler, Lawrence H. CR	22	12	TOC	109	98.2		No	open space	TOC CR ??
022-017-00	Black Point #3 Florence Harris CR	22	17	TOC	130	3.3		No	open space	
025-006-07	Eddy CR	25	6.70	TOC	130	5.7		No	open space	May be owned by TC
025-020-12	Allen Farm CR	25	20.12	TOC	130	17.3		No	open space	SCL covenants
025-020-13	Allen Farm CR	25	20.13	TOC	130	3		No	open space	
						2.4		No	open space	

025-054-00 LoRusso, Frank L. & Judith J.  
 026-086-01 Drummond, Mildred K (Keith Farm) CR  
 026-087-02 Keith A.R. & W.W. (Keith Farm) CR  
 026-087-03 Keith A.R. & W.W. (Keith Farm) CR  
 027-001-00 Blackmar, N.L. Trust CR  
 027-015-002 Peases's Pt. Conserv. Tr. (Dietz, A.L. & R.)  
 029-016-01 Allen Farm Nom. Trust  
 029-016-05 Allen Farm Nom. Trust (wetlands)  
 031-011-01 Weisner, Jerome B. & Laya W. CR  
 031-011-02 Weisner, Jerome B. & Laya W. CR  
 035-039-00 Goldmuntz, Barbara Life Est. (MorganCR)  
 271-208-00 Menemsha Water Co.

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land beside brook  
 View Easement  
 View Easement  
 View Easement  
 open space  
 open space  
 scenic vista/farm.  
 pond protect.  
 pond protect.  
 watershed  
 well

No  
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 27.10

Map

Parcel

Manager

Class.

Acres

Conserved Area

2001 Public Access

agency/protection

493.19

# TTOR Properties in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
014-002-00 TTOR Menemsha Hills #1 Harris,N	14	2	TTOR	905	149.20	149.20	Yes	nature/hiking	TTOR - Fee
014-022-04 TTOR Menemsha Hills (Sigourney)	14	22.40	TTOR	905	45.1	45.1	Yes	nature/hiking	TTOR - Fee
014-023-00 TTOR Menemsha Hills CR	14	23	TTOR	905	3.30	3.30	Yes	nature/hiking	TTOR - Fee
014-024-00 TTOR Menemsha Hills CR	14	24	TTOR	905	1.20	1.20	Yes	nature/hiking	TTOR - Fee
014-025-00 TTOR Menemsha Hills CR	14	25	TTOR	905	3	3	Yes	nature/hiking	TTOR - Fee
014-003-00 TTOR Menemsha Hills #2 Epstein	14	3	TTOR	900	8.60	8.60	Yes	nature/hiking	TTOR - Fee
037-002-00 Squibnocket Assoc. LLP (Harbor #1)	37	2	TTOR	801	8.2	8.2	No	wildlife habitat	TTOR - 61B
037-002-00 Squibnocket Assoc. LLP (Harbor #2)	37	2	TTOR	801	7.5	7.5	No	wildlife habitat	TTOR - 61B
037-002-00 Squibnocket Assoc. LLP(119.5:8.2:7.5)	37	2	TTOR	801	103.8	103.8	No	wildlife habitat	TTOR - CR
038-001-00 Squibnocket Associates LLP	38	1	TTOR	801	33.7	33.7	No	wildlife habitat	TTOR - CR
001-008-00 Seven Gates Farm Corp. CR	1	8	TTOR	130	149.50	149.50	No	N.Shore corridor	TTOR - CR
004-026-00 Ganz, Claire M. CR	4	26	TTOR	130	108.8	75	No	N.Shore history	TTOR - CR
009-015-00 Epstein, Flora (Brickyard)CR	9	15	TTOR	130	48.70	37.7	No	N.Shore/history	TTOR - CR
014-004-00 Epstein, Flora; Harris #2 Brkyd CR	14	4	TTOR	130	20.70	20.70	No	pond, road buffer	TTOR - CR
033-003-00 Howland, Weston Jr. CR	33	3	TTOR	130	13.6	13.6	No	nature/conserv.	TTOR - CR
033-058-00 Hurley, Miriam G. Edward's Island CR	33	58	TTOR	130	6.9	6.9	No	pond, road buffer	TTOR - CR
034-001-08 Howland, Weston Jr. CR (155 & 156)	34	1.8	TTOR	130	26.6	26.6	No	pond, road buffer	TTOR - CR
034-001-09 Howland, Weston Jr. CR	34	1.9	TTOR	130	1.8	1.8	No	N.Shore/nature	TTOR - CR
004-023-00 Kloss, H.E. & J.S. Trustees CR	4	23	TTOR	101	158.8	53.1	No	wildlife habitat	TTOR - CR
037-005-00 Squibnocket Associates LLP	37	5	TTOR	101	0.6	0.6	No		

### U.S. Government Properties in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
271-078-00 USA Coast Guard Station	27.10	78	USCG	900	3.1	3.1	No	police station	U.S. Govt. - Fee
271-091-00 USA - Coast Guard Boathouse	27.10	91	USCG	900	2.5	2.5	No	USCG	U.S. Govt. - Fee
271-229-00 USA	27.10	229	USCG	900	0.3	0.3	No	USCG	U.S. Govt. - Fee

### Vineyard Open Land Foundation Properties in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
034-005-00 Vineyard Open Land Found.	34	5	VOLF	905	0.1	0.1	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-17 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.17	VOLF	905	11.6	11.6	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-18 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.18	VOLF	905	14.4	14.4	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-19 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.19	VOLF	905	0.51	0.51	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-20 Vineyard Open Land Found. (Pond)	35	1.2	VOLF	905	14.61	14.61A	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-21 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.21	VOLF	905	10.6	10.6	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-22 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.22	VOLF	905	0.11	0.11	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-23 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.23	VOLF	905	46.78	46.78	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-24 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.24	VOLF	905	26.3	26.3	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-25 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.25	VOLF	905	5.64	5.64	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-26 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.26	VOLF	905	0.21	0.21	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-27 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.27	VOLF	905	0.64	0.64	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-29 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.29	VOLF	905	67.6	67.6	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-001-30 Vineyard Open Land Found.	35	1.3	VOLF	905	28.6	28.6	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
035-042-00 Vineyard Open Land Found.(Island)	35	42	VOLF	905	4.7	4.7	No	wildlife habitat	VOLF - Fee
012-036-00 Meetinghouse Road. Assn. Inc. CR	12	36	VOLF	130	29.70	29.70	Yes	hiking	VOLF - CR
012-073-00 Meetinghouse Road. Assn. Inc. CR	12	73	VOLF	130	17.80	17.80	Yes	hiking	VOLF - CR
018-033-00 Meetinghouse Road. Assn. Inc. CR	18	33	VOLF	130	2.50	2.50	Yes	hiking	VOLF - CR
018-103-00 Meetinghouse Road. Assn. Inc. CR	18	103	VOLF	130	0.7	0.7	Yes	hiking	VOLF - CR
012-034-00 Nitchie, D.H. & E.P. CR	12	34	VOLF	101	3.9	3.9	Yes	hiking	VOLF - CR
012-035-00 Meegan, William D. & Emily CR	12	35	VOLF	101	4.06	4.06	Yes	hiking	VOLF - CR

### Subdivision Open Spaces in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres	Conserved Area			
005-001-00 Spring Point Homeowners	5	1	SCL	130	27.30	27.30	No	open space	SCL covenants
008-017-00 Spring Point Assn. (Cemetery)	8	17	SCL	130	0.70	0.70	No	Cemetery	SCL covenants

008-056-00	Spring Point Homeowners	8	56	SCL	130	40.10	40.10	No	open space	SCL covenants
011-028-16	Chilmark Pines	11	28.16	SCL	130	1.80	1.2	No	open space	SCL covenants
012-056-00	Meetinghouse Road Rec. Assn. Inc.	12	56.00	SCL	106	4.00		No	Recreation Lot	SCL covenants
013-001-01	Tiercel Realty Trust	13	1.10	SCL	130	4.60	4.60	No	wetlands	SCL covenants
013-001-07	Tiercel Realty Trust	13	1.70	SCL	130	1.20	1.20	No	future tennis court	SCL covenants
013-009-19	North Tabor Farm	13	9.19	SCL	130	8.90	8.90	No	open space	SCL covenants
013-009-20	North Tabor Farm (part)	13	9.2	SCL	130	8	8	No	farming, field	SCL covenants
013-009-21	North Tabor Farm	13	9.21	SCL	130	6.7	6.7	No	wetlands	SCL covenants
013-009-25	Sommer, Bernard & Phyllis	13	9.25	SCL	130	3.8	3.8	No	farming, field	SCL covenants
013-009-22	North Tabor Farm Miller & Dix - CR	13	9.22	SCL	101	6.4	6.4	No	farm, housing	SCL covenants
018-014-03	Eaton, T.A. & M.A. (part of 18/14.3)	18	14.3	SCL	101	3	0.75	No	buffer	CR not processed?
018-014-05	Reid, Laura L. (part of 18/14.5)	18	14.5	SCL	101	3	1.2	No	buffer	CR not processed?

#### Open Spaces in Chilmark under Chap. 61A

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			Conserved Area	2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres					
017-022-01	Whiting Farm 61A	17	22.10	Owner	716	83.40	83.40			Owner - 61A
026-086-03	Keith, L.P. & E.B. Ttees. (Keith Fm) 61A?	26	86.30	Owner	132	1.66	1.66			Owner - 61A
026-087-04	Keith A.R. & W.W. (Keith Farm) 61A?	26	87.40	Owner	130	3.9	3.9			Owner - 61A
025-020-01	Allen Farm 61A	25	20.01	Owner	109	51	51			Owner - 61A
026-086-02	Keith, E.B Trustee (Keith Farm) 61A	26	86.20	Owner	109	6.1	6.1			Owner - 61A
013-016-00	Goff Farm 61A	13	16	Owner	101	51.2	45			Owner - 61A
026-086-04	Keith, E.B Trustee (Keith Farm) 61A	26	86.40	Owner	101	4.9	4.9			Owner - 61A
017-067-00	Whiting Farm 61A	17	67	Owner	13	10	10			Owner - 61A

#### Other Open Spaces in Chilmark

Name	Map	Parcel	Manager	Assessors' Data			Conserved Area	2001 Public Access	2001 Use	agency/protection
				Class.	Acres					
017-065-00	Quenames Rd. (HancockWdlt, see 17-52)	17	65	Owner	130	1	1			SMF - Unclear
022-013-00	Harris, Florence #2	22	13	Owner	130	6	6			TOC CR ??
022-018-00	Quansoo Beach CR	22	18	Owner	130	6.8	6.8			TOC CR ??

## Maps

The following three recent maps of Chilmark are included:

Chilmark 2000 - Roads and Lot Lines  
Chilmark 2000 -- Houses, Roads and Lot Lines  
Chilmark Center in 2003.

The numbers on the Chilmark Center map indicate the following uses:

### Town Owned Property:

1. Town Hall
2. Fire Station
3. Library
4. Community Center
5. U.S. Post Office (on Town Land)
6. Menemsha School
7. Town Forest
17. Chilmark Elementary School

### Semi-Public Use:

8. Methodist Church and Parsonage
9. "The Yard" (Educational/Dance use)

### Non-conforming Commercial Uses:

10. Compass Bank
11. Chilmark Store (summer)
12. "The Cornerway" Restaurant (summer)  
Real Estate Office (year-round)
13. Telephone Building
14. Real Estate Office (year-round)

### Home Occupations:

15. Chilmark Chocolates (almost year-round)