

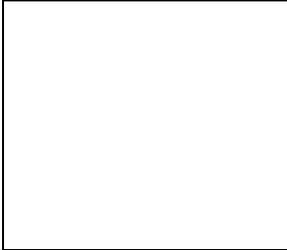


MEETING POSTING

TOWN OF NANTUCKET

Pursuant to MGL Chapter 30A, § 18-25

All meeting **notices and agenda** must be filed and time stamped with the Town Clerk's Office and posted at least 48 hours prior to the meeting (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays)



Committee/Board/s | Nantucket Historical Commission

Day, Date, and Time | Friday, October 2, 2020 10:00 AM

Location / Address | REMOTE PARTICIPATION VIA ZOOM Pursuant to Governor Baker's March 12, 2020 Order Regarding Open Meeting Law (Attached); the meeting will be aired at a later time on the Town's Government TV YouTube Channel
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-sgxA1fdoxteLNzRAUHIXA>

Signature of Chair | Hillary Hedges Rayport

WARNING: IF THERE IS NO QUORUM OF MEMBERS PRESENT, OR IF MEETING POSTING IS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE OML STATUTE, NO MEETING MAY BE HELD!

AGENDA

Please list below the topics the chair reasonably anticipates will be discussed at the meeting

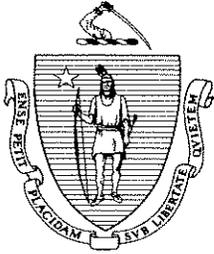
Join Zoom Meeting

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- Establishment of a Quorum
- Approval of Minutes of August 21
- Review NHC contribution to discussion of Coon Street name change
- Discussion of Mission Statement
- Discussion of possible statements at 10/7 Select Board meeting
 - Coon Street
 - Mission Statement
 - Certified Local Government Program
 - Historic Goals for Streets & Preservation Engineering Study
- Other business
 - Review Projects on project sheet
 - MHC Survey Planning Grant pre-application
 - Potential ATM articles
- Adjourn



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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CHARLES D. BAKER
GOVERNOR

KARYN E. POLITO
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

**ORDER SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF THE OPEN MEETING LAW, G. L. c. 30A, § 20**

WHEREAS, on March 10, 2020, I, Charles D. Baker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting pursuant to the powers provided by Chapter 639 of the Acts of 1950 and Section 2A of Chapter 17 of the General Laws, declared that there now exists in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a state of emergency due to the outbreak of the 2019 novel Coronavirus (“COVID-19”); and

WHEREAS, many important functions of State and Local Government are executed by “public bodies,” as that term is defined in G. L. c. 30A, § 18, in meetings that are open to the public, consistent with the requirements of law and sound public policy and in order to ensure active public engagement with, contribution to, and oversight of the functions of government; and

WHEREAS, both the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (“DPH”) have advised residents to take extra measures to put distance between themselves and other people to further reduce the risk of being exposed to COVID-19. Additionally, the CDC and DPH have advised high-risk individuals, including people over the age of 60, anyone with underlying health conditions or a weakened immune system, and pregnant women, to avoid large gatherings.

WHEREAS, sections 7, 8, and 8A of Chapter 639 of the Acts of 1950 authorize the Governor, during the effective period of a declared emergency, to exercise authority over public assemblages as necessary to protect the health and safety of persons; and

WHEREAS, low-cost telephone, social media, and other internet-based technologies are currently available that will permit the convening of a public body through virtual means and allow real-time public access to the activities of the public body; and

WHEREAS section 20 of chapter 30A and implementing regulations issued by the Attorney General currently authorize remote participation by members of a public body, subject to certain limitations;

NOW THEREFORE, I hereby order the following:

(1) A public body, as defined in section 18 of chapter 30A of the General Laws, is hereby relieved from the requirement of section 20 of chapter 30A that it conduct its meetings in a public place that is open and physically accessible to the public, provided that the public body makes provision to ensure public access to the deliberations of the public body for interested members of the public through adequate, alternative means.

Adequate, alternative means of public access shall mean measures that provide transparency and permit timely and effective public access to the deliberations of the public body. Such means may include, without limitation, providing public access through telephone, internet, or satellite enabled audio or video conferencing or any other technology that enables the public to clearly follow the proceedings of the public body while those activities are occurring. Where allowance for active, real-time participation by members of the public is a specific requirement of a general or special law or regulation, or a local ordinance or by-law, pursuant to which the proceeding is conducted, any alternative means of public access must provide for such participation.

A municipal public body that for reasons of economic hardship and despite best efforts is unable to provide alternative means of public access that will enable the public to follow the proceedings of the municipal public body as those activities are occurring in real time may instead post on its municipal website a full and complete transcript, recording, or other comprehensive record of the proceedings as soon as practicable upon conclusion of the proceedings. This paragraph shall not apply to proceedings that are conducted pursuant to a general or special law or regulation, or a local ordinance or by-law, that requires allowance for active participation by members of the public.

A public body must offer its selected alternative means of access to its proceedings without subscription, toll, or similar charge to the public.

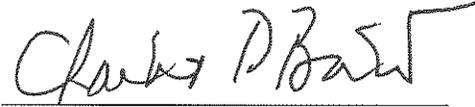
(2) Public bodies are hereby authorized to allow remote participation by all members in any meeting of the public body. The requirement that a quorum of the body and the chair be physically present at a specified meeting location, as provided in G. L. c. 30A, § 20(d) and in 940 CMR 29.10(4)(b), is hereby suspended.

(3) A public body that elects to conduct its proceedings under the relief provided in sections (1) or (2) above shall ensure that any party entitled or required to appear before it shall be able to do so through remote means, as if the party were a member of the public body and participating remotely as provided in section (2).

(4) All other provisions of sections 18 to 25 of chapter 30A and the Attorney General's implementing regulations shall otherwise remain unchanged and fully applicable to the activities of public bodies.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until rescinded or until the State of Emergency is terminated, whichever happens first.

Given in Boston at 6:40 PM this 12th day of
March, two thousand and twenty.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles D. Baker". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

CHARLES D. BAKER
GOVERNOR
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Minutes of Nantucket Historical Commission Meeting – August 21st, 2020

Establishment of Quorum

Commissioners Present: Tom Montgomery, Georgia Raysman, Mickey Rowland, Angus Macleod, Hillary Rayport, Don DeMichele, and David Silver

NHC Resource Advisors: Betsey Tyler, Michael May, Mary Bergman, Brian Pfeiffer

Staff: Holly Backus

Guests: Chris Skelly, Director of Local Government Programs, Massachusetts Historical Commission; Matthew Bronski, Preservation Engineer, SGH.

Today's Agenda

- Establishment of a Quorum
- Public Comment: None

Approval of Minutes from 7/10/20 meeting and 8/7/20

-Tom Montgomery Motion to accept minutes

-Angus: second

all in favor (roll call) - so moved

Georgia joined meeting at 10:06am

Chair asked for a change to the agenda: NHC will not discussing Preventative Maintenance at this meeting. Motion to change the agenda to not discuss preventative maintenance, Motion: Angus, Seconded: David, All in favor, so moved.

I. Report to Select Board / Welcome Dawn Hill Holdgate

Hillary gave a report to Select Board on August 12th

-Select Board Chair Dawn Hill Holdgate volunteered to be liaison to NHC

-Dawn worked in the office of the HDC and as a Commissioner on as well. NHC is privileged to have her as a liaison, and this should help improve communication, transparency and collaboration with the town.

Other outcomes: we presented our proposed mission statement and our goals (which are to update surveys and apply to the Certified Local Government program). Membership in the program requires that HDC and NHC work together and have a jointly agreed memorandum of understanding about the roles and responsibilities of each local commission and how they work together. NHC and HDC met at the end of June and are waiting on HDC response.

Select Board was supportive of our initiatives and is recorded in the public record. Dawn Hill Holdgate commented that it was a good initial discussion with the Historical Commission and good to get a feeling for the priorities, in terms of updating the surveys. She also commented that it is very important to hear from the HDC about the goals, and to know that the commissions are working together, so she is looking forward to hearing more from the HDC. Chair Rayport agreed.

Rayport continued to report to the Commission that the Select Board was happy to hear that NHC has organized a group of advisors, but it is confusing to have this called a “board”. She asked for a motion to rename the group: “NHC Resource Advisors”

Tom: Motion to rename the “Resource and Advisory Board” to “NHC Resource Advisors”

Georgia: Second

All in favor – so moved

Holly would like a clear and concise understanding regarding what the Resource Advisors actually do. Moving discussion to a future meeting where we will outline a clear understanding of what the group does.

Rayport also announced that the Historical Commission must provide an Annual Report to the Town: goal is to get to Town by October. Will be presented in September meeting. Georgia Raysman offered to write a first draft.

The Community Foundation for Nantucket has established a project fund for preservation – it is called the Keep Nantucket Real Fund. This fund is paying for preservation engineering study for streets.

Staff liaison report on Mission Statement: Holly Backus suggested an alternative Mission Statement for the NHC to consider. As this was not the agenda, Commission will discuss at a future meeting. Holly also noted there was enthusiasm for the CLG program. She emphasized that this requires an MOU from the HDC. The HDC has been extremely busy, this is on their agenda, but the NHC should be patient and hopefully they will be able to get to this.

The Chair introduced Matthew Bronski, a principle with Simpson Gompertz and Hager. A distinguished engineer working on historic masonry, Matthew has been retained by the Community Foundation to study historic pavement and make a final report in September. He is here to make an interim report.

I. Interim Report from Matthew Bronski

Matthew Bronski: goal is to bring an engineering assessment to the technical issues concerning the rehabilitation and preservation of the cobblestone streets. He has worked in preservation for 25 years and began his career as a highway engineer working for the Mass DOT.

Roads are generally classified as either rigid or flexible. Cobblestone roads are a hybrid. They are also pervious, which is especially important on Nantucket because of the limited number of catch basins.

The cobblestone roads are inherently stronger than bituminous roads and are strong enough to support modern vehicle loads. But the strength is dependent on the sub base – the layers of gravel, how well compacted it is, and how well it drains. Regarding the cobbles coming loose, this happens when vehicles are turning and especially moving out of a parallel parking space. The key to prevent this is to select stones that are oblong, and drive them into the sub base vertically. This is well supported by the literature. There was a lot of good engineering research on this in the 1880s, a time when people were studying how to make a good road with the materials that were available. The literature provides information about ideal ratios, and how to set them to resist displacement. Matthew showed diagrams from Italy and England. If the cobbles are laid on the flat it will not hold up. The research supports that over years when the road was experiencing maintenance problems, the stones weren't being set correctly.

The Curbs become displaced because of forces against them from the street and also cars parking on the sidewalk. The historic schist found on Nantucket is quite durable and even after 150 years in a severe environment the Nantucket curbs are holding up well. The Concrete restraint has been controversial. Matthew believes that as long as there is drainage below the concrete to allow for drainage, the concrete will likely not be harmful to the curbs. A sacrificial craft paper barrier between the concrete reinforce and the curb would do the trick to help separate the materials if necessary in the future, while not giving up any of the performance benefit, in terms of keeping the curbs upright. Would make it more easy to separate the curbs in 30 years.

Sidewalks: Competing issues and demands. The imperfect surface gives them a lot of charm, but makes it difficult to walk or push a stroller. There is also the width of the sidewalks vs the street – many historic towns have seen the sidewalks get narrower and the cars gradually claimed more and more space. Some towns have done studies to understand this loss and claim space back from the street. But there are also concerns about the scale of the sidewalks and balancing the scale relationship to the buildings. There is no one size fits all solution – it will be site specific. In some cases, you can solve problems by raising the sidewalks, but in other cases that is not possible because of conflicts with doors or street heights. Because of this, it's necessary to think through the sidewalks and the street at the same time – you have a lot more ability to design a working system if you can work on both the street and the sidewalk at the same time. The PIN Lidar study of the historic material in the street should be very helpful for this purpose.

Question about trees and root trimming: Matthew heard from the Champoux brothers about the trees. They suggested structural soils as a non-compactible material that also provided what the trees needed. This is being used by landscape architect Michael Van Valkenberg, who is consulting on the Land Bank park on Easy Stret.

Question regarding sub-base and using stone dust. What material should the cobbles be set in?

Matthew: The challenge with stone dust is it is finely graded and compacts very tightly, so it doesn't drain. A better material would be a uniform graded washed-sand. Stone millings can also be added. You need variation in size of stone particles for water to pass through. Some of Nantucket's native soil is an ideal material (sand with clay).

There was some discussion about developing a specification for "dirty sand" which would be a better bedding material, for the overall longevity of the road. "Dirty sand" can be dug on island, but the way engineering specifications are created, you typically need a specification that can be procured.

Holly suggested that this report would be presented to the Select Board when it is complete.

Tom: Motion to summarize in letter to DPW and specify that final report is due to be sent in September.

David: Second

All in favor (roll call) - so moved

The commission thanked Matthew and looks forward to his report.

The discussion turned back to the constructive criticism that Holly Backus wanted to offer regarding the Mission Statement. Holly read a proposed mission statement for the Commissions consideration. She noted that the chief contribution of the Commission is the creation and maintenance of surveys. The Chair thanked Holly and said that discussion of the Mission statement would be on a future agenda.

Chair Rayport then introduced Chris Skelly: Director of Local Government Programs with the Massachusetts historical Commission. He works with HC's and HDC's across the state of MA. 3,000 or so volunteers that make-up those commissions. Today he will be commenting on the role of historical commissions, surveys, advocacy and bylaws. Essentially, he is a resource to local historical commissions.

- -Holding regional workshops remotely. "Introduction to Historic Preservation Planning"
 - -Role of Commissions, HC's and HDC's
 - Historical Commissions do "community-wide historic preservation planning." Nantucket is different because it's an NHL.
 - Community outreach and yes the Commission is going to be advocacy as well – advocating for historic preservation issues throughout the community.
 - Not all communities operate the same way. Sometimes they are combined as one commission, sometimes there are two separate commissions. It is case-by-case scenario and particular to a specific town or district's needs and there are pros and cons of each approach.
 - Can be confusing to have a separate HDC and HC (clarifying roles and getting enough volunteers can be an issue for the public). Education and outreach is key.
 - If they are combined, it can be the case that the "preservation planning" duties are crowded out by design review, and never get done. "I talk to some Historical Commissions that have no idea what preservation planning is and they only do design review. In this case, it can be appropriate to have separate commissions with separate objectives.
 - The entire island is a historic district Nantucket is especially challenging.
-
- Regarding the mission statement -- Nantucket needs more than a mission statement... you need a preservation plan. This might be a better answer than having a mission statement, because you really want to explore what you need as a community and what is working well and what isn't working well. This is a local decision, but if the HDC is having weekly 5 hour meetings, he can imagine that indeed on Nantucket having separate commissions is the best way to go.

The Chair commented that in the case of Nantucket "we are in the messy middle" in terms of understanding the two roles of the two commissions. Believe we are up to the task and the Historical Commission and HDC are up to the task.

Holly Backus supported the idea of a preservation plan. Education is important. The virtual training will really help. Holly thanked Chris.

The discussion moved on to the discussion of surveys. The NHC is being joined by some of our advisors NHC resource advisors present and active in discussion regarding surveys

-getting started with updating surveys

-These surveys are for inventory of cultural resources in the Commonwealth.

- goal is to have more and complete historical information structures (private and public)

-goal is to use the Inventory Forms (MHC Form-B)

Hillary: thought, not policy. Observe the process for architectural review is HDC's realm. Help frame the process. Form B will take years to implement.

-NHC is proposing is that we might have an interim process to survey historic structures. Contribute to inventory with MHC's form b.

Nantucket has checklist with what is required to go to HDC. What happens is information is submitted and historic info is often not included. We don't have the staff to complete all of these form B's. If a building comes up and is especially sensitive, Holly reaches out to Preservation trust.

Structures come before HDC, and there is not much known and may be overlooked. The commission debated whether it would be possible to ask the applicant to complete the architectural survey and the house history. The advice from Michael May and Chris Skelly was this was not advisable – it should be a municipal function and it must be done by professionals.

Mickey Rowland commented that the HDC will have to buy into the idea that these inventory forms are an important part of their review process. We also need the qualified professionals to help put these forms together. HDC could allow boards to request these forms during the application process.

Chris Skelly recommended Nantucket develop a survey plan – that this would be a roadmap for how to get the surveys up to date, and get them done bit by bit. The plan helps you prioritize how to do it.

Chris Skelly commented that it is worth pursuing whether building permit fees could be deployed to pay for these surveys. He also encouraged Nantucket to apply for the Certified Local Government program and this would help with money for the surveys.

The Chair mentioned again that the last item on the agenda – preventative maintenance bylaw - would not be discussed today. She acknowledged that some people were upset because information about their real estate had been shared in the packet by way of a citizen concern. Though all the this information in the packet is publicly available information, the chair apologized that it made homeowners uncomfortable.

Motion to adjourn, all in favor.

Meeting adjourned.



NANTUCKET HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Town of Nantucket
2 Fairgrounds Road
Nantucket, Massachusetts 02554

COMMISSIONERS

*Hillary H. Rayport (Chair) Angus MacLeod (Vice-Chair) David Silver (Secretary)
Clement Durkes Thomas M. Montgomery Georgia U. Raysman Milton Rowland Don DeMichele Ben Normand*

MEMORANDUM RE: SELECTING A NEW NAME FOR COON STREET

An examination of deeds by Betsy Tyler shows us that the street we now know as Coon Street was created in the early 1800s and known as Independent Court. Independent Court was extended in 1838, to connect Union and Orange Streets, when #3 was built. At this time, there were at most three homes on the street (#s 2, 3, and 7). A deed for the sale of John G. Thurber's home (#3) in March 1844 identified the street as: "Independent Court, or Coon Street." By 1858, when H.F. Walling drew his map of the town, Coon Street was the accepted name for the street.

While there was a large family named Coon living on Nantucket at the time, research for each house on the street, back to the early nineteenth century, reveals no one by the name of Coon owned property on Independent Court, and none of the listed abutters for any of the properties had that name. It is possible a member of the Coon family lived on the street as a renter or in a home shared with an in-law, although such documentation is scarce. The in-law's home was sold in 1837. The Coon Family achieved some prominence in whaling, but this was gained after the name change.

Another plausible but unexpected explanation is that the street was named after the American Whig Party. In the same way today's Democrats are donkeys and Republicans elephants, the Whigs were raccoons and the Democrats, who have no connection to today's Democratic party, were roosters. In 1844, at the time of the name change, America was in a heavily contested election year. The Whigs hoped to recapture the White House, which had been cruelly taken from them in 1841 through a tragic twist of fate. Hillary H. Rayport's examination of the press at the time indicates the most prominent association of the word Coon in the 1830s and in 1844 would have been with the Whig party. See the attached report on The Coon Party. *Note that the report includes some discussion of the use of the word as a vulgar racial slur.*

Street name changes have been common on Nantucket. We cannot know if anyone living on the street in the 1840s was a Whig, nor can we know for certain the reason the street came to be called Coon Street. But, given that we could not establish a connection between Coon Street and the Coon family, we see no need to create a plaque, or to retain the name.

Suitable Alternative Names

The Grant Family lived on Nantucket for many years, owning three homes on the street. They were prominent islanders, as reported by Dr. Frances Karttunen. The street could be named after one of the Grants: **Rachel Grant**, **Charles Grant**, or **Ruth Grant**; it could be returned to the name **Independent Street** (it is no longer a court), or, in celebration of the American Whig Party, it could be named **Whig Street**. The street could also be named after **Josephine White Hall**, a popular mezzosoprano shared Ruth Grant's piano during the summer for many years. Finally, the residents of the street could pick a favorite name from the list of **Town approved street names** (attached).

COON STREET

Independent Court

The name Independent Court was first used for the road that came to be known as Coon Street. Presumably, Independent Court led from Orange Street to the house at 3 Coon Street. A condition of the deed transferring 3 Coon Street from Gorham and George Macy to John G. Thurber in 1838, was that the road should extend all the way to Union Street. By 1844, the name Coon Street was used interchangeably with Independent Court. By 1858, when H.F. Walling drew his map of the town, Coon Street was the accepted name for the street.

7 Coon Street:

Book 33/p.542: John B. Nicholson to Isaac Weiderhold, 1834

Land running by Independent Court

3 Coon Street:

Book 38/pp. 355-56: Gorham and George Macy to John G. Thurber, 1838

A lot of land in Independent Court . . . a cart road shall be opened and kept open from Orange to Union Streets

Book 44/pp. 192-93: John G. Thurber to Elizabeth Silva, 1844

Land situated on Independent Court, or Coon Street

Research for each house on the street, back to the early nineteenth century, reveals no one by the name of Coon owning property on Independent Court, and none of the listed abutters for any of the properties had that name.

Coon Family

There was one family named Coon on the island: William Coon (1791-1839), son of William Coon whose origins are unknown, and Phebe Cash (b.1771) daughter of William Cash and Mary Johnson of Nantucket. William Coon the younger married Catharine Marsh (1795-1835) and they had nine children born on the island between 1813 and 1830. Five of those children were sons who carried on the Coon name. It should be noted that Phebe Cash was the sister of Obed Cash, who owned 2 Coon Street from 1801 to 1837, when his widow, Judith, sold it. Further research might determine if William Coon rented Cash's house, or shared it with his family, although such documentation is scarce.

Where William and Catherine Coon and their large family lived is not known. William Coon bought only one piece of property on the island, a house on 24 rods of land in an unspecified location in Newtown in 1829. He sold that house to George Austin in 1832. If this property was on Independent Court or Coon Street, it would have been referenced in one of the deeds for the houses on the street. A search of the grantee indexes for Nantucket deeds from the period 1820-1860 reveals one other Coon family deed, from Isaac Smith to Charles A. Coon for a house

on the corner of New and Orange Streets in 1856. The Walling map of 1858 shows a J Coon residing at that corner. James Coon, brother of Charles A., must have been in residence that year.

Whig Party

The term Coon was synonymous with Whig in the early 1840s, which is when Independent Court became Coon Street, lending some credence to the possibility that the origin of the name was political in nature. See Hillary H. Rayport's report on Coonism.

Notable Residents of Coon Street

As Dr. Frances Karttunen discussed in her report to the town on Coon Street, the Grants were longtime residents of the street, living at 3 Coon Street from 1897 to 1986. Rachel Grant, married to Charles Grant, bought the house in 1897. Their family, including longtime resident Ruth Grant, owned the property until 1986. Popular mezzo-soprano Josephine White Hall shared the Grant's piano during the summer for many years. Rachel Grant also owned 2 Coon Street and 5 Coon Street for periods of time in the twentieth century.

Another association with 3 Coon Street is shipwright John G. Thurber who, as a partner in the firm of Crosby & Thurber, built the remarkable floating drydocks known as the camels in 1842. He owned the house from 1838-1844.

In the early 1800s, Coon Street was a short, narrow cart road called Independent Court. Sometime in the early 1840s, it became known as Coon Street. At the time, the most immediate association of the word "coon" would have been with the American Whig Party, also known, with pride, as the Coon Party. What follows is some information regarding the use of the word Coon and the political climate of 1838 – 1844, when the street currently known as Coon Street was established and named.

The late 1830s and early 1840s marked the rise of the two party system in American politics, when the American Whig Party was created in opposition to the party of Andrew Jackson, the Democrats (which had no relation to today's democratic party). Then, as now, political parties had mascots, and in the 1830s and '40s, the Democrats were roosters, and the Whigs were the Coon Party.

The Whig party on Nantucket and the Presidential Election of 1840

The American Whig Party was especially strong on Nantucket. The party favored federal support for infrastructure, tariffs, the creation of an American bank, and was against the annexation of new territories (manifest destiny).

The Whigs were moderately against slavery, and on Nantucket, the party leaders were actively against slavery. David Joy, Chairman of the Nantucket Whigs, was also President of the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause, which hosted Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison at the Atheneum in 1841. The Democrats were tolerant or supportive of slavery.

The Inquirer & Mirror reported on Whig annual meetings, nominations of candidates, and participation in off-island conventions. Below is a clipping from the April 2, 1840 Inquirer and Mirror reporting that the Nantucket Whig chapter met on March 28th 1840 and formed a political association for the election of William Henry Harrison, Whig candidate for President. The Chairman of the chapter was David Joy, and secretaries were A. W. Starbuck and George W. Macy.

POLITICAL.

WHIG PROCEEDINGS.—NANTUCKET.—A numerous meeting of the Whig Citizens of Nantucket took place at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, March 28th, 1840.

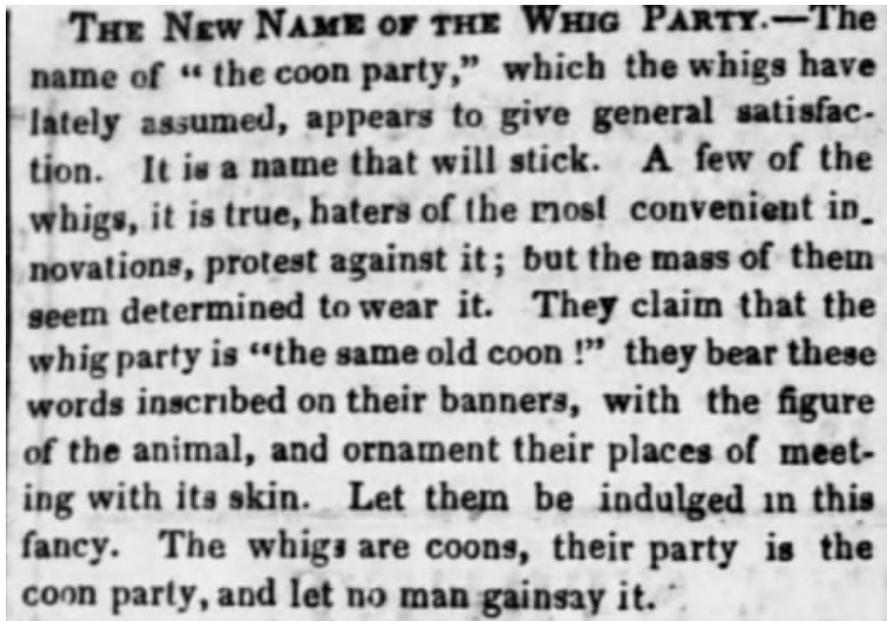
The Meeting was called to order by S. B. Tuck Esq. and was organized by the choice of Hon David Joy as Chairman, and A. W. Starbuck and Geo W. Macy as Secretaries.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were presented, discussed, and unanimously adopted :

Harrison won the Presidency in 1840, **but died a month after the inauguration.** Vice President Tyler went on to **break with the Whig platform**, negotiated a secret treaty to annex Texas, a slave holding state, and subsequently **was rejected from the party.** So despite winning the election, the Whigs lost their seat of power in the White House.

Whigs as “Coons”

The clipping below, from the October 27, 1842 New York Evening Post, describes the origin of the association of the nickname “Coon Party” with the Whig Party.



THE NEW NAME OF THE WHIG PARTY.—The name of “the coon party,” which the whigs have lately assumed, appears to give general satisfaction. It is a name that will stick. A few of the whigs, it is true, haters of the most convenient innovations, protest against it; but the mass of them seem determined to wear it. They claim that the whig party is “the same old coon!” they bear these words inscribed on their banners, with the figure of the animal, and ornament their places of meeting with its skin. Let them be indulged in this fancy. The whigs are coons, their party is the coon party, and let no man gainsay it.

The coonskin was adopted by the campaign of Henry Harrison and John Tyler, Whig candidates for President opposing Democrat Martin Van Buren and the legacy of Andrew Jackson in the presidential election of 1840. **The coon skin, along with the famous slogan, Tippecanoe and Tyler Too, promoted an image of folksy integrity, and the frontier spirit.**

We know this name was widely used and was in use on Nantucket. During this period of time, there are multiple articles in Nantucket papers discussing “Coonism” and the Coon party. Sadly, there is also evidence of the Democrats of Nantucket beginning to exploit this name’s rising use as a vulgar racial slur, when referring to the Whigs. Overall, the Whigs continued to use their mascot-moniker with pride.

The election of 1842

Coming on the heels of the Whig’s unexpected loss of power in the nation’s capital, the Massachusetts gubernatorial election of 1842 was especially contentious and the electorate was closely divided. The votes for state legislature were tallied and the *Islander*, the Democratic leaning paper, rejoiced in the apparent victory of the Democrats: From *The Islander*, Nov 19, 1842:

The Country Redeemed!!!
' THAT SAME O K ' fairly done for.



MASSACHUSETTS.

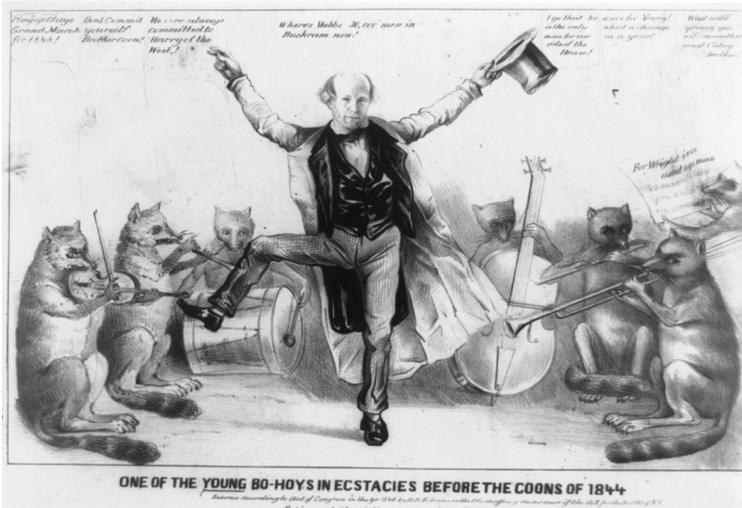
The result of the election which took place in this state on Monday last, is of the most gratifying character, and may be regarded as one of the greatest democratic victories of the year. It is second only

The article refers to the "Coons" and the "Democrats" throughout. However, Nantucket went solidly for the Coons, the government was divided, there was no majority winner, and many districts had not yet turned in their votes. Below is the Nantucket vote count for representatives.

REPRESENTATIVES.			
<i>Democrats.</i>		<i>Coons.</i>	
Wm. Bunker,	401.	Obed Barney	626
F. W. Allen,	392.	H. B. Dennis,	579
C. C. Hazewell,	386.	David Baker,	575
F. C. Sanford,	340.	G. G. Folger,	575

The office of governor went to the Democrat Marcus Morton, by special ballot of the legislature.

The Presidential Race of 1844



"One of the Young Bo-Hoys in Ecstasies Before the Coons of 1844". The Bo-Hoys, or B'hoys, were the everyday tradesmen that made up the liberal wing of the Whig party and, later, the Republican party of Lincoln. Source: Library of Congress

The Whigs hoped to regain their lost presidency in 1844, with the candidacy of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen. The Democrat candidate for president was James K. Polk. The race was incredibly tight and Polk prevailed by a mere 40,000 votes, or 1.4%.

During this period of time, a pro-Polk newspaper entitled The Coon Catcher was published in Ohio between August and November 1844.



Quoting from the Princeton University Firestone Library Graphic Arts Collection:

Beginning in the 1840s, the American Whig party took the raccoon as its symbol, along with its associations with independent frontiersmen and their raccoon-skin caps. Nineteenth-century Democrats used the rooster.

During the presidential election of 1844 between Democrat James K. Polk (1795-1849) and Whig Henry Clay (1777-1852) these two symbols were used effectively in rude and offensive caricatures of the other party. According to the Dictionary of Etymology the abbreviation for raccoon was already in use as a vulgar reference to African Americans, giving added weight to the ridicule loaded into anti-Whig texts and images.

Conclusion

We know that the street existed as a narrow dirt cart road named Independent Court in 1834. It was extended in 1838 to connect Orange and Union, and still named Independent Court, when John G. Thurber built a home there (#3). At that time, there were at most two other homes on the street (#2 and #7). We know when Thurber sold his home in March of 1844, the deed identified the street as: "Independent Court, or Coon Street." The first known appearance of the street on a map was in 1858, under the name Coon Street, and it has been known as Coon Street ever since.

We know that no members of the Coon family owned land or a home on Independent Court, at the time it became known as Coon Street.

Absent any letter or document detailing the attribution of the name, we won't ever know for sure how this cart road came to be named Coon Street. **But it is certain an immediate association of "Coon" at the time, for Islanders and in America, would have been with the Whig Party and the presidential race of 1844.**

Suggest Street Names

Native American Words and Names

- Acareca -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
~~Ackermuck -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck~~
Conotoma -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
Corduda -- Whale Fisherman
Dorcas -- the first name of the last Native American woman alive on Nantucket
~~Hiawas -- mythical sachem who ruled southern shores~~
Honorable -- last name of the last Native American woman alive on Nantucket
Jeptha -- a sachem
Khauds -- very early clan inhabiting the east end of Nantucket
Madowa -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
~~Mamaek -- a Wanackmamaek minister and justice of the peace~~
Mattakachame -- first name of Native American who owned towarp prob to haul whales ashore
~~Micheme -- word for "forever"~~
~~Moshop -- mythical giant who kicked his sand-filled moccasin off, thus making Nantucket~~
~~Nanahuma -- most likely a petty sachem~~
~~Nanina -- female of young couple to whom Moshop reputedly gave Nantucket as a wedding present.~~
Natawar -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
Nonish -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
Occawa -- Native American house near Tom Nevers
Oggawame -- place near Gibbs pond where Native Americans prayed
Old Aesop -- a Wanackmamack weaver and minister of the peace
Old Saul -- a Wanackmamack
~~Paupamo -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck~~
Pocana -- whale fisherman
Pootop -- word for "whale"
Potconet -- sachem of Tuckernuck
Quabe -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
Quady -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
Quibby -- notorious father of Abraham Quarry, the last native of Native American descent
Roqua -- mythical warrior who predicted the coming of white men and the end of the Native Americans
~~Sasachumet -- whale fisherman~~
Secunet -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
Squatesit -- Native American house near Squam
Taumkhods -- very early clan inhabiting west end of Nantucket
Tawnah -- the repeated cry when a whale was sighted
Wabska -- whale fisherman
Wannisquam -- Native American house near Wauwinet
~~Wapossit -- male of young couple to whom Moshop reputedly gave Nantucket as a wedding present.~~
Woppanone -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck
Wooso -- whale fisherman
Wottashame -- Native American listed in account book of Mary Starbuck

Woweatton -- brother of Wauwinet, son of Nickanoose

Other Native Americans and African-Americans

Abel -- a sachem

Africa -- a Black whaler

Great Jethro

Judge Corduda

Justice Mamuck

Lame Issac

Obadiah

Pleeya

Quaap

~~Quary -- Abraham Quary, the last native of Native American descent~~

Sousoaco -- Wanachmamack's son

Ships of Nantucket Origin

Alexander

Alpha

Asia

Barclay

~~Catawba~~

Carroll

Citizen

Clarkson

Columbia

Diamond

~~Dolphin~~

George

Gideon

Globe

Harvest

Homer

~~John Adams~~

Mariner

Minerva

Monticello

Navigator

Omega

Orbit

Rambler

Spartan

Ship Masters and Log Keepers

Ackley
Aiken
~~Bailey~~
Baker
Caswell
Clark
Coggeshall
Colesworthy
Edwards
~~Fisher~~
Keene
Long
Morris
~~Paddock~~
Palmer
Plaskett
~~Pollard~~
Prevost
~~Ramsdell~~
Rawson
Raymond
Rogers
Steedman
Tobey
Upham
Weakes
Whippey
Winslow

Ship Captains
Aldridge
~~Bailey~~
Briggs
Carey
~~Chadwick~~
Clasby
Cleveland
Goggeshall
Coleman
Delano
Downs
~~Eldridge~~
Elkins

Fitch
Fosdick
Giles
Hathaway
Jenkins
Jernegan
Lawrence
Moores
Nickerson
Paddack
Pease
Phinney
Pollard
Ramsdill
Rand
Remsen
~~Skiff~~
Stanton
Stratton
Weeks
Whippey

Place with Local Meaning (English): Rotten Pumpkin Pond

Place with Local Meaning (Native American)

Acodspannet -- the plains
Maisquatuck -- reed land at Quaise
~~Mioxes pond~~
Naphchecoy -- Sankaty
Nopue -- Smith's Point
Pacummohquah -- Pocomo

Shipwrecks off of Nantucket

~~Ariel~~
Asia
Belle Hindy
Conanchet
Dorothy Palmer
Hazard
Hudson
Kirkham
Oregon

Queen
Rochester
Sarah M. Lawrence
Treat
Unique
Van Gilder
Warren Sawyer
~~Witherspoon~~

Other Vessels

Alert
Amazon
Atlas
~~Aurora~~
Barclay
Bedford
Brittania
Brothers
Burnham
Columbia
Comet
Criterion
Fortitude
Foster
Gideon
Globe
Hamilton
Harlequin
Hector
Hesper
Hope
~~Industry~~
~~John Jay~~
Juno
Mars
Martha
Minerva
Olive Branch
~~Rambler~~
Rebecca
~~Reliance~~
Roxana
Sea Fox.
Sea Lion

Venus

Settlers, Half-share Individuals

Coleman .

Gayer

Pile

Rotch

Different Mission Statements, with comments from Chris Skelly, Director of Local Government Programs, MHC. [Chris Skelly's comments are in BLUE.](#)

NHC proposed:

The Nantucket Historical Commission serves the public by protecting the National Historic Landmark of Nantucket. Nantucket's period of historical significance ranges from the Settlement Period, beginning in 1659, up to and including the preservation-oriented, revivalist development of the "Beinecke period" ending in 1975. Historic assets include not only the structures erected from 1659 – 1975 but also the setting and context of these structures, the American and Native American artifacts, and the island's special visual quality, as expressed in the natural and built environment.

The NHC advises the Select Board on matters of preservation, and works with Nantucket's Preservation Planner, Planning Director, and other municipal agencies. It creates plans and guidelines for historic preservation, directs surveys of buildings and lands of archaeological and historic significance, and advocates through the Select Board on issues of historic preservation.

The NHC complements the local Historic District Commission, which is Nantucket's regulatory architectural review board. It also liaises with the Massachusetts Historical Commission and local preservation and conservation non-profits.

[Skelly comments:](#)

[I would recommend some revisions .I don't see any reason to have the "period of significance" included in your mission statement. I see this as problematic for archaeological resources as well as recent past properties that may have significance now or at some point in the future.](#)

[A historical commission does not advocate "through" the Select Board.](#)

OLD:

"The Nantucket Historical Commission is the local historic preservation and archaeology planning and advocacy agency. The NHC creates educational opportunities, creates plans for the preservation of Nantucket, advocates through the Board of Selectman on issues of historic preservation, and oversees state requirements for archaeology."

PLUS Proposed:

The Nantucket Historical Commission was created for the preservation, protection, and development of the historical and archeological assets of the Nantucket National Historic Landmark. In order to protect Nantucket, the NHC may make recommendations as it deems necessary to the Select Board and the Massachusetts Historical Commission on preservation issues, as allowed under MGL Chapter 40 Section 8D.

The NHC complements the local Historic District Commission, which is Nantucket's regulatory architectural review board. It also liaises with local preservation and conservation non-profits.

Skelly Comments:

I think both versions need editing. So, maybe a good time to think about revising anyway.

Nowhere does either mission statement mention identification and documentation of historic resources. I would like to see language about community-wide historic preservation planning. This is the building block of historic preservation, the foundation of the role of a local historical commission. This is an essential part of how you distinguish your role from the regulatory design review of the historic district commission.

"advocates through the Board of Selectman"

This language was problematic as the Nantucket Historical Commission, as an autonomous appointed board, is not bound to advocate just through local elected officials. You are free to advocate, in an advisory capacity, on historic preservation matters to (not through) local elected officials, to other boards and commissions, to municipal staff and to the general public.

Local Historical Commissions in Massachusetts

A Summary Sheet for New Commission Members

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Local Historical Commissions are an important part of municipal government in Massachusetts. Almost all cities and towns in Massachusetts have established a local historical commission. Historical Commissions are responsible for community-wide historic preservation planning.

Inventory Forms

Compiling a historic properties inventory is an essential first step for a Historical Commission. This is done on MHC inventory forms. Inventory forms address the first task of preservation planning - Identification. The front of a sample inventory form is shown to the right. For more information, contact MHC for a guidebook entitled *Historic Property Survey Manual*.

National Register Nominations

After a comprehensive inventory is compiled is the preparation of National Register nominations. The National Register of Historic Places is a federal listing of buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts significant in our nation's history, culture, architecture or archaeology and that are worthy of preservation. The National Register is a formal recognition of the significance of the property but places absolutely no restrictions or conditions on private property owners unless there is state or federal involvement in a project or unless some other regional or local regulation is in effect.

Survey and Planning Grants

While inventory forms and National Register nominations may be done through local volunteer efforts, many Local Historical Commissions in Massachusetts will apply for a matching Survey and Planning grant. With an S&P grant, a Historical Commission can hire a professional preservation consultant to prepare the documents. S&P grants are awarded annually by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and are available for inventory form preparation, National Register nominations, preservation plans and public information documents.

Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund

As a member of a Historical Commission, you may be interested in seeing a municipally owned property in town rehabilitated for a new use or restored. The MPPF is a state-funded matching grant program available to cities and towns and non-profits for the restoration and rehabilitation of significant properties.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MA 02125

Assessor's number _____ USGS Quad Lynn Area(s) _____ Form Number 119

Town Nahant

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 80 Spring Road

Historic Name J. T. Wilson House

Uses: Present residential
Original residential

Date of Construction 1882-1883

Source J. T. Wilson Job List

Style/Form Queen Anne

Architect/Builder J. T. Wilson (builder)

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation uncut stone

Wall/Trim clapboard, wood shingle

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved no yes Date _____

Acreage less than one acre

Setting residential

Recorded by Northfields Preservation Associates/MHC

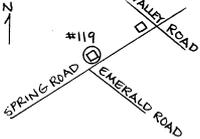
Organization Nahant Historical Commission

Date (month/year) June 1989/edited June 1992

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.



Sketch Map
Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



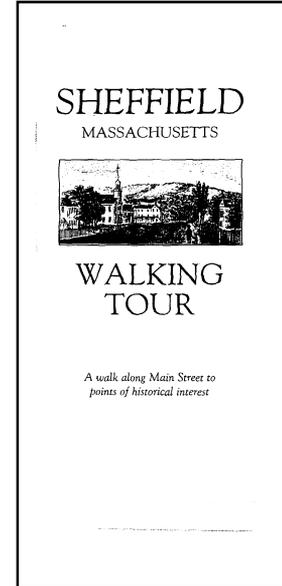
The front of an inventory form includes information such as the address historic name, date of construction and style. The following pages of an inventory form include a historical narrative and architectural description.

Section 106 and Chapter 254

Historical Commissions may occasionally receive inquiries from the Massachusetts Historical Commission or state or federal agencies asking for comments on a proposed “state or federally involved” project in your community that may impact on historical or archaeological resources. Section 106 and Chapter 254 are federal and state laws that require MHC review when a state or federally involved project is undertaken in Massachusetts. Examples of state or federally involved projects include state funded road widening projects, telecommunications towers that need an FCC license and school rehabilitations although there are many others. MHC reviews over 8,000 federal or state involved actions each year. As part of these reviews, local historical commissions are encouraged to participate.

Public Relations

As a Historical Commission, it is important for you to get the message across that your community’s historic resources are important to preserve. Typical methods include walking tours, plaque programs, newspaper articles, lectures, newsletters, distributing inventory forms and school programs.



Advising Your Municipal Leaders

Historical Commissions advise elected officials and other boards on historic preservation issues. Issues could include zoning changes, the re-use of municipally owned historic buildings, master planning or preservation of historic landscapes.

Demolition Delay Bylaws

Ordinarily, Historical Commissions do not have a regulatory function. However, many towns, through local bylaw passed at town meeting, have given their Historical Commission additional authority such as demolition delay bylaws. With a demolition delay bylaw, a Historical Commission can delay the demolitions of historically significant property in the hopes of finding an alternative to the demolition.

Preservation Plans

A Historical Commission may find that a Preservation Plan is needed to better coordinate the many activities that will help to preserve the community.

Local Bylaws and Ordinances

A Historical Commission may seek to create or change local bylaws to better protect historic resources. Examples might be local historic districts, demolition delay bylaws, scenic road bylaws or village center zoning. For more information, contact MHC for a copy of *Preservation through Bylaws and Ordinances*.

Similar Names and Different Responsibilities

A Historical Commission is often confused with a Local Historic District Commission and a Historical Society. It is important that you understand the difference between these three organizations. Local Historical Commissions are the official agents of municipal government responsible for community-wide historic preservation planning. Local Historic District Commissions are the review authority responsible for regulatory design review within designated local historic districts created through town meeting or city council vote. Note that in some communities with local historic districts, the Historical Commission and Historic District Commission are combined. A Historical Society is a private, non-profit organization. Historical Societies often preserve local history through house museums, maintaining collections and records and public programs.

For additional information, contact the Massachusetts Historical Commission at (617) 727-8470 for copies of the *Preservation Planning Manual and Current Activities of Historical Commissions in Massachusetts*.

Part I	ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
Title VII	CITIES, TOWNS AND DISTRICTS
Chapter 40	POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS
Section 8D	HISTORICAL COMMISSION; ESTABLISHMENT; POWERS AND DUTIES

Section 8D. A city or town which accepts this section may establish an historical commission, hereinafter called the commission, for the preservation, protection and development of the historical or archeological assets of such city or town. Such commission shall conduct researches for places of historic or archeological value, shall cooperate with the state archeologist in conducting such researches or other surveys, and shall seek to coordinate the activities of unofficial bodies organized for similar purposes, and may advertise, prepare, print and distribute books, maps, charts, plans and pamphlets which it deems necessary for its work. For the purpose of protecting and preserving such places, it may make such recommendations as it deems necessary to the city council or the selectmen and, subject to the approval of the city council or the selectmen, to the Massachusetts historical commission, that any such place be certified as an historical or archeological landmark. It shall report to the state archeologist the existence of any archeological, paleontological or historical site or object discovered in accordance with section twenty-seven C of chapter nine, and shall apply for permits

necessary pursuant to said section twenty-seven C. Any information received by a local historical commission with respect to the location of sites and specimens, as defined in section twenty-six B of chapter nine, shall not be a public record. The commission may hold hearings, may enter into contracts with individuals, organizations and institutions for services furthering the objectives of the commission's program; may enter into contracts with local or regional associations for cooperative endeavors furthering the commission's program; may accept gifts, contributions and bequests of funds from individuals, foundations and from federal, state or other governmental bodies for the purpose of furthering the commission's program; may make and sign any agreements and may do and perform any and all acts which may be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this section. It shall keep accurate records of its meetings and actions and shall file an annual report which shall be printed in the case of towns in the annual town report. The commission may appoint such clerks and other employees as it may from time to time require. The commission shall consist of not less than three nor more than seven members. In cities the members shall be appointed by the mayor, subject to the provisions of the city charter, except that in cities having a city manager form of government, said appointments shall be by the city manager, subject to the provisions of the charter; and in towns they shall be appointed by the selectmen, excepting towns having a town manager form of government, in which towns appointments shall be made by the town manager, subject to the approval of the selectmen. Alternate members may be appointed in like manner as provided for in this section not exceeding in number the principal members. In the case of the absence or inability to act on the part of a principal member, the place of the principal member shall be taken by an alternate member

designated by the chairman. When a commission is first established, the terms of the members and alternate members shall be for one, two or three years, and so arranged that the terms of approximately one third of the members and alternate members will expire each year, and their successors shall be appointed for terms of three years each. Any member or alternate member of a commission so appointed may, after a public hearing if requested, be removed for cause by the appointing authority. A vacancy occurring otherwise than by expiration of a term shall in a city or town be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as an original appointment. Said commission may acquire in the name of the city or town by gift, purchase, grant, bequest, devise, lease or otherwise the fee or lesser interest in real or personal property of significant historical value and may manage the same.

NHC Projects last updated September 18 2020

Subject Area	Project Name	Description	Status 0 - 5	Next Steps	
*	Education	CAMP Training	training day for NHC and HDC	P	
	Preservation Planning	Coastal Resiliency	Participate in town resiliency education and planning	P	respond to requests from town
*	Preservation Planning	Historic Goals for Streetscapes	Develop goals and deliver to DPW	4	Delivered to DPW 9/25 - Deliver to Select Board
*	Preservation Planning	Preservation Engineering Study	Practical advice for developing specifications for repair and maintenance of historic streets	4	Delivered to DPW 9/25 - Deliver to Select Board
	Education	NHC Mission Statement	Develop and approve a statement that communicates to the public the role of a Historical Commission on Nantucket	3	follow up meeting with Town
	Surveys	Applying to State/Federal Certified Local Government Program	Town of Nantucket applies for certification, to receive planning grants and more local control	3	1. receive evaluation from Town Counsel 2. Second discussion with Select Board Oct 7
	Surveys	Historic Streetscape Study	Survey of historic paving (NPT/CPC grant)	3	integrate with engineering study.
*	ATM 2021	Amendment to Road Construction Bylaw	prohibit removal of historic pavement	2	revive earlier proposal
	Education	Informational Plaque: Arthur Cooper and Angola Street	Joint project with Land Bank.	2	Present to Land Bank
	Design Guidelines	Design Guidelines for Streets	Develop goals and deliver to Town and relevant commissions	1	create action plan, priority plan
*	Design Guidelines	Updating and Clarifying Building with Nantucket In Mind	Updating BWNIM. Making BWNIM more user-friendly. CPC grant currently rests with HDC.	1	Had initial discussion with HDC. Waiting on HDC
	Education	Museum exhibit about Preservation	Develop an exhibit for public education about the history of preservation on Nantucket	1	develop position paper with Esta Lee Stone
	Preservation Planning	Contribute to Master Plan	Integrate feedback from NHC into master planning effort	1	Currently disconnected - address gaps.
*	Surveys	Survey Plan to update Historic Structures Surveys	create a strategy and plan to update Nantucket's surveys, using MHC standard inventory forms	1	continue to specify
	Archeology	Focused Planning Meeting	Dedicate an NHC meeting to Archeology	0	
	ATM 2021	Other comment and action	Hedge heights? Berms? TBD	0	
	Design Guidelines	Design Guidelines for Landscapes	addressing screening, berms, grading, etc	0	
	Design Guidelines	Updating Guidelines for Rural Roads	Develop guidance for Town regarding preservation-minded approach to signage and road design	0	

*	Education	CAMP Training	training day for NHC and HDC	P	
	Preservation Planning	Coastal Resiliency	Participate in town resiliency education and planning	P	respond to requests from town
*	Preservation Planning	Historic Goals for Streetscapes	Develop goals and deliver to DPW	4	Delivered to DPW 9/25 - Deliver to Select Board
	Design Guidelines	For elevating structures	Develop design guidelines for elevating structures	0	
	Education	loan fund for restoration of historic structures	Evaluate attraction of a fund similar to the fund in Arlington, MA, which makes low interest loans to private home owners for preservation projects, in exchange for easement	0	Preservation Massachusetts Inc. has presentation on this.
	Education	Historic Plaques	Investigate NHC role in public education	0	
	Education	Historic Preservation Tax Credits	Sponsor workshop on how businesses can unlock tax credits for preserving their historic building	0	
	Education	Relator Workshop	Outreach to Relators about preserving historic homes	0	
	Education	Website	Better communication and information for public	0	
	Impact Review	Complete Streets / Pleasant/Williams/Sparks	Section 106 Project Review	0	
	Impact Review	Sewer Force Main	Section 106 Project Review of Sewer Department new SFM	0	
	Preservation Planning	Zoning Review	Assess how our current zoning aligns with preservation goals	0	evaluate
	Preservation Planning	Develop a preservation plan for Nantucket Island	Using St. Augustine and other cities as a model, develop a preservation plan for Nantucket	0	
	Preservation Planning	District of Critical Planning Concern - special act	Assess how being able to designate DCPC might benefit Nantucket	0	evaluate
	Preservation Planning	Harbor Place	Contribute to workgroup	0	
	Surveys	Establishing Significance	Evaluate and recommend process for establishing contributing status of structures	0	
	0 - no action				
	1 - prioritized, developing specs				

*	Education	CAMP Training	training day for NHC and HDC	P	
	Preservation Planning	Coastal Resiliency	Participate in town resiliency education and planning	P	respond to requests from town
*	Preservation Planning	Historic Goals for Streetscapes	Develop goals and deliver to DPW	4	Delivered to DPW 9/25 - Deliver to Select Board
	2 - project plan complete				

3 - funded, Staffed
4 - execution phase
5 - delivered
P = Participating
* = priority

Announcing MHC FY21 Survey and Planning Grant Round: Pre-Applications Now Available

Skelly, Christopher @ SEC [Christopher.Skelly@sec.state.ma.us]

Sent: Friday, September 25, 2020 9:37 AM

To: christopher.skelly@state.ma.us

Dear Fellow Preservationists:

I am writing to announce the beginning of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Fiscal Year 2021 Survey and Planning Grant cycle. For the FY 2021 round, eligible applicants are anticipated to include all local historical commissions, local historic district commissions, municipal planning offices, and other public and non-profit historic preservation organizations. At the time of this writing total available funding for the FY 2021 matching grant round is still contingent on MHC's FY 2021 federal budget allocation, which has not yet been determined. For FY 2021 the MHC/Grantee match shares will be 50/50.

As the State Historic Preservation Office, the Massachusetts Historical Commission is responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices, to grant funds to communities and private non-profit organizations for a wide range of preservation related activities. These include completion of cultural resource inventories, nomination of significant properties to the National Register of Historic Places, completion of community-wide preservation plans, and other types of studies, reports, publications and projects that relate to the identification and protection of significant historic properties and sites. The goal of the Survey and Planning Grant program is to support efforts to identify and plan for the protection of the significant historic buildings, structures, archaeological sites and landscapes of the Commonwealth.

With this announcement, the MHC is initiating the Fiscal Year 2021 grant round of funding for Certified Local Governments (CLGs), municipal historic preservation commissions, non-profit organizations and other eligible applicants. (MHC is required under federal law to pass through 10% of its annual federal budget allocation to CLGs. CLGs in Massachusetts are the municipalities of Boston, Bedford, Brookline, Danvers, Dedham, Eastham, Easton, Falmouth, Framingham, Gloucester, Grafton, Hingham, Holyoke, Lexington, Lowell, Marblehead, Medfield, Medford, Methuen, New Bedford, Newton, Plymouth, Quincy, Salem, Somerville, and Worcester.) In Fiscal Year 2021 the grant program is anticipated to be available to both CLG and non-CLG municipalities, as well as other qualified applicants.

A Survey and Planning grant can provide critical support for projects that help to preserve the character of your community. Please consider applying for a grant by completing a pre application and returning it to the Massachusetts Historical Commission by Monday, November 16, 2020, 5 p.m. (no faxed or emailed applications accepted). Additional information, guidelines and the pre-application form are available on MHC's web site at: <http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhchpp/Surveyandplanning.htm>

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Working remotely – please use email (15 mb limit) or
978-836-2438 (cell).

Christopher C. Skelly
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