

MEETING MINUTES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

December 12, 2018

Chairman Rosenberry called the meeting to order at 1:13 pm. On behalf of Secretary Galvin, he welcomed the Commissioners. Chairman Rosenberry next addressed the audience, thanking them for attending. For those individuals who may not have attended commission meetings in the past, Chairman Rosenberry explained the structure of the meeting and when in the process the public could address the commission.

The Chairman turned to the first item on the agenda, the **approval of the October 10, 2018 meeting minutes**. He called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the minutes. A MOTION was made by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Friary. Hearing no questions, the chair moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry then turned to the next item on the agenda, the National Register nominations, and called for any recusals. Commissioner Kish said she would recuse herself from discussion and voting on New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford. Mr. Rosenberry then turned the meeting over to Director of the National Register Program, Betsy Friedberg, who began the National Register presentations.

The first nomination presented was for the **Mount Hope Cemetery Additional Documentation and Technical Amendment in Boston**. The amendment was prepared on behalf of the Chinese Historical Society of New England (CHSNE), as part of the project that developed a Multiple Property nomination for Historic Resources Associated with Chinese Immigrants and Chinese Americans in the City of Boston; Neil Larson was the preservation consultant and he will present the nomination.

This amendment is being made to recognize the presence and the significance of Chinese American burials in Mount Hope Cemetery and their representation of the Chinese American history in the city of Boston. It addresses the under-representation of this cultural group in the 2009 nomination form.

When the City of Boston acquired Mount Hope Cemetery in 1857, it created a five-acre City Cemetery, a potter's field, for anonymous and indigent burials made at the city's expense. This section was the city's principal charitable burial site until Fairview Cemetery in Hyde Park came under its jurisdiction when that town was annexed to Boston in 1912. The City Cemetery was located at the most extreme rear part of the Mount Hope plan. It is likely that the earliest Chinese burials occurred in the City Cemetery as these men (the community was comprised only of men at this time) had neither the resources nor the privilege of being interred anywhere else.

Not long after the “Plan of Mount Hope Cemetery Including the City Cemetery” was published in 1867, the City Cemetery was extended into what the map depicted as Forest Dell, now Sections D and E. Sections B, C and D constitute what remains of the potter’s field, distinguished by the absence of grave markers. Considering that sections within Mount Hope Cemetery were given picturesque names, the lettered sections in the City Cemetery reflect its lower status in the eyes of the authorities. Within these sections, lots were distributed to charitable organizations, such as the Boston City Hospital lot, the Home for Little Wanderers, the Boston Home for Incurables, the Home for Aged Men, the Boston Port Society, and for Chinese associations.

Currently, there are three groupings of Chinese burials represented by small marble markers in the old City Cemetery. One is Section A, which the 1941 map of the cemetery denotes as the Chinese Lot. The other two stone groupings are not so indicated, one which is part of Section C and one in the southerly part of Section E; this latter section is where a temple was built.

An inventory of Chinese American gravestones in the three sections conducted in 2007 by Dr. Peter Kiang and Asian American Studies students from University of Massachusetts Boston identified 1,462 markers for interments that took place between 1930 and 1967. Boston vital records document Chinese deaths as early as 1876; burials this early would have occurred within the bounds of the City Cemetery, although no markers have been found. The oldest recorded Chinese burial so far found in Mount Hope Cemetery records was in 1882. By then Chinese associations had taken responsibility for the interment of their people and were purchasing grave sites in the City Cemetery.

Because so many of Boston’s Chinese were single men, voluntary associations assumed a greater role in funeral and burial practices than they had in South China, the origin of most Chinese immigrants before World War II. Burials at Mount Hope were in many cases considered temporary. Periodically, family associations would sponsor the exhumation of bones, which were carefully cleaned and packed in metal boxes for shipment back to China for final repose in the deceased’s home village.

A cursory examination of internet images indicates that the small white markers characteristic of Mount Hope bear little resemblance to those in other Chinese and Chinese American cemeteries except for the placement and content of their Chinese-language inscriptions and the occasional application of red paint on characters in the inscription. The stones feature three vertical columns in Chinese: the center column carved with the name of the deceased, the column on the right indicating the village and province where the deceased had been born, and the left column recording the date of death and, sometimes the date of birth. Centered at the top of many stones is a Chinese character meaning the equivalent of “rest in peace.” Peter Kiang has noted that some markers bear dates reflecting the use of a Chinese calendar that began in 1911, the birth of the Republic of China. Some markers include the name and date of death in English in a horizontal line above the Chinese inscription.

The tops of many stones in the Chinese sections have paper prayers or facsimile money (joss) held down by rocks, remnants of periodic family rituals honoring the dead. Others show evidence of the burning of incense in front of or near the marker.

There are a few outliers such as the altar-like Chin monument with its marker fronting a paper burner constructed of bricks and a household incense burner mounted in front between angelic figures. At the other end of the spectrum is a marker made from a landscaping block.

As time went on, the traditional marble stones were replaced with conventional American mainstream types, perhaps because changes in the supply system governed by local undertakers and monument makers. There are recent markers flush with the ground in a manner popular with modern cemetery maintenance; there is at least one slab marker for a war veteran typically supplied by the government.

One of the most recent stones also is emphatically Chinese with Chinese characters carved in the pink granite tablet and gilded. There are no English names or dates on the stone, but there is a photograph of the deceased centered at the top. The use of photographs on gravestones is seen increasingly in American cemeteries, but not extensively. Yet, an internet query on Chinese markers has revealed that this type of illustrated stone is popular in China.

An altar (Fun Toon) was erected by the Boston Lodge of Chinese Free Masons in 1892 for use during the traditional funeral ceremony. In modern times Chinese Americans visit Mount Hope as they had in the past—for funerals and on regular religious or memorial days such as Ching Ming, an early April ritual event also known as Tomb-Sweeping Day, Ancestors Day, or Chinese Memorial Day. After a home-based ceremony involving the burning of incense and offerings of orange and other foods before photographs of ancestors, families customarily visit Mount Hope on Ching Ming with food, wine, and incense for graveside offerings, bow three times as a sign of respect to the deceased, and leave paper money or simply a rock on top of the marker to signify their presence, respect, and hope for the absence of suffering and presence of wealth in the afterlife.

In 1989 an effort was launched to clean up the Chinese sections of Mount Hope Cemetery, a campaign that led to the founding of the Chinese Historical Society of New England in the same year. In 1998 CHSNE board members began to raise funds for the design, construction, and installation of a Chinese Immigrant Memorial at Mount Hope Cemetery to replace the altar, by then more than a century old. The \$180,000 project was funded with grants from the city and other contributions from Chinese family associations and organizations. Joo Kun Lim, an architect in the Somerville firm Twinspine Architects, was commissioned to design the memorial. In 2006 Ng Brothers Construction Company was the builder, and David Hong Wee Lee was the calligrapher for the memorial, which was dedicated in March 2007

The next nomination presented was for the **Intervale Street-Columbia Road Historic District in Boston**. The applicant is MacRostie Historic Advisors, preservation consultant on behalf of owner/developer of one of the buildings in the district, Cruz Development Corporation; Roysin Younkin of MacRostie will present the nomination.

The Intervale Street Historic District consists of a cohesive collection of 9 residential apartment buildings constructed between 1911 and 1925 in Dorchester.

The district meets criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with the residential development of Dorchester and a vibrant Jewish immigrant community from the 1910s through the 1950s. The district is also significant under criterion C in the area of Architecture as a well-preserved collection of Classical and Colonial Revival apartment buildings. The period of significance for the district begins in 1911 and because of its continuous use extends to 1968.

Intervale Street extends a half a mile from Warren Street in Roxbury across Blue Hill Avenue to Columbia Road in Dorchester. The street was laid out in three stages in 1892, 1908, and 1914 moving from west to east. The portion of Intervale Street that is included in the district was the last to be laid out.

The majority of the land through which Intervale Street in the district was laid out was owned by two major landowners: Aaron Warner Spencer and Edward McKechnie, whose ownership dates back to the 1870s.

By the time Intervale Street was laid out through these parcels in 1914, development was well underway in the vicinity.

Much of the development on Intervale Street was spurred by the introduction of electric streetcars along Blue Hill Avenue and Columbia Road, which made it easier and more affordable for middle and working class commuters to travel between downtown Boston and its outlying neighborhoods. Another significant factor was the construction of the Adath Jeshurun synagogue in 1906 just a block from Intervale Street on Blue Hill Avenue. Many of the members of the synagogue were in the real estate business and developed properties in the immediate neighborhood. With a few early exceptions, the buildings in the district were developed and occupied primarily by Jewish immigrants during a period of great migration of this population into Roxbury and Dorchester from Boston's downtown neighborhoods.

The first buildings constructed in the district are located at the corner of Intervale Street and Columbia Road and predate the extension of Intervale Street to Columbia Road. These buildings were built by Thomas G. White, a local builder for Jeremiah C. Spillane, a real estate developer active in Dorchester from about 1899 to 1913.

The next major wave of development in the district occurred in 1914 and 1915, following the extension of Intervale Street to Columbia Road. At this time, six new apartment

buildings were constructed along Intervale Street. The owners, developers, and architects of these buildings were all of Jewish heritage. They were: The Silverman Engineering Company, Samuel Levy, Solomon Dvilnsky, David Yarchin, and Robert Gazzam.

The First World War halted new construction in the district until 1925, when the last building was constructed. Louis Glazer was the owner and developer of the new apartment building, working with architect Max M. Kalman. Glazer was a house carpenter living in Chelsea. Kalman was active in the architectural profession during the first quarter of the twentieth century with projects in Boston, Chelsea, and Brookline. Both men were of Russian Jewish heritage.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the property owners and residents of the district were largely working-class Jewish immigrant families working in clothing and shoe-related industries as well as in sales and as laborers. They typically emigrated from Russia, Poland, and Holland, as well as Austria, Hungary, Latvia, and Portugal. By the 1940s, many family heads were born in America to immigrant parents and continued to be employed in many of the same trades.

The apartment buildings in the District share the stylistic characteristics of the Colonial and Classical Revival styles. All of the building façades in the district are organized symmetrically with decorative emphasis on door and window surrounds as well as cornice lines. Other embellishment of the façade includes cast stone quoining, lintel courses, inset diamond and rectangular panels, and corbeled lintels, as well as wide, galvanized iron cornices with modillions.

Behind the Colonial and Classical Revival facades, the apartment buildings in the district offered varying numbers of apartments ranging from 6 to 12 units per building. Buildings in the district generally adhered to a plan that included entry vestibules leading to single-loaded corridors and stair halls accessing upper floor units. Typically, attention to architectural detailing was limited to the entry vestibule, extending to the first floor stair hall. The number of bedrooms varied from 2 to 3, depending on the unit, and additional living space included living rooms and kitchens. Rear and side balconies offered access to the outdoors on upper floors.

The next nomination presented was for the **Samuel Edelman Apartments in Boston**. The Applicant is MacRostie Historic Advisors, preservation consultant on behalf of owner/developer Cruz Development Corporation; Roysin Younkin of MacRostie will present the nomination.

The Samuel Edelman Apartments are located at 97-103 Norfolk Street, in Dorchester, a quarter of a mile west of Codman Square. The attached apartment buildings were constructed ca. 1908 by a speculative developer named Samuel Edelman.

They are significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for their association with the large-scale suburban development that

transformed Dorchester from a rural farming community to a dense, ethnically diverse, increasingly urban neighborhood during the first quarter of the 20th century.

They are also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as well-preserved examples of Colonial Revival apartment buildings on this stretch of Norfolk Street.

The period of significance begins in 1908 when the building was constructed and because of its continuous use as an apartment building ends in 1968.

The land on which the Samuel Edelman Apartments were built was one of the last large parcels on Norfolk Street in proximity to Codman Square to be developed. The nearly five-acre property was owned by the Codman family. The Rev. John Codman was the influential first minister of Dorchester's Second Church where he served from 1808-1847.

The development of the 5-acre parcel, including the Samuel Edelman Apartments, was the direct result of the expansion of the electric streetcar system throughout Dorchester, and in Codman Square specifically, in the late 19th century. The Norfolk Street parcels of the Codman property were purchased by Samuel Altman, a real estate developer who was active in Dorchester, Allston, the North and South Ends, the Back Bay, and Brookline from about 1902 through his death in 1931. Altman seems to have been attracted to the parcels for investment; he was not responsible for their development. He sold the undeveloped land at the corner of Norfolk and Elmhurst to Samuel Edelman in 1908. No building permits remain for the building but a survey of the property following the sale, and a report of Edelman's petition for construction of a sidewalk in front of the new building in 1908 suggests the completion of the building in that year. Altman and Edelman were neighbors for a short time—it is possible that they worked together in the development of the property with Altman as the builder. Edelman was also primarily interested in the property for investment. He sold it between 1910 and 1918 to the Stapelton family, who owned the property until 1972.

The residents of the Samuel Edelman Apartments represented a variety of ethnic backgrounds over the years. A unifying factor among the residents was their economic class. All of these men and women were employed in working-class professions. They were clerks, bookkeepers, grocers, salesmen and women, building tradesmen, night watchmen, brakemen, janitors, taxi drivers, and laborers. The proximity to the Norfolk Street cars would have been favorable for these working class families commuting to their places of employment.

The Samuel Edelman Apartments were constructed as the Colonial Revival style was becoming the dominant architectural vocabulary. The building embodies the style in its massing and ornament. Its bow-fronted façade was typical of urban Colonial Revival buildings. Other representative features include the wide, metal cornice with ogee profiling, modillions and a denticulate frieze, the use of cast stone for emphasis on door surrounds and fenestration, and the regular organization of windows on all elevations. These openings would have held multi-light wood sash originally.

Beginning with its full rehabilitation in 1972, the building has served continuously as affordable housing. The building underwent a partial rehabilitation in the 1980s, and again in 2018. The most recent renovation aimed to address issues of deferred maintenance on the building's exterior and interior.

The next nomination presented was for the **George Close Company in Cambridge**. The applicant is VHB, preservation consultant on behalf of property owner, Close Building LLC; Corinne Englebert from VHB will present the nomination.

The George Close Company Building is a six-story brick apartment building located on the northwest corner of Broadway and Windsor Street in Cambridge. The building was built as a candy manufacturing facility in 1910.

The George Close Company Building is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A & C. The building is significant under Criterion A for its significant association with Cambridge's industrial history, particularly the manufacturing of candy and scientific instruments, and under Criterion C, as a well-preserved example of early 20th-century industrial architecture in Cambridge and an important example of the work of Densmore and LeClear.

In Cambridge, the manufacturing of candy began around 1820 and reached its peak in the 1920s. By 1928, candy production was the second largest industry in Cambridge. During the mid-20th century, the industry began to consolidate and production and distribution moved to more centrally located factories in other regions, leading to the demise of candy manufacturing in Cambridge.

The George Close Company was established in 1872 by George Close and was a forerunner of one of the city's largest 20th-century industries. The company became one of the largest confectionery companies in Cambridge. In 1922, at the height of Cambridge's candy industry the company employed 250 individuals. The majority of employees working in candy factories were young women. The company, which survived until 1939, was most well-known for penny candy and baseball card sets.

Between 1876 and 1910, the company constructed three purpose-built factories. The building at 243 Broadway was built in 1910 and is the last and only surviving of the company's purpose-built factories. Contemporary newspaper articles reported that the building would be of mill construction with brick walls, thick pine plank floors, and heavy hard pine columns and girders.

The building was designed by the Boston firm of Densmore and LeClear, which was formed by Harvard University engineering graduates Edward Dana Densmore and Gifford LeClear. In addition to the George Close Company building, they designed the Salada Tea Building on Stuart Street and Quincy's New England Telephone Building.

Densmore and LeClear designed the building in the Classical Revival style. Characteristic elements of the style that were incorporated in the design of the George Close Company Building include a heavy cornice, pilasters, keystones, decorative brackets, and pedimented entrances.

Despite its previous success, the company could not withstand the effects of the Great Depression. In March 1939, the George Close Company declared bankruptcy. After the George Close Company closed, the building was sold to the Macalaster Bicknell Company of Cambridge in 1941.

The Macalaster Bicknell Company was founded in 1920 in Cambridge by Fred Macalaster and Alfred Bicknell. By the 1930s, the company appears to have found a niche in the production of laboratory supplies, which were purchased by colleges, hospitals, doctors, and inventors. An article in the *Cambridge Tribune* in 1932 notes that the Cambridge plant, which for a time was located at 171 Washington Street, was the only one of its type in New England.

In 1964, the laboratory supply division of the company was sold to Will Scientific suppliers of laboratory equipment and reagent chemicals. The company used the building as an equipment assembly plant and warehouse and appears to have operated in the building until 1971.

In May 1971, the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority acquired the building through eminent domain with the intention of demolishing the building. The plans to demolish 243 Broadway were met with neighborhood resistance, and the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority decided to work with local citizens to pursue a goal of adaptive reuse.

Seeking to convert the building to affordable housing using programs through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, a neighborhood community group initiated a design competition for the site. Gelardin/Bruner/Cott, a young Boston architectural firm that had worked on the adaptive reuse of the Chickering and Sons Piano Factory, won the competition. Their design divided the interior of the George Close Company Building into 61 apartment units. Seeking to respect the building's historic fabric, the architects sought to leave the building's exposed brick walls, wood beams, and wood columns unaltered. The rehabilitation of the building was completed ca. 1977. It was the first all Section 8 low- to moderate-income housing projects in Massachusetts.

Today, the George Close Company building is being renovated once more. The property is presently undergoing a state and federal tax-advantaged rehabilitation; this project includes the cleaning, repair, and repointing of all exterior elevations, the installation of historically appropriate aluminum window replacements, and interior improvements to the building. The rehabilitation will be completed to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and is scheduled for completion in the fall of 2019.

The next nomination presented was for the **William Sever House in Kingston.**

The applicant is David Thomas, property owner; Neil Larson was the preservation consultant; Neil will present the nomination.

The William Sever House is a large and prominent two-story timber-and-plank-framed house with a hipped roof located at 2 Linden Street in the hamlet of Kingston in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Its iconic form and remarkable material integrity bely a series of changes to its exterior appearance. It is believed that when built in ca. 1755, it had a gambrel roof, which was removed later in the early 19th century and replaced with a third story and hipped roof, apparently for reasons of changing fashion. A generation later, the third story was removed and the hipped roof lowered to its current position, perhaps in response to structural problems encountered in the third-story addition. At this later date, a two-story, hipped roof kitchen wing was added to the west end of the house, yet, this was reduced in height in the 1950s. At that time, the antiquarian who had purchased the house from the Sever family also removed Federal-style mantels added to many of the paneled fireplace walls. Otherwise, the lavishly paneled interior is intact, distinguished by an elaborate staircase with varied turned balusters in high Georgian style. Six of the eight fireplaces are framed by pictorial, tin-glazed earthenware (Delft) tiles, probably added during the Federal-period renovation.

A two-story wood frame carriage house of compatible design west of the house dates to the mid-19th century as does a wood-shingled aisle barn on the east side. The buildings occupy an approximately acre-and-a-half parcel that represents the extent of the original parcel plus a small lot added to the west side in 1927. The open space at the rear of the property was terraced and cultivated with an orchard and floral and vegetable gardens; these plantings are gone and replaced with a lawn. Historic iron and wood picket fences border on the street frontage. The property contains three buildings (house, carriage house and barn) and two structures (well house and fence). The non-historic garden shed is inconsequential and has not been classified or counted.

The William Sever House and its associated outbuildings and landscape is significant at the local and state levels of significance under National Register criteria A, B and C as a distinctive example of 18th-century Colonial domestic architecture associated with a successful merchant who served in the legislature of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Commonwealth and who played an important role in the progress of commerce in the Town of Kingston and the City of Boston. William Sever (1729-1809) joined the commercial shipping business started by his father, Nicholas Sever (1680-1764), shortly after graduating from Harvard College in 1745. In 1754 he was elected to the colony's House of Representatives and the following year he married Sarah Warner and they began planning a house in which to live in Kingston. Sever became president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress when it first met on July 26, 1775 and was in charge of its official correspondence throughout the War of Independence. In Kingston, acting as an agent of the government, Sever and shipbuilder William Drew built, armed and supplied privateer vessels, the spoils from which he sold for the benefit of the rebellion. After the war, William Sever spent two terms in the Massachusetts Senate and locally as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He then retired to his Kingston home where he

pursued “literary pursuits, agricultural amusements and social intercourse.” The substantial fashionable house he built for his family survives essentially intact from the roof down with its elegant entry hall distinguished by a long, paneled staircase with elaborate turned balustrade and principal rooms containing paneled fireplace walls with fireboxes framed by Delft tiles. Reputedly constructed with a gambrel roof, the plank-frame house epitomized the design of mid-18th-century country houses on the South Shore. It likely was Server’s grandson, James N. Sever (1793-1869) who replaced the gambrel roof and added a two-story kitchen wing sometime after he married Mercy Foster Russell in 1819.

The next nomination presented was for the **Federal Square Historic District in Springfield**. The applicant is Springfield Technical Community College; Eric Johnson, UMass Archaeological Services, prepared the nomination along with Bonnie Parsons, preservation consultant. Neither Eric nor Bonnie are able to be here so Ben Haley of MHC staff will present the nomination.

Federal Square Historic District is part of the larger Springfield Armory complex on Springfield Hill. The complex is bisected by Federal Street and the district is on the east side of the street. On the west side is the Springfield Armory National Historic Site.

The original plan for Federal Square was of a three-sided complex around a green or common. This plan was based on the development of Armory Square, the first section of the Springfield Armory complex to be constructed, across the street where buildings were on four sides of a central common. The three-sided complex plan for Federal Square maintained the idea of Commandant Roswell Lee, who ran the armory from the 1810s to the 1830s, for a “Grand National Armory”. It had practical justifications as well with maximization of light and air into the buildings and organizing the manufacturing process into an efficient sequence from building to building. The open side faced the Armory buildings across the street.

The Federal Square buildings were built as part of a plan after the Civil War to keep the Springfield Armory up to date in order to manufacture modern weapons in the case of war. The first three buildings of Federal Square—buildings 101, 102 and 103—were built between 1888 and 1892.

Elevations of the first three Federal Square buildings mirrored those of Armory Square, being brick, having stepped parapet end walls and formal entries to the first stories above high basements. The similarities united the two sections of the Armory architecturally. The first three buildings at Federal Square incorporated the best-known means of fire prevention as masonry buildings constructed with cast iron columns, iron stringers and floor joists, which were spanned by fireproof brick-arch flooring. Building 101, seen here, was where the metal components of the rifles were produced. It was also where the gauges were kept that standardized dimensions, which in turn allowed the interchangeability among parts of a rifle. This was a major advance in the development of firearms that occurred at Federal Square.

Building 102 was designated for manufacture of all wooden parts of arms. Here were the wood lathes and turning devices that made the grips and stocks for arms and bayonets and fit them into the metal parts created in Building 101.

Building 103 held the power equipment and forging shop that took the metal parts and annealed, filed, and polished them. It was also the building where parts were inspected, a drafting area where the master armorer worked, and it had a test-firing space.

The first rifle produced at Federal Square was the Krag-Jorgenson, which was created through experimentation and test-firing during the Spanish-American War. A hybrid Krag-Mausser, known as the Springfield 1903 repeating magazine rifle, was developed in 1903.

From 1892 Federal Square had been the center of arms production at the Springfield Armory. By World War I it was able to produce 265,000 M 1903 bolt-action rifles, a rifle that was known to have served the U.S. servicemen well during the conflict. After the war the used rifles were sent back to Federal Square to be repaired and stored.

In the 1930s it was clear that the threat of future wars remained and it was imperative that the Springfield Armory be brought up to date for arms manufacture. Two buildings erected during that period of updating were Buildings 105 and 112. 105 started out as a paint shop but was soon converted to the singular job of creating, maintaining, and using gauges. Building 112 held a new transformer that increased the power needed for manufacture at a larger scale.

Experimentation was an important function at Federal Square, and in 1922 master armorer John Garand developed a model rifle called the M1. It was a semi-automatic rifle fired by gas combustion and was a highly efficient improvement as well as a safer instrument for soldiers. At Federal Square, Garand produced several improved models between 1926 and 1929, and finally, in 1935, it was approved for all-out production.

In 1940, as the likelihood of US involvement in the Second World War grew, Building 104, seen here in a historic photograph in the upper right and today on the lower right, was constructed to house production of the M1 from beginning to end except for the barrel and stock that were made in Buildings 101, 102 and 103. Production continued through the Korean War.

Building 104 though constructed 52 years after 101, 102, and 103, maintained on its State Street façade the elements of its predecessors: brick, brownstone trim, and three-story height. A central formal entrance and stylistic forms were updated to reflect the Art Deco/Modern style.

The WOWs, or Women Ordnance Workers, were hired in large number during World War II and their impact on the City of Springfield's subsequent history was important. 43% of the workforce at Federal Square during World War II was made up of women. A

significant number remained following the war or moved into available manufacturing jobs.

Springfield Technical Community College—or STCC—has owned the property since 1996 and the institution has been developing the campus into a technology park. This National Register nomination is part of a long-term plan to document and preserve the historic buildings while adapting them to a new use, continuing a legacy of technological innovation at the site. Here you see Federal Street in the middle, with the Springfield Armory National Historic Site on the left and part of the Federal Square district on the right.

Info about Buildings 101, 102, 103: Following the Civil War, industrial complexes favored an open-sided building layout in which buildings were placed so that the maximum flow of light and air into each building would not be impeded by a nearby building, and this is the plan that was adopted for Federal Square when Buildings 101, 102 and 103 were erected between 1888 and 1892. The layout of three Federal Square buildings around three sides of a landscaped green meant that none of them interfered with the light and air into another and at the same time set up a relatively orderly and sequential manufacture of arms within. The buildings were set close together for economy of movement of men and materials, and for concentration of machinery where needed. Further, the layout provided for easy future expansion of the buildings on the eastern side of the block (Figures 12 and 13). The layout maintained the town center principle established at Armory Square, and in fact, aimed to take it further, as a ca. 1892 plan for the green at the center of Federal Square, never executed, included a fountain, along with walks and trees.

This concluded the presentation of the December National Register nominations. Chairman Rosenberry thanked the presenters and Ms. Friedberg. He asked whether any commissioners needed to recuse themselves from voting on any of the nominations. The chairman called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for the **Mount Hope Cemetery Additional Documentation and Technical Amendment in Boston** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Sullivan and SECONDED by Commissioner Avenia. Chairman Rosenberry called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. Jess Camhi from the Chinese Historical Society of New England said she would like to thank everyone who helped work on the amendment to the Mount Hope Cemetery nomination and in addition would like to thank the Commission for furthering this amendment to the nomination and for recognizing an important part of Chinese-American history. The chairman called for any other questions or comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Chairman called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for the **Intervale Street-Columbia Road Historic District in Boston** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Field and SECONDED by Commissioner Kish. Chairman Rosenberry

called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The chair called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for **Samuel Edelman Apartments in Boston** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Friary and SECONDED by Commissioner Crissman. Chairman Rosenberry called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Rosenberry called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for the **George Close Company Building in Cambridge** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner DeWitt and SECONDED by Commissioner Kleespies. Chairman Rosenberry called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. Chairman Rosenberry recognized Laura Martin from the Just-A-Start Corporation who said this is an important part of Cambridge's history. The building has been preserved and Just-a-Start is excited that it will be converted into affordable housing. The chairman thanked Laura Martin for her comments, and then called for any further comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Rosenberry called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for the **William Sever House in Kingston** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner DeWitt and SECONDED by Commissioner Avenia. Chairman Rosenberry called for questions or comments from the commission. The chairman recognized Commissioner Friary, who said the nomination was very informative. Chairman Rosenberry next recognized Commissioner DeWitt, who said it was a joy seeing the 1930s historic documents included in the nomination. The chairman called for any other questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. He recognized Carol Thomas, who said she was the daughter of David Thomas, owner of the Sever House. She said, on behalf of her father, that she appreciated the Commission's support and recognition of her father's interest in preserving the Sever House. The chairman thanked Carol Thomas for her comments, and then called for any further comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Chairman called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for the **Federal Square Historic District in Springfield** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Wilson. Chairman Rosenberry called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or

comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

National Register Program/National Park Service nominations, Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, and Bethany Serafine, National Park Service nominations.

Ms. Friedberg explained that the next nomination presented was for the **Boston African American National Historic Site Historic District in Boston**. The applicant is the National Park Service. The nomination was prepared by architectural historians at Hardy-Heck-Moore Inc., working with Bethany Serafine, Historian, NPS Northeast Region; Bethany will present the nomination. Ms. Friedberg added that there will be no vote required for the **African American National Historic Site Historic District** because all the properties included in the district were previously listed. Ms. Friedberg introduced Ms. Serafine, who presented the Boston African American National Historic Site District nomination.

The Boston African American National Historic Site Historic District is a noncontiguous grouping of 16 properties associated with the African American community in Beacon Hill – a historically and architecturally significant neighborhood west of the Massachusetts State House. The National Historic Site was established in 1980. The 14 properties identified in the enabling legislation comprise the contributing resources to the Historic District being presented today. National Historic Sites are administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a stipulation of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, this current documentation effort is the first comprehensive nomination for the site. All of the resources in this nomination were previously listed in a variety of previous national register nominations for Beacon Hill and Boston Common or National Historic Landmark nomination for Beacon Hill.

The 14 contributing resources in the historic district consist of 13 buildings and one object. The buildings' construction dates span from about 1797 to 1853. The construction types, building materials, and architectural styles of the contributing resources reflect popular local trends over this span of time. The district's earliest buildings (5-7 Pinckney Street, 3 Smith Court, 7 and 7A Smith Court)—wood-frame residences two to three stories tall with clapboard siding—are vernacular interpretations of the Federal style. Because these houses are among the earliest buildings in the district and in Beacon Hill, some were built as freestanding buildings; however, subsequent growth has led to dense development so that many now share a common wall with adjoining properties.

Residential construction in the early nineteenth century largely abandoned wood-frame construction and typically utilized load-bearing masonry construction. The threat of fire in densely developed areas no doubt led to the enactment of an 1803 city construction rule that required all buildings taller than 10 feet be built of stone or brick and clad in a fireproof material. Houses in the historic district and Beacon Hill characteristically were built using red brick. Later houses usually built contemporaneously with other houses on the street, are sometimes taller (three to four stories) and often share partition walls with

neighboring houses. Most of these later houses also exhibit characteristics of the Federal style. Character-defining features of the Federal style include a rectangular footprint; recessed arched openings; splayed lintels; use of elliptical, circular, and/or fanlight shapes; clapboard and later brick exterior walls; and windows arranged individually and symmetrically. Non-residential buildings—churches, meeting houses, and schools—share many of the same physical qualities and architectural styles of the residential properties. They often use the same or similar building materials and display Federal- and Greek Revival-style detailing and features with slightly more decorative and finely-crafted embellishments. They often are larger free-standing buildings and so present a more imposing physical appearance. Several architects designed buildings within the district and include Bostonian Asher Benjamin, credited with several houses in Beacon Hill; Richard Upjohn, a New York City-based architect who became known for Gothic Revival churches; and Charles Follen McKim, of famed architectural firm McKim, Mead, and White. The work of another prominent American artist, sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens, also contributes to the historic district. Asher is attributed with designing the African Meeting House, the Charles Street Meeting House, and John Coburn's Gaming House. Upjohn designed the Abiel Smith School. McKim is credited with the design of the Robert Gould Shaw and 54th Regiment Memorial, and Saint-Gaudens created the Memorial's bronze sculpture. The Boston African American Historic Site Historic District retains a high degree of integrity and retains the ability to convey its historical significance. The individual resources within the larger setting of Beacon Hill and Boston Common combine to reflect the significance and importance of African Americans in the history of Boston and their role in the national abolition and desegregation movements and the Civil War. The district's setting retains an exceedingly high level of integrity because—in addition to the lack of new (non-historic) buildings—its historic street patterns, density of development, and infrastructure remain largely intact. Several alterations, including floor and Oriel window additions, and even some brick infill of openings, occurred within the period of significance and thus have gained significance over time; they do not detract from the resources' historic character.

The Boston African American National Historic Site knits together 14 disparate contributing resources, all associated with the African American community that lived on Beacon Hill during a period of significance from 1783 through 1898. All of these resources are administered by the National Park Service as a National Historic Site, established in 1980 by Public Law 96-430. The Beacon Hill Historic District National Historic Landmark (NHL) overlaps this historic district. However, that NHL nomination focuses on Beacon Hill's architectural significance as a whole, to provide detailed documentation regarding the Federal style, Greek revival style, and historicist revival styles of architecture used within the district from 1795 through 1955. This historic district nomination instead focuses on a different layer of history: the contributions of the African American community primarily centered in Beacon Hill's north slope. Here, Boston's African Americans built a thriving community in an era of rampant discrimination, when slavery dominated the economy of much of the United States. Guided by a group of extraordinary activists and political leaders, this community

spearheaded the abolition movement, championed school desegregation, and banded together to help the Union win the Civil War and overturn slavery across the nation.

As a whole, Boston African American National Historic Site meets National Register Criterion A at the local, state, and national levels of significance for its association with the following historical trends:

The emergence of the African American community on Beacon Hill in the 1790s and its perseverance through the 1890s

The abolition movement centered on Beacon Hill beginning with the end of slavery in Massachusetts in 1783 and culminating in the end of the Civil War in 1865.

The efforts to provide educational opportunities for African American children, such as the founding of the **Abiel Smith School** (BOS.4106) in 1834 and the successful desegregation of Boston's public schools in 1855

The organization of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, along with their wartime and postwar contributions,

The post-Civil War efforts to memorialize the contributions of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment and to construct an honorific monument, completed in 1897,

The district meets National Register Criteria Consideration F for Commemorative Properties because the monument itself is more than 50 years old and because "through the passage of time the property itself has come to symbolize the value placed upon the individual and is widely recognized as a reminder of enduring principles or contributions valued by the generation that erected the monument."

The district meets National Register Criterion B at the local and state levels of significance for its associations with the numerous men and women who shaped the abolition and school desegregation movements in the region. These individuals include:

Abolitionist leaders George Middleton, Lewis and Harriet Hayden, James Scott, John Coburn, John J. Smith, and William Cooper Nell, all of whom are significant under the Social History and Ethnic History areas of significance. Nell also is significant under the area of Literature for his abolitionist writings, including contributions to the *Liberator* periodical and the 1865 essay "Farewell to the Liberator."

Educational reformers and school desegregation advocates John J. Smith and William Cooper Nell. In addition to their significance as abolitionists, Smith and Nell are significant under the area of Education for their efforts to desegregate Boston's public schools.

Two of the significant persons in the district are highlighted:

John J. Smith (1820–1906) was a free African American born in Richmond, Virginia; he moved to Boston in the 1840s. Before the Civil War, Smith operated a barber shop in Scollay Square, just east of the Massachusetts State House on Beacon Hill's south slope. Later, he also operated a barber shop on Devonshire Street, slightly further to the southeast. "In 19th-century Black Boston...the local barbershop was an important forum for the discussion of political ideas, the exchange of community information, and the posting of job openings." Smith's shop was frequented by black and white Boston activists, including U.S. Senator Charles Sumner, who was also Smith's friend. Like many of his neighbors in the north slope, Smith was involved in the rescue of Shadrach Minkins; he assisted Lewis Hayden with transporting Minkins from Cambridge to Concord. Both Smith, and his wife Georgiana, were involved with efforts to desegregate Boston's schools. Smith, a member of the First African Methodist Episcopal Zion congregation, persuaded delegates to the General Conference in Boston in 1859 "to adopt a resolution labeling slavery 'the crowning sin of the nation.'" During the Civil War, Smith was among the recruiting officers for the 54th Massachusetts Regiment appointed by Governor Andrew.

William Cooper Nell: William Cooper Nell (1816–1874) was a preeminent abolitionist and community leader in Beacon Hill's African American community. Nell was born in Boston in 1816 to William Guion Nell and Louis Cooper. William G. Nell, a doctor from South Carolina, was a founder of the black anti-slavery group the Massachusetts General Colored Association (1826). This type of civic involvement was passed down to his son. As a youth, William C. Nell was a member and secretary of the Juvenile Garrison Independent Society. In the 1830s, he also helped establish several other African American self-improvement groups including the Boston Minor's Exhibition Society, the Young Men's Literary Society, the Boston Mutual Lyceum, the Histrionic Club, and the Adelpic Union Library Association. He attended school at the African Meeting House (BOS.4085, NRIS 7100087). As a schoolboy, he was awarded as one of the best scholars in the school; as a result, he should have been given the city's Franklin Medal but did not because of his skin color. Instead, he was offered only a copy of *The Life of Benjamin Franklin*. Further, Nell was not allowed to attend the award reception at Faneuil Hall; he worked the event as a waiter instead. This incident prompted Nell's later involvement with the integration of Boston public schools as he vowed, "I would do my best to hasten the day when the color of the skin would be no barrier to equal school rights." Based on his negative experiences as a schoolboy, it was Nell who led the boycott and petition to integrate Boston's public schools in 1840 that finally saw fruition in 1855 after over a decade of protest. Along with Lewis Hayden, he was among the Black Bostonians seeking a monument to Revolutionary War martyr Crispus Attucks in 1851. William C. Nell was also a member of the New England Freedom Association from 1842 to 1846, a member of the Boston Vigilance Committee, and one of the founders of the Massasoit Guards.

The district also meets National Register Criterion C at the local, state, and national levels of significance in Architecture for its exceptional examples of Federal, Georgian,

and Greek revival buildings. The Federal Style began as the signature style of wealthy merchants in sea coast towns like Boston and spread nationally through pattern books and fashion periodicals. Conservative and elegant, the Federal Style featured refined decoration and elongated proportions and symmetrical facades. Brick was the exterior material choice. Over half of the resources in Boston African American National Historic Site district feature characteristics of Federal Style architecture and have few alterations. Additionally, the district contains two Greek Revival-Style townhouses at 66 Phillips Street (BOS.4088) 86 Pinckney (BOS.15184). The architecture of these two dwellings is reflective of the shift from the 1820s onward where decorative details on domestic houses shifted “rather abruptly” from Late Colonial to Greek-inspired. This transition was greatly influenced by the motifs that Asher Benjamin presented in his publications from the late 1820s onward. Both educational buildings in the district—the Phillips School (BOS.4104) and Abiel Smith School (BOS.4106)—are in the Greek Revival Style.

Finally, the district meets National Register Criterion D at the local and state levels of significance in the area of Archeology for the information that has already been gathered through archeological excavations at the **African Meeting House** (BOS.4085, NRIS 7100087) and the **Abiel Smith School** (BOS.4106), as well as its potential to yield more information about the history of the community of Beacon Hill’s Black Freedmen.

The final nomination presented was for the **New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park** in **New Bedford**. At this point in the meeting, Commissioner Kish left the room, recusing herself from discussion and voting on the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park due to the presence in the district of the Schooner *Ernestina*, which is owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR).

Ms. Friedberg explained that the applicant is the National Park Service. The nomination was prepared by staff of PAL working with Bethany Serafine, Historian, NPS Northeast Region, who will present the nomination. Ms. Friedberg also explained that the nomination added approximately 20 resources that were not previously listed in the National Register, and that therefore a vote of the Commission would be necessary. This is considered a joint federal and state nomination, and MHC notified the additional property owners within the time frame for Certified Local Governments, 60 days ago. She noted that MHC had today received a letter from DCR, owner of the Schooner *Ernestina*, expressing their objection to being included. Ms. Friedberg once again introduced Ms. Serafine, who presented the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park nomination.

New Bedford Whaling NHP was authorized by an Act of Congress (PL 104-333) and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) on November 12, 1996 (NRIS #03000283).

The NHP authorized boundary includes resources listed previously in the National Register as part of the New Bedford Historic District (NRIS #66000773), which was established as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on November 13, 1966, with documentation accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on January 18, 1978.

The boundary of the NHL district is coterminous with that of the Bedford Landing Waterfront Local Historic District (LHD), a Massachusetts Historic District established in 1971.

Three resources within the District have been listed individually in the National Register as National Historic Landmarks: the US Custom House (NRIS #70000735, signed December 30, 1970), the New Bedford Institution for Savings (NRIS #71000083, signed September 28, 1971), and the Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey* (NRIS #85000022, signed January 3, 1985, designated an NHL December 14, 1990).

This registration form constitutes the first comprehensive National Register documentation for New Bedford Whaling NHP but does not supersede any previous National Register documentation for individual resources, the New Bedford Historic District, or the Bedford Landing Waterfront LHD.

The following resources were listed explicitly in the New Bedford Historic District documentation: US Custom House, New Bedford Institution for Savings, Mariner's Home, Seamen's Bethel, Jonathan Bourne Building (called the New Bedford Whaling Museum), Double Bank Building (called the Merchants Bank and Mechanics Bank), Rodman Candle works (called the Samuel Rodman Candle house), and the Benjamin Rodman House (called the Samuel Rodman House).

The NHP authorized boundary encompasses a slightly larger area than the NHL and LHD that includes properties on the north side of Elm Street between Acushnet Avenue and North Water Street and a block at the south end of the district between Commercial Street, South Water Street, and MA Route 18/John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway.

The District encompasses approximately 34 acres of primarily mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century mixed commercial and residential development and contains 70 contributing resources (65 buildings, 4 structures, and 1 object) and 9 non-contributing resources (6 buildings, 1 structure, and 2 sites). Its approximate boundaries consist of US Route 6 on the north, MacArthur Drive on the east, Union Street and MA Route 18/John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway on the south, and South Water Street and Acushnet Avenue on the west.

The District also includes the Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey*, which is berthed at the State Pier on the eastern side of the NHP. The majority of the resources within the District are privately owned. The National Park Service owns the New Bedford Institution for Savings and the Corson Block, and the US General Services Agency owns the US Custom House.

The architectural resources within the District fall generally into one of three types: institutional, commercial/industrial, and residential.

The four large institutional complexes include—the US Custom House, the New Bedford Port Society complex, the New Bedford Whaling Museum complex, and the New Bedford Whaling NHP Visitor Center complex—These resources are located along the

plateau of Johnny Cake Hill, in an area originally developed with large estates owned by prominent residents but later infilled with densely packed residential and commercial buildings.

The primary institutional buildings within the District are located in the approximate center along William Street, Johnny Cake Hill, and North Second Street and are also the primary publicly accessible buildings within the District.

Institutional Buildings in the district include:

- US custom house: Greek revival designed by the country's first Federal Architect, Robert Mills constructed between 1834 and 1836.
- Whaling Museum Complex: Composed of 4 institutional buildings: The Sundial Building, William H. Allen Building, National Bank of Commerce, and Jonathan Bourne Building
- New Bedford Whaling NHP Visitor Center Complex: includes New Bedford Institute for Savings

The blocks closest to the waterfront, particularly along Front Street, contain a combination of commercial and residential buildings. The commercial buildings in this area of the District were primarily built as warehouses or stores, some with storefronts on the first floor and living or office space on the upper floors. More densely organized, mid- to late-nineteenth-century, brick commercial blocks dominate the western portion of the District. Modest wood-frame residences, primarily Federal and Greek revival in style, interspersed along the outer edges of the District reflect the historic makeup of the area.

Several buildings, primarily residences, have been moved into or within the District boundaries by the Waterfront Historic Area League (WHALE), a local non-profit group incorporated in 1962 to "preserve the historic sites, buildings, wharves and other structures of New Bedford" (quoted in McCabe and Thomas 1995:20).

The buildings moved by WHALE were saved from demolition to make way for various redevelopment projects in the late 1970s. These buildings are specified in the nomination and include: the Seth Russell House, Caleb Spooner House, Henry Beetle House, Haile Luther House, Abijah Hathaway House, Andrew Robeson House, and Selmar Eggers Building.

The New Bedford Whaling NHP Historic District retains integrity of feeling, setting, design, location, and association for its connection with the history of whaling in the United States and its development as a major commercial seaport in the nineteenth century. The District retains integrity of association for its historic relationship with the waterfront and the nineteenth-century whaling industry, despite the division between the two created by the construction of John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway in the 1960s. Historic views toward the waterfront from Johnny Cake Hill and other points within the District are somewhat altered but continue to evoke the feeling of proximity to the

working waterfront. This visual and spatial proximity to the modern working waterfront evolved from the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century whaling and fishing industries along the western bank of the Acushnet River. The historic orthogonal street design is maintained, with the streets closest to the waterfront retaining their characteristic dense arrangement of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings. Although the 1960s and 1970s removal of significant numbers of buildings and structures along the waterfront changed a portion of the nineteenth-century setting, the District retains the feeling of a working waterfront and illustrates mid- to late-twentieth-century efforts to preserve and protect the historic waterfront. Contemporary rehabilitation and maintenance work completed in the District typically involves the in-kind replacement or stabilization of historic fabric necessitated by natural deterioration.

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park (NHP) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criteria A and C.

The District derives its primary significance under Criterion A at the national level in the areas of Commerce, Industry, and Maritime History for its associations with the whaling industry from c. 1765 to 1925.

Whaling supported national growth and development in the United States and certain European countries in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by acquiring and processing whale oil for use as fuel for illumination and lubricant for industrial machinery and whalebone for manufacturing.

The United States led the world in whaling during the nineteenth century, when the country's premier whaling port of New Bedford accounted for as much as half of the nation's peak whaling-related output. Founded as a whaling and maritime village in the 1760s, New Bedford retains an important collection of whaling-related resources that demonstrate the city's role in the industry; are associated with some of its leading figures; and illustrate the financial, familial, social, and institutional ties that unified the business organization of whaling. Additionally, the district is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of the commercial district for a major New England seaport that contains representative resources dating from 1765 to 1931. Several buildings within the District also possess individual architectural significance as examples of the work of noted American architects or of particular building types. The Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey*, berthed at the State Pier and included in the legislated boundary of New Bedford Whaling NHP, possesses significance under Criterion C in the area of Naval Architecture as one of two remaining examples of a *Fredonia*-model schooner and the last surviving nineteenth-century schooner built in Gloucester, Massachusetts. The Eight moved buildings in the District—the Seth Russell House, Mariner's Home, Caleb Spooner House, Henry Beetle House, Haile Luther House, Abijah Hathaway House, Andrew Robeson House, and Selmar Eggers Building—were moved from their original locations after the period of significance but meet Criteria Consideration B because they are significant primarily for their architectural value and the move aided in their preservation.

The *Ernestina-Morrissey*, designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1990 (NRIS #85000022), also possesses significance under Criterion A for its association with Grand Banks fishing, Arctic exploration, and her use as a transatlantic packet ship and under Criterion B for her association with captains Clayton Morrissey and Robert Bartlett and scientists Junius Bird and Knud Rasmussen, among others. This registration form discusses only her significance under Criterion C – Naval Architecture, as the ship did not sail out of New Bedford during her life as a fishing vessel and her Criterion B associations have no connection to New Bedford.

New Bedford Whaling NHP is primarily significant for its role as the country's and the world's leading whaling port during the "Golden Age" (1816–c. 1860) of America's whaling industry and up to the demise of "premodern" whaling in 1925. During the late eighteenth and much of the nineteenth centuries, whaling was a major economic activity for western European countries, Canada, and the United States that fostered and supported international trade networks and global exploration and discovery.

The United States, with New Bedford as its most important port, led this global enterprise during the Golden Age of American whaling. Whaling was the United States' fifth-largest industry as measured by monetary output c. 1850. It provided the raw materials for the chief lighting and lubricating products of the day; and, thus, brought essential material support to the urbanization and industrialization of the country. The romance of the whaling industry—its potential for extreme profits and losses, a large and diverse labor force, and its role in global exploration—fostered a rich and varied artistic output in American music, visual arts, and literature.

Whaler Joseph Russell laid out New Bedford as a whaling and maritime village in 1760, and the village grew into the leading whaling port in the country by 1823. At whaling's and the town's peak in the 1850s, over 50 percent of all whaling vessels in the country shipped out from New Bedford's wharves. Roughly the same proportion of whaling's profits accrued to the community's merchants through the sale of oil, whalebone, and ambergris, making New Bedford one of the richest towns in the country on a per capita basis. While whaling's importance as a whole declined in the late nineteenth century, New Bedford retained its dominant position through the remainder of American whaling's lifespan until the industry ended in 1925 and New Bedford outfitted the last active whaleboat. The whale hunt took place in offshore waters, but the whaling industry encompassed an extensive network of professional and trade workers in the business, finance, and maritime manufacturing fields and in industrial processing. These enterprises provided the business capital and management, logistical support, and goods required to launch whaling voyages and to process and sell the raw materials (oil and bone) acquired through the whale hunt. The District, as an extensive and diverse collection of whaling industry-related resources, exemplifies these varied pursuits and, thus, represents American whaling at the height of its prosperity.

New Bedford Whaling NHP is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its intact collection of institutional, commercial, and residential buildings that exhibit

popular national architectural styles and construction techniques from the mid-eighteenth through early twentieth centuries.

As a group, the buildings physically symbolize the development of New Bedford as a major port city. The District contains numerous significant examples of the architectural types found in the commercial district of a major New England seaport, particularly those constructed from 1810 to 1855. The District includes key works by the notable nineteenth- and twentieth-century architects Clifton A. Hall, Robert Mills, Robert Swain Peabody, John Goddard Stearns, Henry Vaughan, and Russell Warren.

The US Custom House, Seamen's Bethel, Jonathan Bourne Building, Rodman Candle works, Double Bank Building, New Bedford Institution for Savings, Mariner's Home, Andrew Robeson House, and Benjamin Rodman House also meet Criterion C as rare and notable examples of their building types in Massachusetts.

The District also contains a number of smaller eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Federal and Greek revival buildings, including several moved into the District for preservation purposes in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The commercial architecture within the District ranges from late eighteenth-century, gabled wood-frame buildings to brick one- and two-part commercial blocks built in the 1920s and early 1930s. The last extant building from the District's pre-World War II period is the Cultivator Shoal Club at 94 Front Street, built in 1931, which defines the end of the period for architectural significance.

Three large Federal-style houses, constructed by well-connected merchants between c. 1787 and c. 1825–1830 on large lots along the plateau of Johnny Cake Hill, reflect the early residential history of the waterfront area of New Bedford, when merchants built their homes overlooking their wharves along the Acushnet River. Although the land around them has been built up by various commercial interests, the Mariner's Home, Andrew Robeson House, and Benjamin Rodman House still reflect the grandeur of the heyday of New Bedford's whaling industry.

Numerous smaller residences demonstrate the range of housing constructed in New Bedford during the heyday of whaling. Many of these buildings were constructed for tradesmen, including builder Seth Russell, master stone mason Haile Luther, and spar-maker Henry Beetle. Despite not being directly involved in the whaling industry in most cases, the buildings nevertheless represent the overall economic prosperity of New Bedford at the time of their construction, with houses ornamented in the style of the time, but in a more restrained fashion, including the Greek Revival Haile Luther and Abijah Hathaway houses, and the Henry Beetle House, which is a typical example of an urban townhouse.

The Schooner *Ernestina-Morrissey* (NR/NHL, LCS No. none, MHC No. NBE.900, Photo No. 3, Map No. 76, contributing structure) is significant under Criterion C in the area of Naval Architecture as the last surviving nineteenth-century Gloucester-built schooner and one of two remaining examples of a *Fredonia*-model schooner, the other being the *Lettie*

G. Howard (docked at the South Street Seaport in NYC) (NHL April 7, 1989, NRIS #84002779).

Seamen's Bethel holds personal significance to my family. My parents were married there on July 7, 1979.

Chairman Rosenberry called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the nomination for the **New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford**. A MOTION was made by Commissioner DeWitt and SECONDED by Commissioner McDowell. The Chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. The Chairman recognized Commissioner DeWitt, who said he assumes the usual rule about the majority of owners applies in the case of the objection regarding the *Ernestina*. The chairman then recognized Ms. Friedberg, who said that only the owners within the newly added portion can object. She added that only private owners or private entities have the right to object, not public agencies, so DCR's letter expresses concerns but is not an official objection in terms of the National Register. The chairman recognized Commissioner Sullivan, who asked the nature of the objection by DCR. Ms. Friedberg said they have two points. (1) That the notification letter's parcel number was incorrect. It noted the address of the Pier, but not a location for the *Ernestina* itself, which was adjacent to the pier. (2) The *Ernestina* is not presently in New Bedford; it is in Boothbay Harbor, Maine, undergoing restoration. Once the restoration is completed, DCR is looking at various options for the vessel, one of which may be as a training ship and another that would involve going out to sea and going to other destinations so that it would only be in New Bedford for half of the year. The chairman then recognized Ms. Simon, who clarified that the *Ernestina* is already designated a National Historic Landmark and is already listed in the National Register. She said that it sounds like DCR's objection is that they don't want it to be in the National Park. But, she noted that the nomination suggests that the Congressional authorization setting the boundary of the Whaling National Park included the *Ernestina*. Ms. Serafine said that this was correct. The chairman recognized Commissioner Friary, who asked who owns the *Ernestina*. He said he understood that it belongs to the Commonwealth. Ms. Simon said DCR owns it. The chairman called for any other questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. He recognized Jeffrey Harris, Preservation Planner with DCR, who said that Ms. Friedberg had summarized DCR's comments on the nomination and he would be happy to expand on that if there were further questions. The chairman called for further questions or comments. Hearing none, the Chairman moved the motion. The motion CARRIED with one recusal and twelve in favor. Commissioner Kish returned to the room.

This concluded the National Register voting. Chairman Rosenberry thanked the audience for taking time out of their busy schedules to be present. He then turned to the next item on the agenda, the Local Historic District Preliminary Study Report, first calling for any recusals. Hearing none, he turned the meeting over to Director of Local Government Programs, Chris Skelly.

Mr. Skelly distributed a copy of the presentation slides. A copy of the slides is on file with these minutes. Mr. Skelly presented the Local Historic District Preliminary Study Report for the **Brown's Wood Historic District Expansion in Lincoln**.

The proposed expansion is located within the town of Lincoln, south of Route 2 and just west of 128, Route 95.

A year ago, the Brown's Wood Historic District was brought to the commission. That district was established at annual spring town meeting in 2018. The proposed expansion is for two additional properties, shown here in purple. The two additional property owners have requested inclusion in the local historic district.

As a refresher about this neighborhood, the Brown's Wood neighborhood of Lincoln is a post-World War II contemporary inspired subdivision development. The neighborhood represents an important era in American cultural history, reflecting mid-century ideas about Modern architecture and modern living, and how a suburban residential neighborhood and community could be built. Brown's Wood was conceived by Utopian thinkers Ranulf and Ann Gras as a cooperative community for young professional families. The original homeowners of all the homes in the neighborhood bought the 40-acre site together as a non-profit, subdividing the property into 1 ½ acre house lots. Parts of the agreement included community design review to make sure all new construction followed modernist principles. Ranches and colonials were not allowed.

The neighborhood is a collection of unique Modern houses; each a personalized vision of living in a rural, wooded suburban setting. Each house makes its own contribution to the neighborhood, yet together the houses create a coherent and clearly recognizable context and character. The houses in Brown's Wood were designed and built in an efficient, economical way. They are generally modest in size, construction, and impact on environment. The neighborhood remains wooded today.

8 Moccasin Hill Road, a one story gable roofed modern wood framed house, was designed by architect Henry Hoover and was constructed in 1959. The original owners were Edward and Nancy Rawson. Hoover designed over 50 houses in Lincoln. Henry Hoover obtained a Master's degree in Architecture from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design in 1926. He launched his architectural practice in 1937 with the design of his own house in Lincoln. Hoover went on to make a significant contribution to the body of Modern architecture in Lincoln and surrounding towns, including designs or substantial modifications for over 75 houses in a practice which lasted until the mid-1980s.

Designed by Henry Hoover, 18 Moccasin Hill Road is a one-story, gable-roof Modern wood framed residence constructed in 1959. The original owner was Ruth Wales, a founding member of Brown's Wood. It was recently sold to a new owner in 2017.

Mr. Skelly stated that MHC staff recommends acknowledging receipt of the Brown's Wood Historic District Expansion Preliminary Study Report and providing the following advisory recommendations and comments: The Massachusetts Historical Commission

encourages the town of Lincoln to establish the **Brown's Wood Historic District Expansion**.

The chair called for a MOTION to acknowledge receipt of the Preliminary Study Report for the **Brown's Wood Historic District Expansion in Lincoln** and to provide the advisory comments that the Massachusetts Historical Commission encourages the town of Lincoln to establish the Brown's Wood Historic District Expansion. A MOTION was made by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Wilson. The chairman called for any questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Rosenberry turned to the next item on the agenda, the presentation of the **FY19 Survey & Planning Grant pre-applications**. He first called for recusals. The Chairman then recognized the Director of the Preservation Planning Division, Michael Steinitz. Mr. Steinitz noted that the commissioners had before them a spreadsheet with the subcommittee's recommendations. A copy of this spreadsheet is on file with these minutes. Mr. Steinitz next thanked the Survey and Planning Subcommittee commissioners DeWitt, McDowell, and Friary for meeting with staff before the commission meeting to review the pre-applications for the FY19 grant round.

The MHC passes through a portion of its annual federal budget to eligible applicants through matching grants from its Survey & Planning Grants program. Projects that receive grant funding include, for example, historic properties surveys, National Register nominations, and development of design guidelines, professional staff support, and other eligible projects. MHC is required to pass through 10 percent of its annual federal funding to Certified Local Governments (CLGs), of which there are presently 25 in Massachusetts. For FY19, the 10 percent pass through requirement is anticipated to be \$96,000.

Where funding has been available, the Survey & Planning grant program has also been open to qualified applicants who are not CLGs, but for FY19 MHC's budget have allowed us to make the program available to both Certified Local Governments and other eligible applicants.

The Federal budget for FY19 has not yet been established, but we anticipate being able to make a total program award of approximately \$200,000.

The application process involves two steps: the submission of pre-applications in November, followed by the selection and invitation for full applications in December. The full applications are due in February, with grant awards to be voted on by the Commission at its March meeting.

For FY19, MHC received 32 pre-applications totaling \$426,630 in requests. These included requests from 7 CLGs totaling \$115,000 and 25 non-CLG requests totaling \$311,630.

The pre-applications included 19 historic properties survey projects, (including a survey plan project), 4 National Register nomination projects, 3 planning projects, 1 archaeological reconnaissance survey and 1 architectural conservation district study. There were also 2 proposed pre-development projects and 2 proposed bricks-and-mortar projects; neither category are eligible activities for the Survey and Planning grant program.

Mr. Steinitz again reminded the commissioners that the full applications that they vote to invite today will be due on February 11th, and that the commission will vote the grant awards at its March 13th meeting.

Mr. Steinitz then turned the meeting over to Commissioner DeWitt, who gave the following summary of the subcommittee's findings. Commissioner DeWitt reported that the Survey and Planning Grants subcommittee reviewed closely with the staff the pre-applications submitted, and that the subcommittee members agree with the staff's recommendations for inviting full applications from the proposed Certified Local Government projects.

Chair Rosenberry called for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **Boston Landmarks Commission** for the **Highland Park - Roxbury - Architectural Conservation District Study Report** in the amount of \$30,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Sullivan and SECONDED by Commissioner Avenia. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **City of Framingham** for the **South Framingham Historic Resources Survey Phase II** in the amount of \$10,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Crowley and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **Grafton Historical Commission** for the **Update of 1991 Historic and Cultural Resources Survey** in the amount of \$15,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Kleespies and SECONDED by Commissioner Kish. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **Holyoke Office of Planning & Economic Development** for the **Main Street Corridor Survey** in the amount of \$10,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **Lexington Historical Commission** for the **Town Inventory of 17th and 18th Century Historic Resources** in the amount of \$15,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Field

and SECONDED by Commissioner Crowley. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **Marblehead Historical Commission** for the **Clifton Heights Neighborhood – Historic Properties Survey** in the amount of \$15,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Avenia and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **City of New Bedford** for the **New Bedford Waterfront Historic Resource Study** in the amount of \$15,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Crowley and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry for a MOTION to invite a full application from the **Acton Historical Commission** for the **Acton Historic Properties Survey Update** in the amount of \$10,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Field and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Amherst Historical Commission** for the **Historic Resources Inventory** in the amount of \$10,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Kleespies. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Barnstable Historical Commission** for the **Prioritized Survey Update** in the amount of \$10,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Avenia and SECONDED by Commissioner Friary. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **City of Beverly** for the **Beverly Historic Preservation Plan** in the amount of \$15,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Wilson and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Dartmouth Historical Commission** for the **Documentation of 17th and 18th-cent. Buildings** in the amount of \$10,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner DeWitt and SECONDED by Commissioner Kleespies. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Dracut Historical Commission** for the **Dracut Mill Areas Survey** in the amount of \$15,000.

The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Wilson and SECONDED by Commissioner Avenia. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Everett Department of Planning & Development** for the **Everett Historic Properties Survey - Phase II** in the amount of \$12,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Kish and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Hanover Historical Commission** for the **Community-wide Historic Resources Survey Update-Phase III** in the amount of \$15,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Friary and SECONDED by Commissioner Crowley. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Town of Lenox** for the **Lenox Dale Historic Resources Inventory** in the amount of \$11,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Longmeadow Historical Commission** for the **Pre-1901 Properties Survey** in the amount of \$10,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Crowley. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Lynnfield Historical Commission** for the **Town-wide Historic Properties Survey Plan** in the amount of \$6,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Friary and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Medway Historical Commission** for the **Evergreen Cemetery National Register Nomination** in the amount of \$6,500. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Kish. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **North Attleborough Historical Commission** for the **Town-wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Plan** in the amount of \$12,500. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Wilson and SECONDED by Commissioner Crowley. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **West Newbury Historical Commission** for the **Historic Sites Survey - Phase II** in the amount of

\$12,500. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Avenia and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chair Rosenberry called for a motion to invite a full application from the **Winchester Historical Commission** for the **North End Neighborhood Survey** in the amount of \$15,000. The motion was MOVED by Commissioner Sullivan and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. There being no discussion, the motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

This concluded the voting. The Chair turned to the next item on the agenda, the **Executive Director's report**. Executive Director Brona Simon began by updating the commissioners on the 41st Annual Preservation Awards. The nomination forms are available on MHC'S website and re also available in hardcopy. Postcards announcements will be mailed out; the nomination deadline is February 19, 2019.

Ms. Simon then stated that schedule for Round 25 of the MPPF grant program has been tentatively approved by administration and finance for \$800,000 to award. MPPF the application forms are available in hardcopy and on MHC's website, which also includes the schedule of five workshops for those who are interested in applying for a grant. Postcard announcements will be mailed out. Applications for the MPPF are due on March 22, 2019.

Ms. Simon provided the Commissioners with the Commission Meeting Schedule for 2019. All meetings are on the second Wednesday of the month with the exception of October. Since Wednesday October 9th is Yom Kippur, the meeting will be held on Thursday, October 10th. The dates of the 2019 meetings will be posted on MHC's website.

Finally, Ms. Simon announced that another federal budget Continuing Resolution has been passed for two more weeks to keep the federal government opened until December 21, 2018 because congress has not yet decided on a comprehensive federal budget. She noted that MHC is not affected by any federal government shutdown because of MHC's state budget allocation and federal carry-forward from prior years.

This completed the Executive Director's report.

Hearing no further discussion, he called for any new business. Hearing none, the Chair Rosenberry wished everyone a happy and healthy holiday season and New Year, and invited all present to have a slice of holiday cake after the meeting. He called for a motion to adjourn. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Friary and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. The meeting adjourned at 3:05 p.m.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

John Rosenberry
Charles Sullivan

Caitlin Emery Avenia
Cy Field
Donald Friary
Michael McDowell
Anne Pride
Jim Crissman
Patrice Kish
Suanna Selby Crowley
Mark Wilson
Gavin Kleespies
Dennis DeWitt

STAFF PRESENT

Brona Simon
Betsy Friedberg
Chris Skelly
Michael Steinitz
Peter Stott
Nancy Maida
Karen Davis
Ben Haley
Erin Doherty
Edie Clifford
Shari Perry-Wallace
Paul Holtz
Robin Osten
Shirley Brown

A TRUE COPY ATTEST

Respectfully submitted,
Shirley Brown