

## MEETING MINUTES

### MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

March 8, 2017

Chairman Maresco called the meeting to order at 1:22 pm. On behalf of Secretary Galvin, he welcomed the Commissioners. Chairman Maresco next addressed the audience, thanking them for attending and participating. He emphasized the importance of hearing from people about the proposed National Register nominations, saying that during these meetings, it means a lot for the Commissioners to see audience members from the areas in which properties are nominated. For those individuals who may not have attended commission meetings in the past, Chairman Maresco 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 February 8, 2017 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 chairman moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco then turned to the next item on the agenda, the National Register nominations, and called for any recusals. Hearing none, he 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 **Boston Fish Pier in Boston**. The nomination was prepared by PAL and presented by Gretchen Pineo of PAL. Ms. Friedberg noted that MHC staff received two letters of support, one from Congressman Stephen F. Lynch, State Senator Linda Darcena Forry, State Representative Nick Collins, City Councilor Bill Linehan, and City Councilor Michael Flaherty and the other from Professor Robert Allison, President, South Boston Historical Society.

The Boston Fish Pier Historic District is significant at the national level under Criterion A in the areas of Industry, Commerce, and Maritime History for its associations with the commercial fishing industry in the United States and at the local level under Criterion C for its Classical Revival buildings and early twentieth-century granite pier.

The Boston Fish Pier was the first national distribution center of fresh fish in the US and was considered state of the art at the time of its construction. The Fish Pier has been continually used for fish handling by the Boston fishing industry for over 100 years.

The pier itself is a typical granite pier built along the Boston waterfront, and the buildings on the pier are representative examples of the type constructed to accommodate fish processing, wholesale operations, and administrative oversight of the fishing industry.

It is located on Northern Avenue in the Seaport District, and extends 1,200 ft into Boston Harbor. It is surrounded by Commonwealth Pier (Pier 5) to the northwest, Liberty Wharf to the southeast, and Eastport Park and South Boston Maritime Park to the southwest. The Fish Pier buildings were all designed in the Classical Revival style by Boston architect Henry F. Keyes and built by the Boston firm of Tyson, Weare, & Marshall in 1912–1914. All 3 buildings are 3 stories tall, with steel frame construction and concrete foundations. Walls are of brick and stuccoed terra cotta, and the roofs have copper pedimented parapets and projecting white terra cotta cornices. The pier was constructed 1910–1912 as a replacement for T Wharf. It was part of major state-funded improvements to the South Boston Flats—the Commonwealth built the pier and Boston Fish Market Corporation constructed the buildings on it.

The pier was built by the Boston construction firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. It is a rectangular, dry-laid, granite-block, solid filled pier, 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide. Asphalt surface parking lots at the southern end occupy the former site of the cold storage building (destroyed by fire in 1968). The Fish Exchange sits at the head of the pier. It was renovated by Massport in 1995. An early morning fish auction occurred in the large central hall. The building also housed offices for New England Fish Exchange, Boston Fish Market Corporation, Boston Wholesale Fish Dealers' Credit Association, and Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company. It is currently used as an event center; the fish exchange is still located in smaller offices on the pier. The building has triangular bas-relief terra cotta panels centered in north and south sides of parapet featuring carvings of rope around the edges and images of various forms of sea life traditionally sold at Fish Exchange.

The East and West Buildings are occupied by wholesalers and fish processors. They were renovated by Massport 1979–1981. The first story is divided into regularly spaced bays built out for individual fish processors and wholesalers. Renovations included replacement of windows, enclosure of southern archways to create elevator lobbies, and repartitioning of interior spaces.

This diagram shows the location of all buildings constructed as part of pier (Cold Storage and Ice Factory removed 1968, central heating and power plant removed 1979–1981). Paving materials are indicated – granite between east and west buildings and brick along perimeter. Fish Pier at bottom of image. Note the presence of cold storage buildings at street edge (no longer extant).

By the 1930s, an average of more than 300 million pounds of fish was landed annually at Boston Fish Pier, more than three-quarters of all commercially caught fish in New England, making Boston the largest fishing port in the United States. Fishing industry expert Edward Ackerman referred to Boston as “the colossus of the fishing industry.” Fish was distributed to all major cities in the eastern US by train and truck.

Overall, the industry declined following the peak year of 1936, but began increasing again after 1976, with the passage of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Massport rehabilitated the pier and buildings with a 1978 federal grant. It presently includes a commercial fish processing and distribution facility; a restaurant; a conference and event center; and administrative offices.

The next nomination presented was for the **Columbia Road – Devon Street in Dorchester**. MacRostie Historic Advisors were the preservation consultants for John Cruz III and Wayne @ Columbian LLC; preservation consultant Roysin Younkin of Macrostie will present the nomination.

The district is composed of 7 apartment buildings on the east side of Columbia Road and one apartment building on the west side of Columbia Road, approximately half a mile northeast of Franklin Park.

The boundaries of the district have been drawn to include a cohesive group of apartment buildings developed between 1901 and 1910.

The district is significant at the local level under criterion A for its association with apartment building development along Columbia Road, as well as for its association with the integration of a Jewish immigrant population into Dorchester during the first half of the twentieth century. The district is also significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved collection of Colonial Revival apartment buildings that represent assimilation and the aspirations of Dorchester's Jewish immigrant community.

The period of significance extends from 1901 to 1967.

The apartment buildings in the district were constructed by speculative developers looking to capitalize on the improvements to mass transit along Columbia Road that began in the late nineteenth century with the expansion and widening of the former local highway into a major transportation artery lined with electric streetcars.

The construction of this district coincided with a great movement of Jewish immigrants into Dorchester and Roxbury from the North and West Ends of Boston. The earliest to migrate out to Dorchester were middle-class workers who had been successful in their trades. Around 1920, a second wave of Jewish immigrants, predominantly working class, moved into these neighborhoods. The majority of the apartment buildings in the district were built and owned by Jewish immigrants, and were home to this population through the 1950s.

All but one of the buildings in the district was constructed on the former property of William Wales between 1908 and 1910. The Wales family had a long history in Dorchester that dates back to the town's settlement. William Wales was a well-known florist; he cultivated flowers, shrubbery, fruit trees and "parlor plants," on his expansive Dorchester property.

The turning point for the development of the district came in the closing years of the nineteenth century when Columbia Road was widened and electric streetcars were introduced, providing the first affordable mass public transportation to Columbia Road.

The Columbia Road expansion spurred many property owners to put large tracts of land up for sale. This led to a substantial increase in the construction of multi-family housing to accommodate a new market of commuters. Between 1901 and 1933, apartment buildings sprung up all along Columbia Road.

The first apartment building in the district was constructed in 1901. The apartment building was an investment property for Eliza Barter Macquarie, a young woman who invested in real estate in several Boston neighborhoods. J. Merrill Brown, a well-known local architect designed the building.

The first residents of Macquarie's building were mostly multi-generational middle-class American families from Massachusetts, New England, and the Midwest.

The son of William Wales cleared his father's nursery buildings from the Columbia Road portion of the Wales property by 1904 and began selling off the family property between 1907 and 1908. By 1910 the Wales property was fully developed with apartment houses.

Original building permits do not survive for any of the buildings on the east side of Columbia Road in the district, but we know from the records of sale that the developers were Bernard Finn, Louis Silverman and David Gelman, all Russian-born Jewish building contractors who were active in Dorchester, Roxbury, and the North and West Ends of Boston. The new buildings sold quickly primarily to Russian Jewish owners.

The first occupants of the new buildings were predominantly immigrants, about half of whom were of Russian Jewish heritage. By 1920 Jewish immigrants lived in nearly every apartment in the district; most of these immigrants came from Russia but a few hailed from Germany and Poland as well. The majority of property owners in the district were also Jewish.

The period of development of the district occurred at the height of the popularity of the Colonial Revival style. Characteristic Colonial Revival features found in the district include bow-fronted, symmetrical facades on many of the buildings, accentuated entrances, quoining, and classical detailing including columns, pilasters, ornament, and ornate entablatures crowning the buildings.

The choice of the Colonial Revival for the developers of the district was likely three-fold. The Colonial Revival form was familiar as it was the dominant style for apartment houses on Columbia Road, they were interested in constructing marketable properties and operating within a favored architectural vocabulary guaranteed speedy sales and for

residents who had worked their way out of the North and West Ends, American values as expressed in a nationalist architecture was an association worthy of celebrating.

The racial demographic of Dorchester began to change in the 1950s and 1960s. During this time Dorchester's Jewish population migrated in increasingly large numbers to Boston's outlying suburbs. This became a transitional period in the district when many of the buildings were vacant and being vandalized. Beginning in the 1970s nearly all of the buildings in the district began being renovated for use as affordable housing. The Mary Rubenstein Apartments were renovated in 2012 for continued use as affordable housing units using historic tax credits.

The next nomination presented was for the **Riverside Village Historic District**, Gill. The applicants are the Gill Historical Commission, working with the Franklin Regional Council of Governments. Bonnie Parsons was the preservation consultant who prepared the nomination. She is unable to be here, so Betsy Friedberg is presenting the nomination on her behalf.

Gill is located in northern Franklin County, bounded to the south by the Connecticut River. Riverside Village is in the town's southern portion, and Route 2, also known as French King Highway or the Mohawk Trail, runs through the northern part of the district. The town of Montague and its village of Turners Falls lies across the Connecticut River to the south.

The district includes 124 contributing resources, most of them houses built on small lots in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Larger parcels north of Route 2 still reflect their agricultural usage, beginning more than 200 years ago. The district includes some mid- to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century houses, and some early 20<sup>th</sup>-century examples as well. The district's present-day appearance reflects its associations with both agricultural and industrial activities.

The earliest extant house in the district is a five-bay Cape, which stands at the edge of today's Route 2. The property was farmed for more than 200 years, beginning around 1760 when the house was built. It was known as the Howland Tavern, and three generations of the Howland family operated an inn and tavern here, serving travelers on the nearby Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike as well as riverboat crews who were traversing the Connecticut River. Later owners, the Bartons, were among the early growers of tobacco in this part of Franklin County, and in the early 1840s, they also cultivated silkworms.

This Federal-period 5-bay Cape form house was built ca. 1790 for Col. Seth and Experience Howland. The New England-style bank barn, accessible at two levels, was built sometime after 1830, at which time agriculture dominated the village.

Farming took place not only on the north side of French King Highway, but also, on a modest scale, in Riverside Village's mill workers' neighborhood south of the highway. The Harris House is an example of a property where farming took place behind the house while its occupants were also working in the local mills. On Walnut Street, the owner of

#13, the house on the right, was Thomas Carey, a teamster. In the 1890s, he leased acreage elsewhere in Gill for mowing and tillage. Chickens, pigs, and dairy cows were all raised in Riverside Village. From the 1890s to the 1950s, people with smaller lots also raised honey bees and grew vegetables that they took to market. Market gardening still takes place in Riverside Village today.

The development of the community of Riverside was driven by available water resources. The Connecticut River was a source of power, as well as a means for transportation of lumber and for agricultural products. Wood came down the river from Vermont and New Hampshire in log drives, and planed lumber crossed the river at Riverside to the rapidly growing company town of Turners Falls, where it was used in house construction. The Turners Falls Lumber Company was formed in Riverside Village in 1872, and operated in the village, along the river, into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The village also had a kindling company mill, turning waste wood into thin strips for fire starters. And a fiber company was also active in the village, producing fiber from wood pulp that was a byproduct of the lumbering operations. The Heal-All Brook, below, was important as a source of domestic water for the worker-residents of Riverside Village—as early as 1878, water from the brook was pumped into their homes through hollowed-out wooden logs, known as “pump logs.” The water flowed through a canal into the Connecticut River.

The arrival of Turners Falls Lumber Company in 1872 immediately precipitated construction of worker housing in the village. The house at the top is an example of the multifamily housing that went up beginning in 1870. It was built speculatively by carpenter Curtis Johnson. Below, the Field-Foster House is another example built on spec, this one as single-family housing.

While Riverside Village grew rapidly in response to the lumber mill’s expansion, it remained less dense than Turners Falls Village on the other side of the river, and was seen as a desirable and relatively pastoral residential area. Here are two of the most elaborately detailed houses in the village, both built in the 1880s for middle-class residents.

After a devastating fire in 1903 destroyed the lumber company, Riverside returned to agriculture while at the same time some residents continued to cross the river to work in Montague. Here are two examples of agricultural outbuildings built after the demise of Riverside’s industry. At top is a barn built in 1928 on the Kerslake property. The Kerslakes were a farming family with an unusual sideline—from the 1880s through the 1930s, Fred Kerslake, his wife, and later his son, were known for their show chickens, and then for their trained pigs and ponies. They travelled throughout North America and Europe performing at circuses, fairs, and vaudeville shows. Below, reflecting the growth of automobile traffic, is a roadside vegetable stand and greenhouse built by the Yuki family in the 1940s. The vegetable stand is still in operation and is visited by travelers along the Mohawk Trail/Route 2, as well as local residents.

As was the case elsewhere, after the Second World War and the Korean War, new housing filled in empty lots, largely built by and for the next generation of Riverside

residents. Young people came home from the wars and determined to stay in Riverside with their parents nearby. The Cape Cod form house was the preferred form. This house at 27 Walnut, the best preserved of a group of modest Capes, was built ca. 1950 for John and Henrietta Liuippold. Both John and Henrietta crossed the Connecticut River daily for work in Montague—John worked as an inspector at a tool factory, while Henrietta was a clerk in a paper mill.

As the automobile became ubiquitous in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the Mohawk Trail drew more and more tourists, commerce developed along the French King Highway. The Howland Tavern, which as you recall is the oldest residence in the district, is a good example of Riverside's response to this increased traffic with its history of uses: As I mentioned earlier, it was first a farmhouse, then an inn and tavern. At various times thereafter, it served as worker housing, then in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was a tearoom for travelers along the French King Highway. And today it is an artist's studio and salesroom for a maker of high-end, handmade woodenware.

Here are two reminders of Riverside's past that contribute to its character. First is the site of the Turners Falls Lumber Company on the left, now a park. Riverside Village's kindling mill burned in 1891, followed 12 years later by the lumber company. Below is a portion of the anchorage of the Red Bridge, the suspension bridge across the Connecticut River built in 1878 and taken down for scrap metal in 1942. At one time it was the sixth largest suspension bridge in North America and the longest in New England.

Another important piece of life in Riverside Village is the Riverside School, built in 1926. The school had three classrooms and a library, and was in use as a school until 1986. Today, it is a private school and home to the Gill Historical Commission and the Gill History Museum.

Today, the French King Highway is part of the Mohawk Trail Scenic Byway, with a mix of commercial and residential buildings. Riverside is largely a residential village, as seen in these examples along the French King Highway, Riverview Drive, and Walnut Street. Riverside Village remains a tightly bonded and connected community with many residents descended from families who have lived in the village since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

This nomination was initiated by the Gill HC, working with the Franklin Regional Council of Governments. Reflecting its grounding in a strong sense of community, the Gill HC has recently published a book—*Riverside: Life along the Connecticut in Gill, Massachusetts*. Interest in historic preservation is high in Gill, and it is hoped that this nomination will foster further interest in preservation throughout the community.

The next nomination is the **Heath Center Historic District (Boundary Increase)** in **Franklin**. On behalf of Heath Historical Commission Karen Davis edited the nomination and presented it to the Commission.

The purpose of this nomination is to add four properties to the Heath Center Historic District, a largely rural district that was listed in 2007. Located along the Vermont border in western Massachusetts, the town of Heath is in Franklin County.

The four properties are the ca. 1771 Samuel Hunt House, the 1780s Seth Temple House, the ca. 1825 Stephen Barker House, and the Heath Fairgrounds. The areas of significance for the original district included architecture, agriculture, and community development. The properties being added to the district are also significant in at least one of those areas. In addition, the Heath Fairgrounds is significant in the areas of Entertainment and Recreation.

The red line marks the boundaries of the 2007 Heath Center Historic District. The properties being added extend the boundaries to the north and south. The Seth Temple and Samuel Hunt houses are adjacent to each other at the southern border; the Stephen Barker House and the Heath Fairgrounds are adjacent to each other at the north end.

While the core of the 2007 district includes the municipal center, shown here, the landscape fans out in all directions to include properties with substantial acreage characterized by woods and fields, similar to the four properties comprising the boundary increase. The houses in the boundary increase are similar to late-18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century houses in the 2007 district. The ca. 1771 Samuel Hunt House, however, predates the period of significance for the original district, which is 1776 to 1957—the date of the earliest resource to the 50 year cut-off. Using the same rationale, the boundary increase extends the period of significance to begin ca. 1771 and end in 1967.

Standing on a 124-acre lot at the south end of the district, the main block of the Samuel Hunt House is a modest example of the Georgian style. Behind the house is a front-gable New England-style banked barn that incorporates an earlier side-gable, English-style barn.

The 3-bay, Georgian-style Seth Temple House stands on a 37-acre lot immediately north of the Samuel Hunt House. The narrow chimney is believed to date to alterations in 1890s

A front-gabled, banked barn with cupola stands behind the house. The property also features stone walls and a former ice house.

The Stephen Barker House stands on a 40-acre parcel that abuts the Heath Center Cemetery, which was included in the 2007 historic district.

It is believed that the main block of the house dates to ca. 1825, while the ell is thought to be the original Stephen Barker House, dating to ca. 1795. The property also features stone walls and the stone foundations of a barn and blacksmith shop.



The Heath Fairgrounds occupies a 14-acre field that abuts the Heath Center Cemetery and the Stephen Barker property with which it was once associated. Surrounded by historic stone walls on three sides, much of the acreage remains open space. Heath's agricultural fair, the town's most important annual event, was established in 1916. It moved to the present site in 1962 from 48 South Road, a property in the 2007 district.

The building on the left, dating to 1962 and known as the Original Exhibition Hall, was the first building constructed on the new site. The ca. 1873 silo, on the right, originally stood on the Crowninshield Farm in Heath. In 1996, it was dismantled and reconstructed on its present site where it is a highly visible roadside landmark.

Another important agricultural building that was moved to the fairgrounds from elsewhere in Heath in the 1990s is the Solomon Temple Barn. Believed to date to ca. 1771, it was taken apart and reassembled for use as an agricultural museum. While the silo and the barn are considered noncontributing because they arrived only 20-some years ago, they are nevertheless important preservation projects that reflect the historic agricultural landscape of Heath.

The additions to the Heath Center Historic District retain integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association. They fulfill National Register Criteria A and C for their historic and architectural significance, and are significant on the local level.

The next nomination is the **Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse in Worcester**. Epsilon Associates, preservation consultants, prepared the nomination and Brian Lever, Epsilon, presented the nomination. MHC staff received two letters of support, one from Congressman James McGovern and the other from Preservation Worcester.

The Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse is located in Worcester. Constructed in 1895, the Georgian Revival-style brick building was designed by the prominent Worcester architectural firm of Fuller & Delano. The five-bay, center-entrance main block housed the head farmer and his family, and a 12-bay wing, or "ward" provided dormitory housing for the male resident farm workers. The Farmhouse was constructed adjacent to the hospital's agricultural fields, roughly 1,200 feet south of the main hospital complex, both visually and physically separated from the Main Hospital Building atop the hill.

Worcester State Hospital was listed in the National Register as a district in 1980. Since that time, a number of buildings in the complex have been demolished, and new construction has occurred. The Farmhouse is individually eligible for listing under Criteria A and C and is being relisted for that reason. The WSH Farmhouse retains integrity with significance on the local and state levels. The period of significance begins in 1895 with construction of the building and it ends in 1966, or fifty years before the present.

The Farmhouse meets National Register Criterion A as an important component of the original Worcester State Hospital complex, which served as a model for farmhouses at

other state hospitals, notably Grove Hall at Danvers State Hospital. The Farmhouse also meets National Register Criterion C as an elegant and intact example of Georgian Revival-style architecture, designed by the prominent Worcester architectural firm of Fuller & Delano.

The Worcester State Hospital originated with the founding of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital in 1833. Despite additions by the late nineteenth century, the facility was overwhelmed with more than four hundred patients. The trustees petitioned the state in 1870 to fund the purchase of property in Worcester to house a new hospital. With approval, the new site was purchased including roughly 270 acres, and the new hospital was completed in 1877. The new property included 90 acres of farmland and five houses that were quickly put to use. The houses were converted into patient and staff rooms including a home for the hospital farmer, and a barn and stables were erected. Able-bodied male patients engaged in farming or construction work and female patients engaged in domestic work. As well as providing activities for patients, the use of the farm was seen as a quite serene environment for those who required minimal supervision.

Starting in 1892, superintendent Hosea Quinby lobbied for the construction of a farmhouse to house up to 50 male patients. The building was completed in 1895 at a cost of \$29,306.58. The WSH Farmhouse served multiple purposes. It provided patient and staff housing thereby allowing the Hospital to become more self-sufficient through in-house food production. The building also addressed an overcrowding issue within the wards in the Main Hospital Building. Finally, the building served a therapeutic goal through providing a quieter setting for more functional patients who needed less supervision. The greater freedom and more liberal diet afforded to farm workers was seen as a privilege and an incentive to other patients.

Each morning where weather permitted a small group of male and female patients (housed separately in the hospital wards) under the care of an attendant were taken either to the adjacent fields and farm facilities to the east of the farmhouse or to the Hillside farm (purchased in 1890) in nearby Shrewsbury. Between the two farms there were a total of 220 acres of cultivatable land. The attendant took care to make sure patients did not overexert themselves, and rest was required. Daily activities included plowing and planting of fields, feeding cattle, chickens and pigs, tending to the beehives and planting a variety of vegetables including tomatoes, carrots, beans, pickles and spinach. The farm also had a small apple orchard and a greenhouse to extend the growing season. No evidence of the associated farmland survives.

A series of interior alterations occurred in the interior of the building starting approximately 1940, with additional patient rooms created out of common areas, including the dining room, as the Main Hospital Building had had a cafeteria since 1927 and meals after 1940 were taken there. Starting in the 1930s, the Hospital annual reports reference removing patients from the Farmhouse and converting it to staff use only, to relieve overcrowding in staff quarters. At this time the farmhouse housed between 30-35 patients.

In 1952 Worcester-based architecture firm Rodger Garland & Associates undertook a substantial interior renovation converting the remaining common areas into hospital staff dormitory rooms. An additional staircase was also added at this time. The farm continued in operation until 1969 with patient laborers being housed in the Main Hospital Building. Afterward, outside food vendors replaced in-house food production. The photo shows the building in 1978, at about the time the original National Register nomination was prepared for the Worcester State hospital district.

Interior, group of four photos, followed by Exterior, group of four photos: In 2014 the building underwent a state and federal tax-advantaged rehabilitation as part of conversion into medical office space. The buildings had its masonry and windows repaired as well as its slate roof, and new building systems were added. The rehabilitation was completed to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

This concluded the presentation of National Register nominations. Chairman Maresco thanked the presenters and Ms. Friedberg. The chairman called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for the **Boston Fish Pier in Boston** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Sullivan and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. Chairman Maresco called for questions or comments from the commission. Commissioner DeWitt said how pleased he was to see this nomination. Chairman Maresco then called for questions or comments from the public and recognized Nick Collins, State Representative, saying that the Fish Pier is in his district. Mr. Collins stated that he supports the nomination and speaks on behalf of his colleagues and the coalition of elected officials in the district who support the nomination and the work that Secretary Galvin and his team are doing. The fish industry has a rich history here in Massachusetts and has served as an economic engine for both the state and the New England region. The Massachusetts fishing industry continues to be one of the top performing fisheries in the nation. The time has come to recognize the significance of the Fish Pier and preserve its rich history and that of the industry it serves. The chairman thanked Mr. Collins for his comments, and then called for further public comments. He then recognized Stewart Dalzell from Massachusetts Port Authority, who stated that Massport had not submitted the nomination but they wanted to be present to learn about the presentation from PAL, the consultants, to hear the discussions, and also to learn about the National Register process. Today, for the first time in many years the fish pier processing space is now at 100 % leased, up from 65% only three years ago. He said that Massport would like to be certain that the nomination doesn't have any adverse impact on the existing fish processing businesses or other maritime industrial uses, nor hinder any continued investments in the facility as it has become such an important part of the fish industry in the Boston area. The chairman thanked Mr. Dalzell for his comments and then recognized Executive Director and SHPO Brona Simon. Ms. Simon said that the listing in the National Register also results in listing in the State Register. Any changes or improvements that Massport proposes to the facility would require them to submit a Project Notification Form to MHC for review and comment. MHC's regulations require that MHC staff make a finding of effect; if the proposed work meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, then the staff finding would be "no adverse effect." However, if the

proposed work does not meet the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation, for instance proposing demolition of all or part of the buildings, the staff would make an "adverse finding" and enter into consultation with the Authority and all interested parties to explore alternatives that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect. At the conclusion of the consultation process, there would be an agreement. The chairman thanked Ms. Simon for her comments, and then called for further public comments. He then recognized Bill Fowler from Northeastern University History Department. Mr. Fowler stated that the fishing industry is the industry on which the city was built. The Boston fish pier is the last important reminder of those glorious years of the fishing industry, and continuing business as well. He said that he was also here for personal reasons, because his grandfather went to work at the fish pier in 1914 and so he grew up in a family where stories of the fish pier were always around. They were stories of immigrants, of men and women from Ireland, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Italy, and so this place is not only a monument to the fishing industry, it's also a monument to the people who worked there, the immigrants who came and built this city. He urged the commission to endorse this nomination. The chairman thanked Mr. Fowler for his 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 **Columbia Road – Devon Street Historic District in Dorchester** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Field and SECONDED by Commissioner Crissman. Chairman Maresco 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 chairman called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for **Riverside Village Historic District** in the **Town of Gill** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Pride. Chairman Maresco called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. The chairman recognized Mr. Ivan Ussach, Chair of Gill Historical Commission, and his colleague Lynn Stowe Tomb from the commission. Mr. Ussach said that since the initiation of this project several years ago there's been a large and still growing interest in Riverside as an area of the community. The research that was done to support this nomination led to a tremendous amount of valuable historical and cultural information that culminated in the production of the book that Betsy had mentioned. The book was put together at a professional level, it's very attractive, it's full of great information, and it's been tremendously popular—we're in our third printing now and the small profit from the sale of the book has enabled us to start work this year on doing a total overhaul of our historical collection in the museum with professional lighting and displays. Obviously, we are very excited about this being a part of our mission to promote the history of our town and the Riverside area. There is a wonderful and growing interest in the history of Riverside and we see this nomination as the culmination of our efforts to get this significance out there so we can promote the

education and stewardship of the history of this area. Thank you and we hope that you will support this. The chairman thanked Mr. Ussach for his 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 **Heath Center Historic District (Boundary Increase)** in the **Town of Heath** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. Chairman Maresco 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 Maresco called for a MOTION TO ACCEPT the MHC staff recommendation that the nomination for the **Worcester State Hospital Farmhouse in Worcester** be forwarded to the National Park Service for final review. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Wilson and SECONDED by Commissioner Bell. Chairman Maresco called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public. The chairman recognized Mr. Doug Kelleher of Epsilon Associates. Mr. Kelleher said that with him today was Janet Birbara, who with her husband Dr. Charles Birbara are owners of the farmhouse, and that the Farmhouse has recently completed a substantial rehabilitation, including masonry repairs, restoration of the windows and doors, slate roof repairs and restoration of the front porch. He said they were able to utilize state and federal historic tax credits for the rehabilitation of the two million dollar project, and encouraged the commission to vote favorably so it could be listed in the National Register. The chairman thanked Mr. Kelleher for his comments, and then called for any further comments from the public. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

This concluded the National Register voting. Chairman Maresco 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 for the **West Newton Hill Local Historic District in Newton**, first calling for any recusals. Commissioner Levy recused herself and left the room. Chairman Maresco then turned the meeting over to Director of Local Government Programs, Chris Skelly.

Mr. Skelly distributed hard copies of his [presentation slides, a copy of which is on file with these minutes](#). The proposed West Newton Hill Local Historic District is located just south of the Massachusetts Turnpike. It is a large district consisting of 336 properties including three National Register districts that are located within the proposed local historic district. The Putnam Street National Register District and the West Newton Hill National Register District were listed in 1986, and the Day Estate National Register District was listed in 1990. According to the study report, the proposed district has a high level of integrity, with well-preserved dwellings, incorporating the three National Register districts as well as streets in the center. Some examples of properties found in this district proposal are the Amy Gates Drinkwater House, 15 Sterling Street (ca. 1880),

The Robert Gorham House, 17 Prince Street (1896) and the Charles and Alice Fitzgerald House (1893). The West Newton Hill area contains a wide variety of late 19<sup>th</sup> through early 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture. Additional examples include the Samuel and Katherine Tower House at 63 Perkins Street (1896), the Frederic and Lola McIntyre House (1927), the William Fairclough and Ellen Boutillie House (1936), and several other properties on Commonwealth Avenue.

The proposal for the establishment of this district comes from residents' concerns about teardowns in the neighborhood. Residents formed a steering committee to investigate establishing a local historic district to better protect the neighborhood. The steering committee has been doing outreach through a number of different avenues such as neighborhood meetings. They have established a website to provide information on the study report and on the historic resources in the area. The neighborhood group has been working on the proposal for about nine months, and their outreach has included about 370 property owners in the area.

Mr. Skelly concluded that MHC staff recommends acknowledging receipt of the West Newton Hill Local Historic District Preliminary Study Report and providing the following advisory recommendations and comments: The Massachusetts Historical Commission encourages the City of Newton to establish the West Newton Hill Local Historic District.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to acknowledge receipt of the Preliminary Study Report for the **West Newton Hill Local Historic District in Newton**, and to provide the recommended advisory comments. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Crissman and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. The chairman called for any questions or comments from the commission, recognizing Commissioner Dewitt, who noted that the district is big and that he hoped they would be successful, having dealt with similar situations. The chairman called for any other questions or comments from the commission, recognizing Commissioner Friary, who asked whether this will effectively inhibit teardowns. Mr. Skelly replied that it would be up to the historic district commission, administering the district, but that they could permanently prevent a demolition. The chairman called for any other questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he called for questions or comments from the public and recognized Mr. Michael Berk. Mr. Berk, a homeowner, lives at 87 Highland Street in the proposed district, and has invested a lot of capital into his house.

Mr. Berk noted that the commission should be aware, before its vote, that there is opposition among residents of West Newton Hill to this proposal and that it is important that the commissioners have a balanced view, not just that of the proponents. Many, including most of the opposition, agree with some of the sentiments around preservation and maintaining some of the beautiful homes in the district. Mr. Berk stated that he is concerned that the local historic district will inhibit the ability of owners to make necessary improvements to their homes. Mr. Berk stated that 110 people have signed a petition opposing the local historic district.

Chairman Maresco explained MGL Chapter 40C and the limited role of the Massachusetts Historical Commission in the local historic district process. Chairman Maresco stated that concerns regarding a local historic district are better directed to the city council as it is the city council that establishes a local historic district. Mr. Berk stated that, according to the proposed motion, the commission is not simply acknowledging receipt. Chairman Maresco explained that the commission is entirely advisory in this process.

Chairman Maresco recognized Laura Foote who identified herself as part of the West Newton Hill preservation initiative. Ms. Foote stated that 30 volunteers worked on the study report. This started because there were four homes that were proposed for demolition. The neighborhood is under a lot of pressure from developers to take down older homes and put up larger, newer homes. Ms. Foote stated that the slides did not include some of the oldest houses in the district such as 20 pre-Civil War buildings, another 30 houses from the 1870s and 80s, and over 100 Queen Ann houses from the 1890s boom period. Ms. Foote noted that they are very aware that some neighbors are concerned, and have been in dialog with them.

Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner Dewitt. Mr. Dewitt described his experiences in Brookline with local historic districts and the realities of the political process when there are proponents and opponents.

Ms. Foote stated that there are misunderstandings in the community about what a local historic district will mean. Mr. Berk reiterated that there is vehement opposition to the proposed district.

Chairman Maresco called for any further comments from the public. Hearing no further comments, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED with one recusal, three against and nine in favor. The motion passes.

Commissioner Levy was invited back into the room. The chairman then asked Commissioner Sullivan to assume the chair while he stepped out. Commissioner Sullivan turned to the next item on the agenda, the discussion and vote on **FY17 Survey & Planning Grant awards**, first calling for any recusals. Commissioner Avenia recused herself from discussion and voting on the full-application for Sturbridge Historical Commission and Commissioner DeWitt recused himself from discussion and voting on The Town of Brookline and Commissioner Bell will recuse himself from discussion and voting on The Town of Brookline. Commissioner Sullivan then recognized the Director of the Preservation Planning Division, Michael Steinitz. Mr. Steinitz thanked the subcommittee of commissioners Dewitt, McDowell and Wilson for reviewing the project applications and meeting with the MHC staff to review the applications this morning. He reminded the commission that MHC annually awards grants through the Survey and Planning Grant Program, which is its means of providing funding for preservation planning projects in communities in Massachusetts, such as historic properties surveys, National Register nominations, planning studies and reports, preservation planning staff support, and other sorts of planning and public education activities. It is a 50/50 matching

reimbursement grant program. At its December meeting the commission voted to invite 22 projects to submit full applications. Under the requirements of our federal funding agreement with the National Park Service, MHC must pass through a minimum of 10% of its federal funding award to Certified Local Governments, which for this grant round comes to approximately \$93,000. A favorable budget situation has allowed this grant round to be open to both Certified Local Governments (CLGs), and non-CLG applicants.

MHC received 8 full applications from CLGs, and 12 of the 14 non-CLG invitees submitted full applications. We did not receive full applications from the invited Town of Brewster Historical Commission or from the Town of Wellfleet Historical Commission. The total of 20 proposed projects include 16 survey projects, two National Register projects, one community wide preservation plan, and one staff support project. The total requests were for \$283,153 with \$141,153 from CLGs and another \$142,000 from non CLG applicants. Based on our review of the proposed projects, the staff has made recommendations to the sub-committee on awards.

Mr. Steinitz then turned the meeting over to Commissioner McDowell, who gave the following summary of the subcommittee findings. Only 7 CLGs submitted applications; one CLG, Salem, submitted 2 applications, and we decided to recommend the one of those two that they themselves identified as their first priority. The other application not recommended in the Non CLG's category is the Town of Somerset, which came in with a non-eligible match source from federal funds, something that had not been disclosed when they had spoken to MHC staff in developing their application.

Commissioner McDowell concluded, saying that the subcommittee concurs with MHC staff recommendations to make awards to 7 of the 8 Certified Local Government projects and 11 of the 12 non- CLG projects for which applications were submitted, for a total award amount of \$260,500.

Chairman Maresco then began the voting process for a full application CLG projects, calling for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$28,500 to the Boston Landmarks Commission for the **Roxbury Survey Update, Phase II**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Pride and SECONDED by Commissioner Sullivan. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

At this point in the meeting, Commissioner DeWitt and Commissioner Bell recused themselves and left the room. Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$20,000 to the Brookline Department of Planning & Community Development for the **Greater Aspinwall Hill Survey Update**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Field and SECONDED by Commissioner Levy. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.



Commissioner DeWitt and Commissioner Bell returned back into the room. Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$10,000 to the Framingham Community & Economic Development for the **Saxonville Historic Resources Inventory**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner DeWitt and SECONDED by Commissioner McDowell. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$15,000 to the Gloucester Historical Commission for the **Dogtown National Register Archaeological District Nomination**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Wilson and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Commissioner then called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$15,000 to the Marblehead Historical Commission for the **Marblehead Historic Properties Inventory-Shipyard District Part 2**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Field and SECONDED by Commissioner Levy. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$15,000 to the Medford Historical Commission for the **Medford Square South Survey**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Avenia and SECONDED by Commissioner Levy. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$22,500 to the Department of Planning & Community Development Commission for the **Staff Support to implement the Salem Preservation Master Plan**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Levy. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco then began the voting process for non-CLG projects, calling for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$15,000 to the Arlington Department of Planning & Community Development **Inventory Update of Historically & Architecturally Significant Properties**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner DeWitt and

SECONDED by Commissioner Sullivan. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$12,000 to the Everett Department of Planning & Development for the **Historic Properties Survey**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Avenia and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$15,000 to the Hanover Historical Commission for the **Cultural Resource Inventory Update**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Friary and SECONDED by Commissioner McDowell. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing no further discussion, the chairman moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$10,000 to the Hanson Historical Commission for the **Historic Buildings & Cemetery Survey**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Field and SECONDED by Commissioner DeWitt. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$12,500 to the Hopkinton Historical Commission for the **Preserving Hopkinton's Historic Structures**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Sullivan and SECONDED by Commissioner Friary. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$12,500 to the Lenox Land Use Department for the **Lenox Historic Preservation Plan**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner McDowell and SECONDED by Commissioner Levy. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$10,000 to the Lynnfield Historical Commission for the **Oldest Homestead Inventory**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Dewitt and SECONDED by Commissioner Avenia. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$10,000 to the North Adams Office of Community Development for the **Community-Wide Inventory Update**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Sullivan and SECONDED by Commissioner Wilson. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

At this point in the meeting, Commissioner Avenia recused herself and left the room. Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$10,000 to the Sturbridge Historical Commission for the **Sturbridge Historic Assets Survey**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Wilson and SECONDED by Commissioner McDowell. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Commissioner Avenia returned back into the room. Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$12,500 to the West Newbury Historical Commission for the **West Newbury Inventory Update**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner DeWitt and SECONDED by Commissioner Avenia. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Chairman Maresco called for a MOTION to accept the MHC staff recommendation to award a Survey and Planning grant in the amount of \$15,000 to the Winchester Planning Office for the **Community-Wide Survey Update**. A MOTION TO ACCEPT was made by Commissioner Wilson and SECONDED by Commissioner Field. The chairman called for questions or comments from the commission. Hearing none, he moved the motion. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

This concluded the voting, and Chairman Maresco turned to the next item on the agenda, the Executive Director's report. Executive Director Brona Simon began by saying it is annual Preservation Awards time again. MHC received 28 nominations and the staff are now reviewing them thoroughly. The full commission will vote on the recommendations of a Preservation Awards sub-committee at the April 12<sup>th</sup> commission meeting. She asked Chairman Maresco to request volunteers for the subcommittee to meet in the morning before the April 12<sup>th</sup> meeting. Commissioners DeWitt, McDowell, and Cosco volunteered. The Chairman thanked the commissioners for volunteering. Ms. Simon then gave the commissioners a budget update for MHC's federal funding, stating that it is still under a continuing resolution at level funding from the last federal fiscal year. The continuing resolution will expire in April. The state budget process for FY18 has begun on Beacon Hill. The Governor recommended the same level of funding as last year for MHC, which is \$942,724,00. She said that the state budget still needs to go to the House, then the Senate, and then back to the Governor. Ms. Simon thanked the Commissioners for sending copies of their conflict of interest training certificates to be placed on file at the MHC. She also informed the Commissioners about a new project that MHC is doing

at the Secretary's request: updating the *Historic Places for Historic Parties* booklet, which is a bestseller at the State House Bookstore and has not been updated since 2011. MHC has hired Colleen Curran through a temp agency to update the book by June 30, 2017. She will be confirming the accuracy of the current entries and adding more venues. MHC will mail out a copy of the current version to the Commissioners for their input and suggestions. Ms. Simon also mentioned that new Commissioner, Jonathan Cosco, whose agency includes the Mass. Office of Travel and Tourism (MOTT), might want to share the booklet with MOTT to see if there are other places that could be added.

This completed the Executive Director's report.

Chairman Maresco thanked Ms. Simon and called for any questions. Hearing none, he called for any new business. The chairman recognized Commissioner Bell. Mr. Bell commented that MHC's preliminary study report advisory recommendations do say that MHC is encouraging the city of Newton to establish a local historic district, and that he would encourage a reconsideration of these words because they do suggest that we are voting to encourage, not just an advisory recommendation.

Chairman Maresco said he will have the legal counsel take a look at the wording and that legal counsel did draft this language many years ago. Ms. Simon noted that substantive conversations took place years ago by the Commissioners on how this language should be phrased.

Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner Sullivan who noted there is always some opposition at the local level. The matter before the Commission is the local historic district preliminary study report that staff has evaluated, found plausible and that meets the criteria of MGL Chapter 40C. That is what the Commission is being asked to vote on.

Commissioner Bell responded that his comment was not regarding local opposition or not, but about the current wording encouraging the City of Newton to establish the local historic district. Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner Cosco, who stated his agreement with Commissioner Bell's comments and his concerns with the language.

Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner DeWitt, who noted that MHC is acknowledging receipt but also encouraging. The local political process continues to take place. The current language does not make a political judgment about whether this will work in Newton. It is just about whether this is a reasonable district to be proposed.

Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner Cosco, who noted that the language inserts MHC in the local process by encouraging adoption instead of acknowledging receipt and indicating that it meets the criteria.

Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner Sullivan, who noted that the Commission was established in 1963 to promote the preservation of historic resources in the Commonwealth. Endorsing a proposal to preserve historic resources that has been found by the staff to meet the criteria of Chapter MGL Chapter 40C, in their professional

judgment, conforms to our mission. We are not intended to be neutral. But the language can be tweaked, as has been done before.

Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner McDowell. Mr. McDowell noted that he welcomes hearing the different sides in these situations and encourages people to come and speak.

Chairman Maresco recognized Commissioner Friary. Mr. Friary noted that there remains a lack of appreciation of the value of historic districts in preserving their character defining features and thus protecting property values.

With that, Chairman Maresco thanked the Commissioners for their comments and hearing no further discussion, he called for a motion to adjourn. A MOTION was made by Commissioner Sullivan and SECONDED by Commissioner Bell. The meeting adjourned at 3:19 p.m.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

Michael Maresco  
Charles Sullivan  
Caitlin Emery Avenia  
Dennis DeWitt  
Cy Field  
Donald Friary  
Michael McDowell  
Mark Wilson  
Barbara Levy  
Anne Pride  
George Bell  
Jim Crissman  
Jonathan Cosco

STAFF PRESENT

Brona Simon  
Phil Bergen  
Betsy Friedberg  
Chris Skelly  
Michael Steinitz  
Peter Stott  
Robin Osten

A TRUE COPY ATTEST

Respectfully submitted,  
Shirley Brown

