

15. 13

Councillor David Sullivan

June 13, 1988

whereas;

It has come to the attention of the City Council that Charles M. Sullivan, Executive Director of the Cambridge Historical Commission has been chosen as the recipient of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's 25th Anniversary Preservation Award for his superb dedication in the area of preservation, and

whereas;

Charles has served for the past 14 years as Executive Director of the Cambridge Historical Commission, keeping the City at the forefront of preservation planning, because he

believes it's important to direct his efforts at the local level because that's "where important things happen". and where.

Charles earned a bachelor's degree in geography at Dartmouth College and a master's degree in city planning at Harvard University Graduate School of Design, and where.

His technical expertise on building rehabilitation and conservation is widely respected having initiated several programs introducing new preservation methods

Now therefore be it

Resolved:

That this City Council go on
 record expressing its sincere congratulations
 to Charles M. Sullivan upon being
 selected to receive the Massachusetts
 Historical Commission 25th Anniversary
 Preservation Award and be it further

Resolved:

That the City Clerk be and hereby
 is requested to forward a suitably
 engrossed copy of this resolution to Charles
 M. Sullivan on behalf of the entire City Council

The recipients of the *Massachusetts Historical Commission's 25th Anniversary Preservation Awards*

Patricia Jones Anderson
Timothy J. Anderson and
George M. Notter, Jr.
Barbara Cremer Bashevkin
Ann M. Beha
John K. Bullard
Richard M. Candee
Abbott Lowell Cummings
Sarah R. Delano
Patricia C. FitzMaurice
Milton S. Graton
Lois S. Greenwood
Betsy Shure Gross
Elizabeth A. Little
Barbara E. Luedtke
Robert S. McCarroll
Janet K. McCorison
Judith B. McDonough
Paul J. McGinley
Amy Bess Miller
Byron Rushing
Judith E. Selwyn
Charles M. Sullivan
William J. Tinti
Roger S. Webb
Albert B. Wolfe

Massachusetts cities and towns. They have asserted that preservation must be a part of any community's planning process and that it *can* be integrated into plans for the future with success. And they have shown that the preservation of historic buildings and archaeological sites is important in and of itself, for by preserving our heritage, we enrich our lives.

Preservationists are everywhere. Some are craftspeople, employing techniques both old and new to preserve deteriorated bricks, restore public artwork, and rescue decaying bridges. Some honor and respect an earlier way of life by devoting themselves to living museums of life and work. Some are planners, for whom preserving and restoring our buildings and our landscapes provides a way of breathing new life into historic cities and towns. Some are expert technicians, introducing the tools of preservation—certified historic rehabilitations, preservation restrictions, community development block grants, or facade easements, for instance—to revitalize neighborhoods and downtowns alike. Some have ties to the instruments of government, drafting new legislation or arguing for zoning overlays as a means of protecting buildings and sites. And some are scholars and

teachers whose careful research, pathbreaking monographs, and much-needed local studies heighten our awareness and understanding of our history and the manmade environment. All have made extraordinary commitments, shared willingly of their expertise, and advocated eloquently for the causes of historic preservation.

Behind every successful preservation enterprise is a person. Although often disguised behind organizations and institutions, preservation is for and about people. During the Massachusetts Historical Commission's 25th anniversary year, the members and staff of the Commission recognize people who have made preservation possible. No list of names could be complete. By acknowledging these individuals, the MHC hopes that the entire preservation movement in Massachusetts will recognize parts of themselves and will share in the honor.



1911 Shirley-Eustis House Association formed to rescue the historic governor's mansion in Roxbury after it was abandoned



1923 The Wayside Inn purchased by Henry Ford as the centerpiece of a museum complex



1934 Historic American Buildings Survey begins architectural recording program in Massachusetts



1935 The Historic Sites Act signed into federal law

1937 WPA Guide to Massachusetts published

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts enjoys a rich cultural heritage. Historic resources grace our daily lives, inform us about our past, and are the building blocks for our future. Preservationists, by working to protect our historic assets, have maintained the sense of time and place that forms the essence of our common wealth.

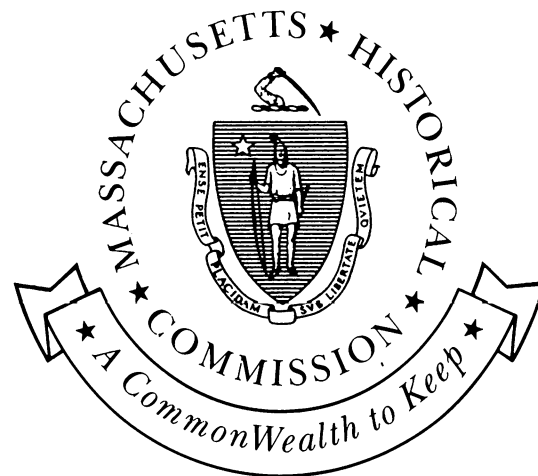
The Massachusetts Historical Commission was established in 1963 to identify, evaluate, and protect the historical and archaeological resources of the Commonwealth. Members of the Commission—planners and historians, architects, developers, and archaeologists—have brought their special expertise to bear in protecting Massachusetts' heritage. And for the past 25 years, the Commission has worked with Massachusetts cities and towns to protect and preserve the distinctive character of our communities. As a result, historic preservation is now in the mainstream of state and local decisionmaking.

The people who have served on the Massachusetts Historical Commission, together with professional preservationists and volunteers, have dedicated themselves to preserving the past for future generations. We can all

take great pride in our accomplishments. In 1988, the 25th anniversary year of the Commission, we look forward enthusiastically to the challenges of the next century, knowing that we have a Commonwealth to keep.

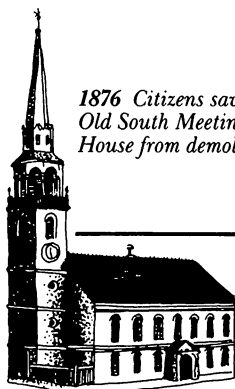
From Boston to New Bedford, from North Adams to Newburyport, people in Massachusetts have worked hard to ensure that the Commonwealth's special resources are preserved. Over the past three decades, the concept of historic preservation has broadened considerably. Once perceived as a small, elite group, preservationists today are part of a larger network, some of whose members do the work of preservation daily for their livelihood, others who devote many hours for little or no recompense, still others for whom the tools of preservation are a means to a complementary end.

By virtue of their accomplishments, these individuals have expanded the possibilities of historic preservation. They have demonstrated that preservation is very much a public concern, of import to us all. They have proven—often as pioneers—that preservation is economically viable, both for individuals and for communities, and that rehabilitation and reuse of historic structures can breathe new life into



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1863 The Hancock House in Boston is demolished despite public outcry



1876 Citizens save Old South Meeting House from demolition



1891 The Trustees of Reservations founded

1881 The Old State House is preserved by a citizen group, which later becomes the Bostonian Society



1903 The Bay State Historic League founded



1910 The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities founded

Charles M. Sullivan

During the past 14 years, as Executive Director of the Cambridge Historical Commission, Charles Sullivan has kept the city at the forefront of preservation planning. Sullivan has directed his efforts to the local level, because he believes that's "where important things happen." In a community, he feels, "you can personally affect outcomes. You can give someone a grant," for example, "and then you can actually see the project being completed."

Sullivan earned a bachelor's degree in geography at Dartmouth and a master's degree in city planning at Harvard's Graduate School of Design. In his first planning job, with Action for Boston Community Development, he prepared quantitative analyses of Boston's Chinese neighborhood. In 1972, he attended a week-long course at Cornell University that rekindled an early interest in historic buildings and "recycled him into a preservationist."

In Cambridge, Sullivan has been able to bring preservation to a greater portion of the community than ever before. His technical expertise on building rehabilitation and conservation is widely respected. The city's Paint Grant Program subsidizes historically accurate painting in North Cambridge, an area of the city not previously well known for its preservation efforts. Another program initiated during Sullivan's tenure coordinates with the city's housing programs to ensure that preservation concerns are voiced in historic rehabilitation projects.

Sullivan's efforts have introduced new preservation techniques to a city whose mix of town and gown, intellect and industry, never fails to bring stimulating issues to the fore. The city's historic resources survey, initiated by Abe Wolfe in 1963 and completed under Sullivan's supervision in 1977, is an outstanding example of careful architectural analysis and thorough historical research. Its strong emphasis on the vernacular parallels Sullivan's neighborhood focus and commitment to local resources. Upon completion of the survey, the commission initiated a Multiple Resource National Register nomination that was accomplished only after considerable periods of negotiation with Harvard University—Sullivan rates among his highest achievements his success in persuading Harvard of the wisdom of Register listing. Part of the success involved the creation of an innovative overlay zoning district for Harvard Square tied to National Register designation.

Under Sullivan's leadership, the city instated the Commonwealth's first demolition delay ordinance. The creation of landmark and conservation districts was another unique aid to historic neighborhoods, affording protection for the first time to the city's less prestigious areas. Sullivan's initiatives have made the city of Cambridge the model for successful integration of preservation into the general planning process.



1984 The Massachusetts legislature establishes the City and Town Common and the Olmsted Park Recovery Programs at the Department of Environmental Management



Tara Goodwin



Tara Goodwin

One of Charles Sullivan's most visible accomplishments in Cambridge was the preservation of the Harvard Square Kiosk during the MBTA's extension of the Red Line. Sullivan has made sure that preservation concerns are an integral part of the city's planning process.



1585 The North Bennet Street School in Boston establishes a historic crafts focus

1984 Massachusetts is selected for the National Trust Main Street Program; the program is established at the Executive Office of Communities and Development

1984 The Masonic Temple in Salem is rehabilitated after a fire

1985 North Adams' Western Gateway Heritage State Park opens

1985 The Boston Harbor Islands listed on the National Register as an archaeological district





Variation



Bill Tinti prepares to enter one of his favorite restoration projects, the Joshua Ward House in downtown Salem. Before and after photos of the building demonstrate a dramatic preservation success story.



William J. Tinti

William Tinti came to Salem in the late 1960s, an attorney with an appreciation for historic buildings that had grown out of his daily walks as a teenager through the McKnight neighborhood of Springfield. Salem enthralled him—it was a place with “one of the world’s most precious collections of historic architecture,” and he recalls his first weeks of residence in the city as ones of exploration and discovery. In 1971, he was appointed vice-chairman of the Salem Redevelopment Authority. In that role and subsequently, in 1973, as chairman, Tinti was a key player in saving Salem’s downtown from the complete and total demolition called for by the city’s original redevelopment plans. After a third of the downtown had been destroyed without commitments from developers in place for new construction, the city adopted new plans under Tinti’s leadership that included rehabilitation and restoration of existing structures. As a result, demolished buildings were replaced with carefully thought out new structures.

Critical to the success of Tinti’s and the SRA’s new plans was the notion of design review. Equally crucial was Tinti’s introduction of the innovative use of facade easements as a means of financing rehabilitation. This concept was later adopted in a number of other cities, including Newbury-

port. At the same time, Tinti and the SRA sought to increase public awareness of Salem’s special qualities. Tinti’s personal enthusiasm for the city was contagious. Promotional campaigns were launched to convince people that their city was special, worth investing in and worth preserving. By the time he left public service to form his own law firm in 1982, Tinti had proven that preservation and politics can successfully go hand in hand.

Among Tinti’s achievements in the private sector have been the preservation of two important Salem buildings—the early Federal-period Joshua Ward House, successfully rehabilitated in 1982 with the help of a grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and the Masonic Temple Building, constructed in 1911 and damaged by fire in 1982. The latter was a joint venture in preservation and rehabilitation that drew on creative funding and the financial backing of five local banks.

Bill Tinti’s experience, first as an attorney in the public sector and today in private practice, has proved that preservation may serve as a tool to arrive at a specific end—in this case, the spectacular rebirth of one of New England’s oldest cities.



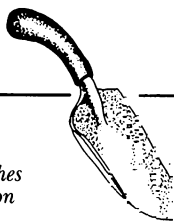
1985 Historic Massachusetts, Incorporated, founded



1986 Faneuil Hall in Boston is made accessible to the handicapped



1985 The Swain School of Design in New Bedford establishes a historic preservation focus



1985 Archaeological excavations for the environmental clearance of the north area Central Artery project discover the remains of the Great House (1629), the first substantial building in the Boston area

1985 A multi-volume Historic Structures Report on the State House is adopted to guide restoration and rehabilitation of the state’s most visible historic property



City of Cambridge

COUNCILLOR DAVID SULLIVAN

15.

IN CITY COUNCIL

June 13, 1988

- WHEREAS: It has come to the attention of this City Council that Charles M. Sullivan, Executive Director of the Cambridge Historical Commission has been chosen as the recipient of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's 25th Anniversary Preservation Award for his tireless dedication in the area of preservation; and
- WHEREAS: Charles has served for the past 14 years as Executive Director of the Cambridge Historical Commission, keeping the City at the forefront of preservation planning, because he believes it's important to direct his efforts at the local level because that's "where important things happen"; and
- WHEREAS: Charles earned a Bachelor's degree in Geography at Dartmouth College and a Master's degree in City Planning at Harvard University Graduate School of Design; and
- WHEREAS: His technical expertise on building rehabilitation and conservation is widely respected, having initiated several programs introducing new preservation methods; now therefore be it
- RESOLVED: That this City Council go on record extending its sincere congratulations to Charles M. Sullivan upon being selected to receive the Massachusetts Historical Commission's 25th Anniversary Preservation Award; and be it further
- RESOLVED: That the City Clerk be and hereby is requested to forward a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution to Charles M. Sullivan on behalf of the entire City Council.

In City Council June 13, 1988.

Adopted by the affirmative vote of 8 members.

Attest:- Joseph E. Connarton, City Clerk.

A true copy;

ATTEST:-

Joseph E. Connarton, City Clerk.

Order #15

S-408

C.D. Sullivan re: resolutions congratulating
Charles M. Sullivan on being selected to
receive the Mass. Historical Commission's
25th Anniversary Preservation Award.

In City Council,

June 13, 1988

6-13-88

C.D. Sullivan

Order Adopted

F-0-1-0.

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