



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
other names/site number Tisbury Waterworks Spring Building

2. Location

street & number 325 West Spring Street not for publication
city or town Tisbury vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Dukes code 007 zip code 02568

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon October 10, 2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 12.3.08
Edison R. Beall

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Name of Property

Dukes, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	building
2	0	sites
5	1	structures
2	0	objects
12	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

waterworks

GOVERNMENT: public works

RECREATION: sports facility/playground

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Colonial revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: CONCRETE

walls BRICK: WOOD

roof ASBESTOS

other WOOD: STONE: granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

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DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station complex includes natural features, man-made alterations to other natural features, and buildings and structures associated with the water supply for the Town of Tisbury on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Of primary interest is a Late Victorian, nominally Colonial Revival-style, 1½-story building, which was constructed in 1887 as part of the Vineyard Haven Water Company's water supply infrastructure. The brick building rests on an L-shaped footprint, features granite window and door lintels, and is topped by a tall, hipped roof with four dormers. A tapered, fifty-foot brick stack flanks the structure on the north elevation. The building and associated maintenance and water-supply structures are located on a picturesque parcel of land on the southern shore of Lake Tashmoo. The Pumping Station is in poor condition but retains a high degree of integrity. All machinery and equipment has been removed from the building.

Setting

Tisbury occupies West Chop, one of two points of land on the north end of Martha's Vineyard, an island off the southern coast of Cape Cod. The Pumping Station sits at the south end of Lake Tashmoo, which is a saltwater lake that extends from its inlet on Vineyard Sound south along the west side of Tisbury. The lake is used by town residents for recreational purposes, and is separated from a freshwater **reservoir** on the Pumping Station lot by a grass-covered **dike**. Tall trees border the west side of the reservoir, and a grass pathway aligned on a drainage easement extends from Lake Tashmoo along the east side of the reservoir. The north elevation of the pumping station is positioned at the south end of the reservoir and is clearly visible from the lake (Photo 1). The Pumping Station is accessed from State Road by a winding paved **access road** bordered with mature trees, with three-foot tall wooden posts providing a guide. The State Road entrance is flanked by a pair of rough stone **pillars**, approximately six feet high. The parcel contains a rolling topography with open meadows, and a natural amphitheatre is located north of the roadway, shortly after entering the property. Picnic tables situated near the reservoir indicate that the area is used for recreation today.

The Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station property has a boundary of convenience that encompasses approximately 18 acres of land containing the **Pumping Station** and a cluster of utilitarian resources around it. A number of included elements historically contributed to the function of the building as a waterworks facility, including the reservoir, dike, and a portion of the southern shoreline of Lake Tashmoo. The boundary follows and includes a drainage easement that runs along the east side of the structures, northward from the complex to the lake. Contributing resources include a 1919 **garage** and early 20th-century **shed** approximately 50 feet to the east of the pumping station, a ca. 1924 **valve cover** approximately ten feet west of the northwest corner of the pumping station, and a 1924 **intake tank** located approximately 75 feet west of the building. A noncontributing, modern, temporary metal storage unit is located adjacent to the historic shed. The pumping station faces east toward the garage and is surrounded by a temporary chain-link fence. An approximately ten-foot deep former **coal bunker** with stone retaining walls abuts the south elevation of the building. The land slopes upward from the south side of the pumping station and intake tank to a wooded hill southwest of the buildings.

A gravel driveway intersects with the paved access road southeast of the pumping station and provides access to the pumping station, garage, and sheds (Photo 2). The pumping station property is well-maintained overall, but the pumping

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station building is unused, deteriorating, and covered with thick brush. A former engineer's house (1914), currently used as the Tisbury Waterworks office, is located atop a hill near the northeastern terminus of the paved driveway and approximately 200 feet east of the pumping station, garage, and shed. Although the Engineer's House is associated with the property, it is not part of the collection of utilitarian buildings used as part of the water distribution system and is therefore outside the boundary of the present nomination.

Exterior

The Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station is a simple expression of the Late Victorian, Colonial Revival style. The 1½-story, rectangular, brick building has an irregular L-shaped footprint comprised of the main block built in 1887; an approximately 50-foot-high brick chimney stack; a rectangular, one-story, brick, rear addition constructed in 1907; and a rectangular, one-story, wood, side ell added in 1930 (Photos 3-5). The original 1887 building is five bays long by two bays wide and has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with pairs of hipped dormers on the east and west slopes. The stack is located at the west end of the south elevation of the building. It has a square brick base and tapering brick walls with a cast concrete cap. The 1907 addition is attached to the south end of the west (rear) elevation and is covered by a shed roof. The original building and 1907 addition have fieldstone foundations and brick walls laid in the American bond pattern, with five courses of brick corbelling at the top. The roofs were sheathed in asbestos tile installed in 1928 and arranged in a diamond pattern, with barrel-shaped tiles at roof hips and ridges. A painted wood ogee molding ornaments the slight overhang of the roofs. The 1930 side ell is two bays long by two bays wide and is attached across the north elevation of the original building. It is constructed of a cement block foundation and wood-frame walls clad in coursed wood shingles. The roof has the same roof cladding as the rest of the building, open eaves, and a painted plank fascia. Ornament is limited to plank cornerboards and trim.

Fenestration throughout the building consists primarily of single, original, 2/2, double-hung wood sash windows set within rectangular openings. Openings in the masonry sections of the building have flush quarry-faced granite lintels and end-course brick sills. The windows remain in good condition. The windows in the 1930 side ell have simple plank casings and slightly protruding plank sills. All of the window openings on the 1930 side ell, one window opening on the facade of the original building, and one window opening on the north elevation of the 1907 addition are covered with plywood on the exterior. One plywood-covered two-light window is located at grade on the north end of the west elevation.

A variety of entry doors and service hatches are built into the pumping station. A one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay enclosed entrance vestibule with a hipped roof, added to the original building in 1932, projects from the facade (east elevation). This entrance contains a wood door with four panels beneath a fanlight. A secondary entrance, located at the south end of the facade, is covered with plywood but retains a wood door on the interior, with a nine-light top section over two short panels. Double doors located at the south end of the 1930 side ell facade serve as a loading dock bay. These doors are constructed of painted, vertical plank. One additional entrance located on the south elevation provides access between the building and the adjacent coal bunker. The door is missing, but a steel lintel remains. Two arched cast-iron ash clean-out doors are set in iron frames with iron hinges at grade on the west (rear) elevation of the 1907 addition.

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The Pumping Station has been in poor structural condition. The upper portion of the brick stack, the walls of the 1907 addition, and the main roof had been failing. Water infiltration has also caused damage to exterior wood trim and the loss of mortar and brick from portions of the exterior. In 2008 a Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund emergency grant has funded a new roof for the entire building in a pattern replicating the 1928 design. The project has also addressed masonry repairs.

Interior

The interior of the Pumping Station retains many historic features but is in poor condition. No original steam boilers or pumping equipment remain in the structure. The interior plan contains four rectangular rooms, including an Engine Room, Boiler Room, and Pumping Equipment Room on the first floor level, and one room on the second floor (attic) level of the original section of the building. (See attached plans.)

The main entrance on the east façade opens to a small vestibule with a painted plaster ceiling, painted plaster walls, and plain wood window surrounds. A short flight of painted cast concrete stairs descends into a 510-square-foot Engine Room located in the north two-thirds of the original 1887 building. The Engine Room is constructed of a concrete slab floor installed in 1932, painted brick walls, and a late 20th-century drop-panel ceiling suspended several feet below an earlier painted plywood panel ceiling. A rectangular cistern with a historic, approximately eight-foot-high enclosure is attached to the north wall of the room (Photo 6). The cistern enclosure is constructed of a brick base, plank walls, and a plank ceiling. The tops of the enclosure walls are ornamented with wood molding. The cistern is accessible from a vertical-plank door located at its west end and a window opening with double doors on the opposite end. The southwest corner of the Engine Room contains electrical equipment enclosed within a plastered partition, with a steel mesh door on the north partition wall and a steel panel door on the east partition wall. The floor of the pump room is occupied by non-historic cast-iron water mains, valves, and a centrifugal pump connected to a large electric motor. A short flight of cast-concrete steps and a four-panel wood door is located at the east end of the south wall that ascends into the Boiler Room.

The Boiler Room is located at the south end of the pumping station in the original 1887 section of the building. The room measures 310 square feet and is open to the 140 square-foot 1907 addition at its west end. The wall that originally separated the Boiler Room from this addition is not extant but the line of the wall is visible in the masonry; the floor of the addition is approximately six inches higher. The Boiler Room has concrete slab floors added in 1932, painted brick walls, and painted, stamped steel ceiling panels applied in 1915 over the original plaster and lath ceiling (Photo 7). A double-hung, 2/2, wood-sash window pierces the brick wall between the Boiler and Engine rooms. A cast-iron ladder that provides access to the attic level is tied into the wall and ceiling above, but is unstable because the steel ceiling and second floor deck are deteriorating, rendering the second floor not accessible. A wood-plank loading dock and stairway are located on the east wall of the room. The south wall has an uncovered doorway open to the exterior and a bricked-in circular pipe hole that formerly connected to the exterior chimney. The west (rear) wall of the room, which is part of the 1907 addition, is failing and is partially open to the exterior.

The 410 square-foot Pumping Equipment Room is located on the north side of the Engine Room in the 1930 ell. It has a poured concrete floor and plaster and lath walls that rest on concrete knee walls. The original plaster and lath ceiling has been covered by a late 20th-century drop ceiling. The south wall of the room is the masonry former exterior wall of the Engine Room, which retains three original window openings. Fenestration includes a 2/2, double-hung, wood sash

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window in the center of the wall and two segmental-arched windows to either side of the double-hung window that were originally located at grade. One of these openings has been filled in with brick. Circulation between the Engine and Pumping Equipment rooms is provided by a four-panel door at each end of the former exterior wall. The west door is blocked off on the Pumping Equipment Room side. The east door is accessible from concrete steps in the Engine Room and wood steps in the Pumping Equipment Room. In addition to the failing Boiler Room addition wall, the ceilings are falling, and all of the interior paint is peeling heavily.

Outbuildings

Garage (1919), Contributing Building

A west-facing, one-bay-by-three-bay, one-story garage that matches the aesthetic of the pumping station is located across the gravel driveway. The garage is constructed of brick pier-and-spandrel walls laid in a stretcher bond pattern, on a concrete slab foundation (Photo 8). It has a moderately pitched, overhanging, asphalt-clad hip roof with exposed and shaped wood rafter tails. Original painted-wood double doors are centered on the facade (west elevation). Each door is divided into six rectangular panels of equal size by horizontal and vertical wood plank members that are nailed over diagonal planks. The north and south elevations each contain three original steel awning windows set within rectangular openings with flush concrete lintels. The east (rear) elevation of the garage is blank. The garage is set back approximately five feet from the driveway. Irregularly shaped stone pavers extend from the driveway to the double doors. The garage has not been significantly altered and is in good condition.

Shed (Early 20th Century), Contributing Building

An approximately seven-feet-wide-by-fifteen-feet-long, rectangular, one-story, wood-frame shed is located immediately north of the garage (Photo 8). It faces west and has the same setback from the driveway as the garage. The shed has a concrete slab foundation; walls clad in wood shingles; and a moderately pitched, overhanging front-gable roof with exposed wood rafter tails. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Original, painted-wood double doors are centered on the facade (west elevation). The doors are constructed of painted, narrow vertical planks supported by planks arranged in an "x" pattern at the bottom. One original, 2/2, double-hung wood sash window is located in the center of the east (rear) elevation and the side elevations are blank. Alterations to the building include the removal of a wood vent cupola and replacement of original roof cladding.

Intake Tank (1924), Contributing Structure

An east-west-oriented, approximately 10-foot wide by 40-foot long, rectangular concrete tank is located to the west (rear) of the pumping station (Photo 9). The tank is sited roughly parallel to south edge of the reservoir and is aligned with the center of the pumping station. The top of the tank is sealed and is exposed three feet above grade. A short section of pipe rises up two feet from the center of the tank. The tank is not currently used, and is partially covered with vines.

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Valve Cover (ca. 1924), Contributing Object

An octagonal concrete cover over a hole in the ground formerly used for access to a pump valve is located approximately ten feet from the north end of the west (rear) elevation of the pumping station (Photo 5). The valve cover consists of a smooth concrete base rising one foot above grade and an approximately three-inch-thick concrete cap constructed with larger aggregate than the base. The valve cover was probably constructed in 1924, when the intake tank was installed.

Temporary Storage Unit (Late 20th Century), Non-Contributing Structure

An approximately eight-foot-tall, one-bay, temporary metal storage unit used for maintenance equipment is located adjacent to the early 20th-century shed (Photo 8). It has a flat roof, corrugated metal siding, and double doors on the façade (west elevation).

Dike (1930s), Contributing Site

A manmade earthen dike was constructed along the southern end of Lake Tashmoo in 1938-1939 to protect the Pumping Station and the purity of the lake's water. This was prompted by earlier hurricanes that cut through a sandbar, rendering the water brackish. The dike was subsequently rip-rapped and has protected the location from rising waters due to storm surges.

Access Road (ca. 1887), Contributing Structure

Leading into the Pumping Station complex from State Road, this paved roadway is bordered in places by wooden stumps that provide guidance at night and during bad weather. The road runs to the Engineer's House (not part of this nomination), with a gravel driveway leading to the Pumping Station complex itself.

Entrance Pillars (ca. 1887), Contributing Object

A pair of stone pillars on either side of the access road at the State Road entrance. Approximately six feet high, their rough appearance is appropriate for this location.

Reservoir (1938-1939), Contributing Site

This approximately three-acre body of water was created from Lake Tashmoo following a number of hurricanes and heavy storms that breached the Lake's borders and threatened the purity of the drinking water for the town. It is separated from the lake itself by the aforementioned dike.

Intake and Outtake Structures, Contributing Structures (2)

Located underwater near the dike, these structures regulate the movement of water between Lake Tashmoo and the reservoir.

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Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the pumping station property, sites may be present. Five ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including the Tashmoo Springs site (19-DK-109) located immediately to the west and northwest of the pumping station. The Tashmoo Springs site has not been systematically tested but has been collected by a number of local collectors. The site is a multi-component site containing diagnostic artifacts spanning the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The site also contains chipping debris and fire-cracked rock. Site examination level testing may contribute evidence that the site extends onto the nominated property. Environmental characteristics of the pumping station represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The pumping station is located on an excessively drained, level to moderately sloping terrace on the southeastern shore of Lake Tashmoo. A reservoir fed by Tashmoo Springs is located between the lake and the pumping station. Soils on the nominated property are sandy, formed in glacial outwash on outwash plains. Vineyard Haven Harbor and Lagoon Pond lie approximately 1.5 miles east of the pumping station. The area is located within the Islands watershed. In spite of the above information, the potential for locating significant ancient sites in the district is moderate. Construction of the pumping station, garage, outbuildings, intake tank, dike, and piping on the small parcel (less than one acre) would have adversely affected the integrity or destroyed most sites that were present in the area. Smaller archaeological features and isolated artifact distributions may survive.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. While the West Chop was settled in the late 17th century, settlement remained sparse until the 19th century. Only three families inhabited the area until the late 18th and early 19th century. Most of the West Chop area was used as sheep pasture throughout the period. No extant homes or potential archaeological sites are known for the West Chop locale until the late 19th century and the development of the area as a summer resort. While historic archaeological resources that predate the pumping station may survive, construction of the existing facility would have destroyed most of those potential resources. Historic archaeological resources associated with the extant pumping station may, however, survive on the nominated property. Survivals of mid 19th-through early-20th-century engineering and construction features associated with the extant facility may exist. Structural and artifact remains of temporary facilities used during construction of the facility or below-ground components of surface facilities that can only be viewed in an archaeological context may survive on the property. Structural evidence of outbuildings and archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells), especially trash areas associated with the operation of the facility, may also exist on the property.

(end)

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Name of Property

Dukes, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1887-1958

Significant Dates

1887, 1919: buildings constructed

1907, 1930, 1932: additions to pumping station

1905: public ownership of property

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

M.V. Historical Society; Tisbury Public Library

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station is significant as the earliest known waterworks built on Martha's Vineyard, as the first water supply facility in Tisbury proper, and as an essential component to its growth as a summer resort. It is also an example of the late 19th- and early 20th-century public infrastructure water supply systems developed throughout the United States. The nomination's boundary encompasses three contributing buildings, five contributing structures, one noncontributing structure, and two sites related to the development and operation of the waterworks facility. The pumping station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C.

Under Criterion A, the pumping station embodies the technological advancements and concern for improved quality of life, specifically in the areas of sanitation and public safety, that occurred throughout the country in the late 19th century. The station was constructed as a response to, and to provide for, the economic, recreational, and physical growth of the town of Tisbury. Private investor Orson G. Stanley masterminded the creation of the Tashmoo Pumping Station facility and extended waterworks. The Tashmoo waterworks supported the development of a resort community in the north end of Tisbury between 1888 and 1892 and also provided increased fire protection after an 1883 blaze devastated Vineyard Haven, the town center. The 1905 town purchase of this waterworks demonstrates the late 19th- and early 20th-century trend towards the establishment of large public health and public works projects. Under Criterion C, the pumping station is a good representative of the late 19th-century waterworks building type that celebrated its function and recognized its importance to the community. The building is in poor structural condition, but it retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The period of significance begins in 1887 when the pumping station was erected, and ends in 1958, the National Register fifty-year cutoff date for eligibility.

Development of Tisbury, Tashmoo Spring, and the Tashmoo Spring Pumping Station

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station drew water from Tashmoo Spring at the head of Lake Tashmoo, one of several former saltwater inlets that line the northern shore of the island of Martha's Vineyard. These water features are products of the Laurentide Ice Sheet and subsequent geological events that began 250,000 years before present (ybp). The Ice Sheet deposited a terminal moraine and outwash plain of sand and boulders that forms the Martha's Vineyard landmass. Low-lying basins were created where glacial action had dug into the pre-glacial clays below the moraine. Rising sea levels subsequently filled these inlets, and shore currents formed sandbars that closed them off from the sea to create freshwater ponds. The clay deposits below the glacial till constricted the flow of groundwater in the otherwise porous island to create springs in low-lying areas (Allen and Elbow 2006:2; Chamberlain 1964:184; Ritchie 1969:2; Tisbury Water Works July 2006:1).

Tashmoo Spring was an important landmark for Native Americans and European settlers during and after white settlement of the island in 1641, and it was used as a landmark in determining the current bounds of Tisbury. The name 'Tashmoo' is a corruption of the Pockanocket or Wampanoag term *Kuuttashimmoo*, or 'at the great spring' (Banks 1911:6). In 1641, Sachem Towanticut, whose territory included the spring and Lake Tashmoo, subdivided his land amongst two sub-sachems and himself by walking a line from a spring at the head of Lagoon Pond to Tashmoo Spring. Sub-sachem Ponit inherited the land north of this line, historically referred to as Holmes Hole Neck (later West Chop), which included all of

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the land between Lagoon Pond and Lake Tashmoo that is now Tisbury. When Tisbury was incorporated in 1671, its bounds included the present town of West Tisbury, but excluded the Neck, which was divided from the rest of the area by Towanticut's line, also referred to as "the English lye [*sic*]" (Banks 1911:16). This area persisted as a quasi-independent region until 1673, when Governor Thomas Mayhew (1593-1682) annexed the entire neck to the Town of Tisbury (Allen and Elbow 2006; Banks 1911:3, 4, 7).

Attempts had been made to purchase land from Native Americans north of the English line on Holmes Hole Neck as early as 1664, but the first permanent settlement was not made until 1674, when Isaac Chase, a 24 year old blacksmith, innholder, and ferryman, settled in the area. His public house was located in Vineyard Haven, then Holmes Hole, near the ferry dock for boats between Falmouth and Tisbury. Chase was followed by Thomas West in 1682 and by Edward Cottle in 1695. These three families were the only inhabitants of the area until about 1700 (Adams and Rayburn 2006; Banks 1911:10).

Despite Mayhew's 1673 annexation of the neck, Holmes Hole Neck residents felt themselves to be a separate community from Tisbury, and the expansion of whaling and associated maritime port industries highlighted the distinctions between the two communities in the 18th and 19th centuries. As a result, Towanticut's boundary and the Tashmoo Springs reappeared in the written record in 1682, when Holmes Hole residents separated themselves as a district from the rest of Tisbury with a "line drawn from the Stepping Stone [at the head of Lagoon Pond] to Cuteshmoo [Tashmoo] Spring . . ." and in 1685, when court-appointed arbitrators affirmed that the boundaries of Holmes Hole Neck were "set by Towonticut by a fut [*sic*] path which goes from weakuttockquayah [the spring at the head of Lagoon Pond] unto cuttashiimmoo [Tashmoo Spring]" (Banks 1911:7, 31). The Neck and the village of Vineyard Haven persisted as a quasi-independent district until 1892, when Tisbury was formally divided into two towns by the state legislature. Holmes Hole Neck, also known as West Chop, took on the name of Tisbury, while the inland regions became West Tisbury. Towanticut's line and Tashmoo Springs persist in the present-day boundaries of Tisbury (Tisbury Tercentenary Committee 1971:47).

The population of Tisbury grew modestly throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries, with an economy based on farming and fishing. By the late 18th century, a road (now Main Street on West Chop) was built along the east shore of West Chop northward from Main Street in Vineyard Haven Village. By the mid 19th century, Martha's Vineyard was famous for its whaling captains who sailed all over the world. Although it was not large enough to be home to whaling ships, the protected harbor at Vineyard Haven was a busy port in the 19th century and the village included approximately 80 houses by 1807. During this period, West Chop remained sparsely settled, due in part to its remote location, and also to the single ownership by the Chase family, who used West Chop primarily as sheep pasture (Adams and Rayburn 2006; Massachusetts Historical Commission [MHC] 1984:7).

By the late 19th century, a spectacular town fire and development pressures from the nascent tourist industry on the island highlighted the need for an improved Tisbury water supply. In August of 1883, the Great Fire burned most of the village of Tisbury to the ground. The use of hand-pumped wells and bucket brigades proved inadequate to extinguish such a large blaze, resulting in the destruction of the meetinghouse, 32 homes, 26 stores, 12 barns, two stables, and a harness factory — the fire's source (Banks 1911:79).

Tisbury's economic base had shifted from whaling to land-based factories as whaling declined after 1845. The arrival of regular steamship service to the island and a growing regional market for recreational activity had precipitated tourism in

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Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

Tisbury as early as 1873, when a small colony of musicians had created a summer community for themselves. By the 1880s, hotel and land speculation in Tisbury had been growing, increasing the need for reliable residential water supplies. In particular, the previously isolated region of West Chop emerged as an important resort area. Methodist camp meetings, a key factor in shaping the island's popularity as a summer resort, had first been held at West Chop in the summer of 1827. Investors tried and failed to develop this sandy bluff in three attempts between 1872 (under the name Cedar Bluff) and 1886. In 1887–1888, the West Chop Land Company bought over one square mile of land in the West Chop region and developed comprehensive plans for converting the isolated area into a resort community with large house lots, meandering streets, a bathing beach, wharf, clubhouse, and recreational facilities (Adams and Rayburn 2006; Banks 1911:79; MHC 1984:10, 12).

The Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station and its associated water supply system were established in 1887 at the instigation of Orsen G. Stanley, who had come to the Vineyard in 1886 to visit Harry A. Castello, with whom he had previously installed a waterworks in Colorado. Recognizing the growing market for water on the island and the relationship between water supplies and economic growth, the two men, together with a group of Boston investors and Tisbury natives Capt. Leander C. Owen and son William Barry Owen, founded the Vineyard Haven Water Company with capital of \$75,000. The Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts (1886) permitted the incorporation of O.G. Stanley, B.C. Moore, A. Costello, W.B. Owen, and L.O. Johnson “for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of that portion of the Town of Tisbury known as Vineyard Haven with water . . .” and provided the town with “the right, at any time, to take by purchase . . . property and all rights and privileges of Vineyard Haven Water Company” (Bermudes 1979). Castello served as president of the new corporation and Stanley was treasurer. O.G. Stanley's name appeared prominently in period accounts as the manager of construction for the pumping station, water mains, and associated structures (Hough 1936:231).

The two corporations, the West Chop Land Company and the Vineyard Haven Water Company, seem to have been backed by groups of the same investors. While Stanley and Castello's names appear prominently as company officers for the latter, local papers reported that “the syndicate of Boston capitalists who are putting in the water works [are] . . . the same gentlemen who compose the West Chop Land Company” and that “an enterprise of (this) magnitude [the Water Company] would not have been undertaken did not its promoters intend, in their capacity as a land company, to take active measures for extending the demand for water by building up the territory which they hold” (Hough 1936:232; MVH September 1887; Railton 2006:158). These “gentlemen” were presumably Charles C. Jackson, Stephen Minot Weld, and William Minot, Jr., of the Boston area, who had bankrolled the purchase of the West Chop land. Mention of the Water Company appears in the promotional literature of the Land Company and William B. Owen, a Vineyard native practicing law in Boston, appears on both the Articles of Incorporation for the Water Company and as selling agent for the Land Company (Adams and Rayburn 2006).

After incorporation, the Vineyard Haven Water Company bought 30 acres of land surrounding Tashmoo Spring and along the lakeshore. Laying pipe, plumbing houses, and installing hydrants was carried on through the fall of 1887 and the Pumping Station was activated on November 30, 1887. The total cost for the system was \$48,300. As built, the hipped-roofed brick structure contained two ground floor rooms: a 310-square-foot Boiler Room on the south end and a 510-square-foot Engine Room at the north end. The Boiler Room contained two coal-fired steam boilers whose exhaust vented into a 50-foot-tall, double-walled brick stack attached to the south end of the Pumping Station. The Engine Room contained two steam pumps, a Blake model and a duplex compound Washington model, each fitted with Worthington Jet condensers. This was the earliest known waterworks built on Martha's Vineyard (Hough 1936:229–232; *Martha's*

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

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Vineyard Herald [MVH] 6 October 1887, 20 October 1887, and 27 October 1887, 1 December 1887; Railton 2006:289; Tisbury Tercentenary Committee [TTC] 1971:44; Tisbury Town Report [TTR] 1895, 1906).

The Pumping Station was the most visible and technologically sophisticated portion of a water distribution system that extended from Lake Tashmoo to the village of Tisbury, approximately 2½ miles distant. The pumps drew water from an eight-foot well under the lake to an intake shed located just to the south of the Pumping Station on the lakeshore. Later replaced by the extant concrete tank, this was a long, low structure 38 feet in length and 10 feet in depth with an arched roof. From the intake shed, water was pumped to a brick cistern in the Pump Room, and from there was sent to a 50-foot high riveted iron standpipe (not extant), located approximately 167 feet above sea level on a hilltop to the west of the Vineyard Haven village. Water then flowed east through a network of underground pipes into the village and to the development at West Chop (Adams and Rayburn 2006). At the time of construction, the system supplied two fire hydrants, select private homes, and a standpipe for steam ships at Union Wharf (Hough 1936:231; *MVH* 20 July 1887, October 1887, January 1888; Railton 2006:289).

Tisbury celebrated the completion of the works and distribution system on December 15, 1887, and lauded Stanley as a hero. The benefits of the new water system were demonstrated by the local fire company, who sprayed water onto the roof of the rebuilt Harness Factory. A song, "Tashmoo Spring Water," was written for the occasion. Local boosters and newspapers heralded the occasion as the dawn of a new age for the town. Water quality and availability was an important part of selling Tisbury as a destination, and it was claimed that "chemical analysis has brought to light the fact that free use of Tashmoo Spring water in bathing the face removes tan and freckles" (*MVH* 16 December 1887). The Pumping Station would set the precedent for other period waterworks on Martha's Vineyard, including the steam-powered Oak Bluffs Pumping Station (1890), which was located in a situation similar to that of the Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station, but feeding from springs at the head of Lagoon Pond in Oak Bluffs (Hough 1936:231; Jacobson 1978; Railton 2006:159).

Celebrations of the new waterworks quickly gave way to complaints that culminated in the next important development in the history of the Pumping Station – municipal acquisition in 1905. In 1894, critiques of water company rates and the use of "spotters" to prevent fraud appeared in the local paper (*MVH* 21 June 1894; *Vineyard Haven News* July 1894). Two spectacular hotel fires in the early 1890s underscored the inadequacies of the new distribution system. The town noted that the amount of water contained in the standpipe was insufficient for firefighting operations and that additional supplies were delayed because the Pumping Station attendant responsible for starting the pumps lived a mile away from the facility. In 1895, a town-appointed special committee to audit Water Company books found that the company had underreported their income for the first five years of operation. It was recommended that the town take over the waterworks, as had occurred elsewhere in the state. In 1904, Tisbury finally moved to take over the Water Company by eminent domain and the Water Company sought court action to block the acquisition. In 1905, the Commonwealth Supreme Judicial Court ruled in the town's favor and assigned a purchase price of \$99,994.44 for the system, including the Pumping Station, intake shed, and 20 acres of surrounding land (Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1905: Tisbury Water Act). The Tisbury Water Works officially purchased the Water Company facilities on May 1, 1905 (Banks 1911:44; Railton 2006:291; TTR 1896, 1897).

Between the years 1905 and 1931, the town undertook modifications to the Pumping Station to improve the capacity, reliability, and ease of maintenance of the facility. In 1907, the steam boilers were replaced with larger models, necessitating the western enlargement (140 square feet) of the boiler room at a cost of \$500. After electrification of the

(continued)

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Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

facility in 1919, a 410-square-foot, wood-framed Pumping and Equipment Room was added to the pump house for the accommodation of two new electric centrifugal pumps in 1930. The Blake pump and accompanying steam engine were kept for another year, presumably as backup for the new equipment, before their removal in 1931. A third electric pump was added at this time. As part of the conversion from steam to electric power, the floor level of the Engine Room was lowered approximately four feet, and a new brick entrance enclosure was added in 1932 to accommodate the stairs necessary to access the lower floor level (Structures North 2006; TTR 1919, 1930, 1932).

Town modifications to the Pumping Station landscape during this period included the addition of a playground and ball field in 1910 (not extant), a hose house in 1915 (not extant), and a garage (extant) designed to match the style of the pump house in 1919. In 1912, a new cover for the intake shed adjacent to the pump house was built. This was a hipped-roof structure with two vents located on the ridgeline and three access hatches built into the western roof slope. In 1924, the original intake shed was replaced with the current concrete intake tank of 380,000-gallon capacity (Martha's Vineyard Historical Society [MVHS]: photograph ca. 1904-1912; Structures North 2006; TTR 1910, 1912 1915, 1919).

A series of hurricanes between 1932 and 1954 revealed that the Pumping Station was in a perilous geographic situation and ultimately led to the closure of the facility in 1971. The first of these storms hit Tisbury in 1932, cutting through a sandbar at the outlet of Lake Tashmoo and resulting the water in the lake and spring becoming brackish. To protect the facility from saltwater incursion, the town erected a dike across the upper end of Lake Tashmoo in 1938–1939, creating the small pond that exists today. The dike and pond were extensively rip-rapped to protect the facility from future storm surges. A second major hurricane hit the Pumping Station in 1944, overflowing and obstructing the pond and well, which then had to be cleared and drawn down to remove salt water. The town, under advisement from the Massachusetts Department of Health, began to search for other water sources inland. Disaster struck the facility a third time on August 30, 1954, when Hurricane Carol flooded the Pumping Station with 30 inches of water, disabling the equipment. The town was able to draw on its recently activated Sanborn Well No. 1 while the Tashmoo Pumping Station was off-line. In 1965, the new Tashmoo Well on West Spring Street was put on line and in 1967 Sanborn Well No. 2 was completed. The town finally ceased pumping water from the Pumping Station in 1971, but kept the facility mothballed as a backup water supply. The Water Department office, located in the Boiler Room of the Pumping Station since 1961, was moved to the newly renovated engineer's residence (outside the NR nomination) that same year. Town water supplies have been taken from the newer Tashmoo and Sanborn Wells since the Pumping Station's closure (Structures North 2006; Tisbury Water Works July 2006; TTC 1971:61; TTR 1932, 1938, 1939, 1944, 1945, 1953, 1954, 1961, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1986).

Subsequent to closing the facility, the town explored other uses for the building and grounds. A program to raise trout in the pond was discussed and discarded in the 1980s. In 1986, pumping at the station was reactivated on a limited basis to supply a commercial bottling project that sold the water as *Tashmoo Spring Bottled Water* in local markets (Structures North 2006). This project continued through 1999 (TTR 1986, 1999, 2000).

A 2008 Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund grant has provided emergency funding for a new roof and masonry repairs, and a preservation restriction in perpetuity has been placed on the Pumping Station building.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Tisbury are poorly understood, any surviving

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

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sites could be significant. Most known ancient sites in the town are located in the Lagoon Pond locale, with less known evidence of site distributions in the vicinity of Lake Tashmoo. While numerous sites have been located in these areas, most are poorly documented, with little information beyond locational characteristics. Ancient sites in this area may contain information that helps clarify how environmental changes influenced population change and the nature of settlement through time. Information may be present at sites that indicate the effects of sea-level rise on patterns of settlement and subsistence, especially at sites from earlier periods. Systematic archaeological testing at the Tashmoo Springs site (19-DK-109) may contribute important evidence that the site extends onto the pumping station property. Important evidence may exist that documents the changes in the subsistence and settlement characteristics of that site as it changed from a site located at the heads of a freshwater stream during the Middle Archaic period, when sea level was much lower than at present, to a site located on a coastal island. Ancient sites in the area may also contribute information related to patterns of lithic procurement and production, possibly indicating the importance of local raw materials and trade in the manufacture of specific tool types and changes in technology through time. Native sites in the Tisbury locale, especially sites from later periods, may also contain information that helps to understand how the four historic sachemships recognized during the historic period on Martha's Vineyard evolved. This information might demonstrate unique characteristics associated with each sachemship and socio-political group located at Chappaquiddick, Nunnepaug (Edgartown), Takemmy (West Tisbury/Chilmark), and Aquinnah, or Gay Head. These characteristics could be represented in ceramic types, lithics, or site types and distributions.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the early settlement of Tisbury in the 17th and 18th centuries, and its development in the late 19th century into a summer resort community. Archaeological resources may also contribute important information on the technology and facilities associated with the earliest known waterworks on Martha's Vineyard. Archaeological survivals can document the sequence of construction for the facility and temporary facilities used during construction, for which no records exist. Archaeological survivals can also document changes to the facility through time, particularly with older parts of the facility. Similar survivals may also contribute important details of engineering features no longer extant, or for which surface evidence and records no longer survive. In general, historical research combined with archaeological study may offer a valuable approach for the analysis of the evolution of water supply in the town of Tisbury and on Martha's Vineyard.

(end)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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- n.d. Untitled photo showing the head of Lake Tashmoo prior to erection of the dike. Photo File 101. MVHS.
- n.d. *Tashmoo Lake and Pumping Station, Vineyard Haven* c. 1900. Photo File 101. MVHS
- n.d. *Tashmoo Pumping Station – Vineyard Haven, Mass.* U.N. Chamberlain. Photo File 101. MVHS
- 1906 *Tashmoo Lake Showing Pumping Station, Vineyard Haven*. Photo File 101. MVHS

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

**Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA**

Section number 9 Page 2

Massachusetts Historical Commission

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Tisbury Water Works

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Town of Tisbury, Massachusetts

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(end)

TashmooSpringsPumpingStation
Name of Property

Dukes, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property ca. 18 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 Zone	364460 Easting	4589620 Northing	3. 19 Zone	364300 Easting	4589220 Northing
2. 19 Zone	364600 Easting	4589200 Northing	4. 19 Zone	364320 Easting	4589520 Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jenny Fields, John Daly, PAL, with Philip Bergen, Betsy Friedberg, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 2008

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Tisbury Water Works, Town of Tisbury, MA

street & number P.O. Box 84 (400 West Spring St.) telephone 508-693-3100

city or town Tisbury state MA zip code 02568

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

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Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is an irregularly shaped parcel occupying about 80% of Plat 39, Lot 7 in the Town of Tisbury, Massachusetts. The parcel is bounded by West Spring Street to the east, State Road to the south, Plum Cove Road to the west, and the southern shore of Lake Tashmoo to the north. The east boundary follows West Spring Street northwards before jogging west to the line of a drainage easement immediately east of the garage, shed, and storage unit. The western boundary includes the western shore of the reservoir.

The boundary of the Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station property is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station Site Plan."

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station and all of the waterworks buildings and structures associated with the operation of it during its period of significance. The boundary excludes a house that is historically associated with the property, but was not integral to the operation of the waterworks facility.

(end)

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Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

Section number photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Photographer: Jenny R. Fields
Date of Photographs: October 2006
Location of Original Photographs: PAL, 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860

Photograph Number and Description of View:

1. View looking southwest from dike, showing freshwater reservoir and north elevation of Pumping Station
2. View looking north from junction of paved and gravel driveways towards south elevation of Pumping Station
3. East elevation of Pumping Station looking west
4. East and north elevations of Pumping Station looking southwest from inside the chain-link fence
5. West elevation of Pumping Station looking southeast from inside the chain-link fence, showing Valve Cover in foreground
6. Interior view of cistern in Engine Room, looking north
7. Interior view of Boiler Room, looking northeast
8. West elevation of historic garage and shed, and modern storage unit, looking northeast from gravel driveway
9. View of Intake Tank looking northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

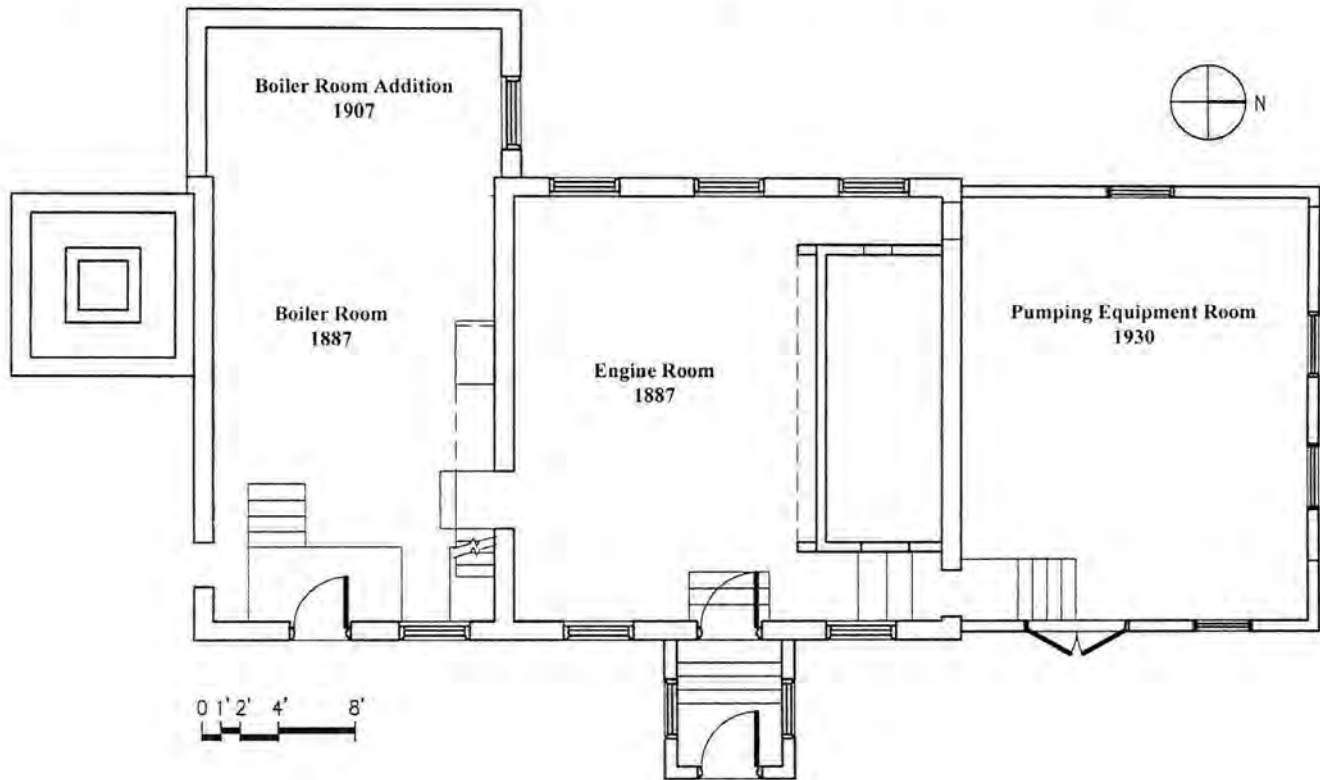
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

Section number photos Page 2

First Floor Plan

Structures North Consulting Engineers, Inc. and Eihhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, Tisbury
Waterworks Spring Building, Building Assessment, 2006. On file, Town of Tisbury, Tisbury, Massachusetts.



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National Park Service

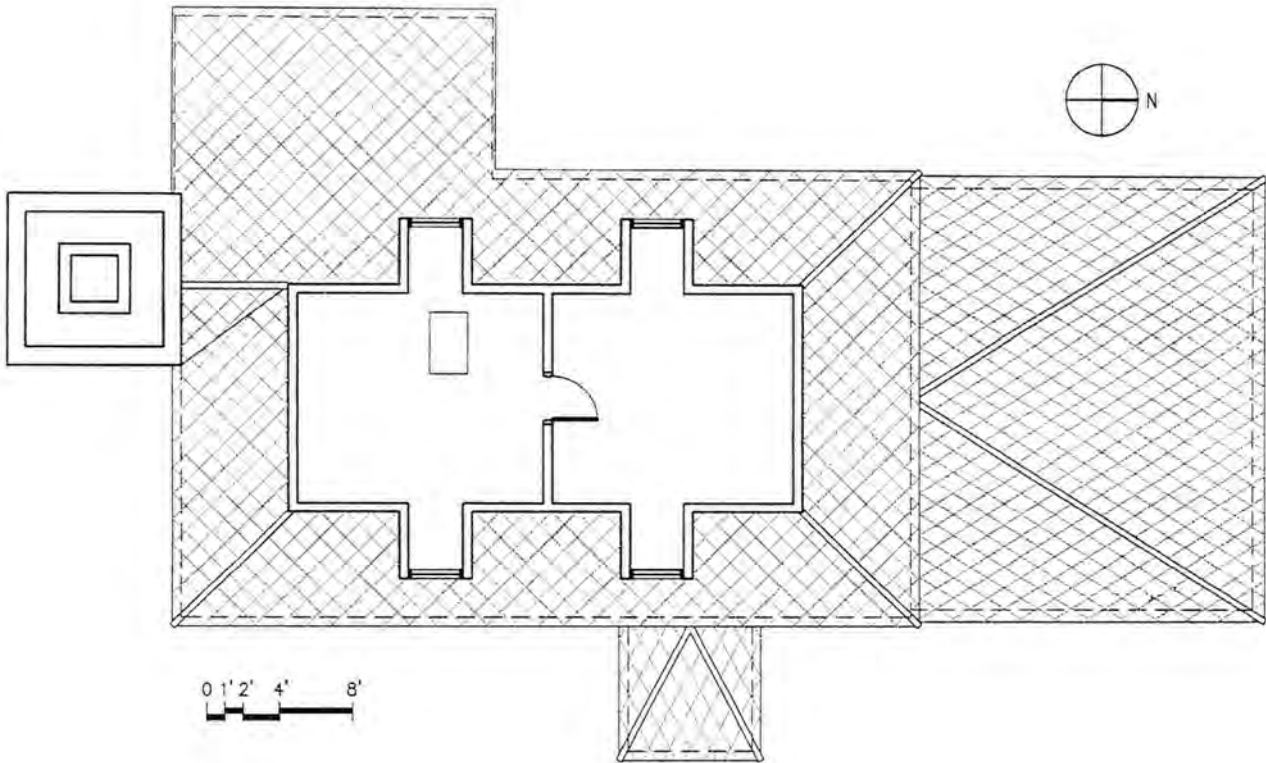
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA

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Second Floor Plan

Structures North Consulting Engineers, Inc. and Eihhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, Tisbury
Waterworks Spring Building, Building Assessment, 2006. On file, Town of Tisbury, Tisbury, Massachusetts.



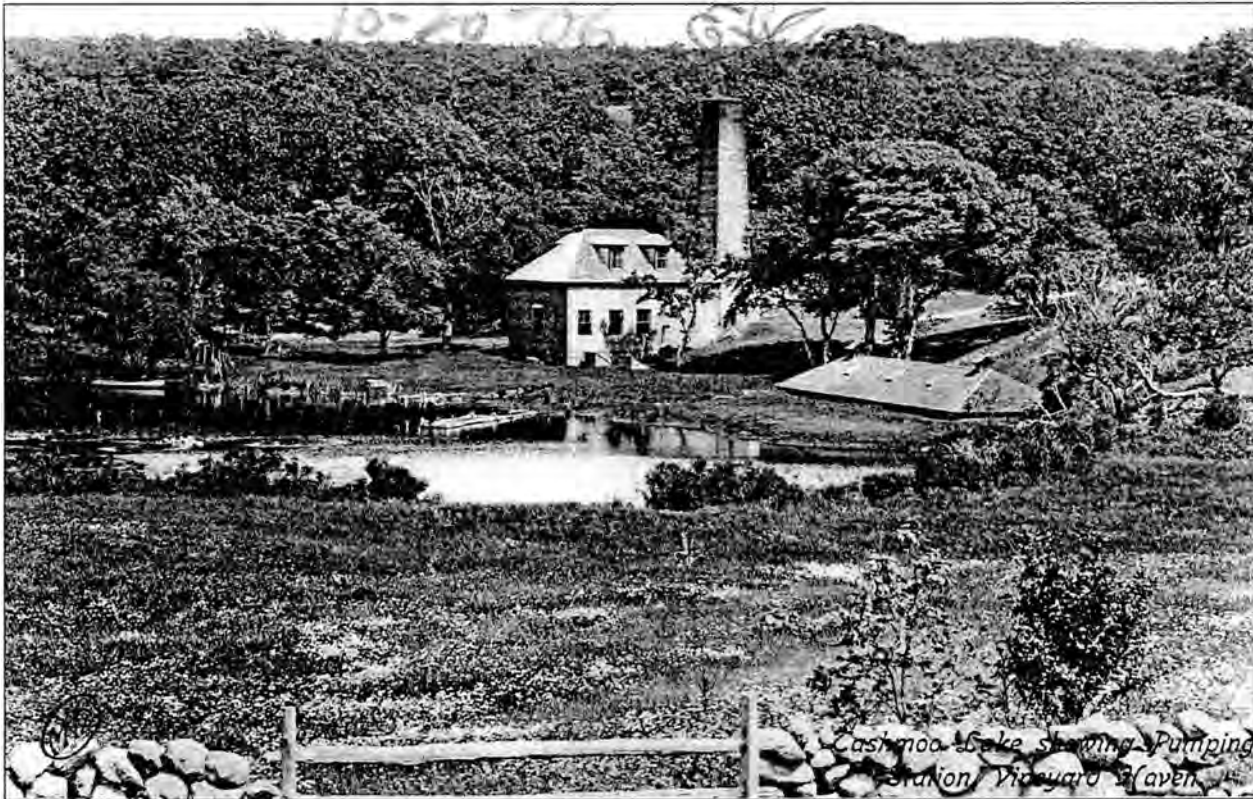
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1906 Photograph of Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station and Intake Tank, looking southeast. On file, Martha's Vineyard Historical Society, Edgartown, Massachusetts.



**Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury (Dukes), MA**

Resource Data Sheet

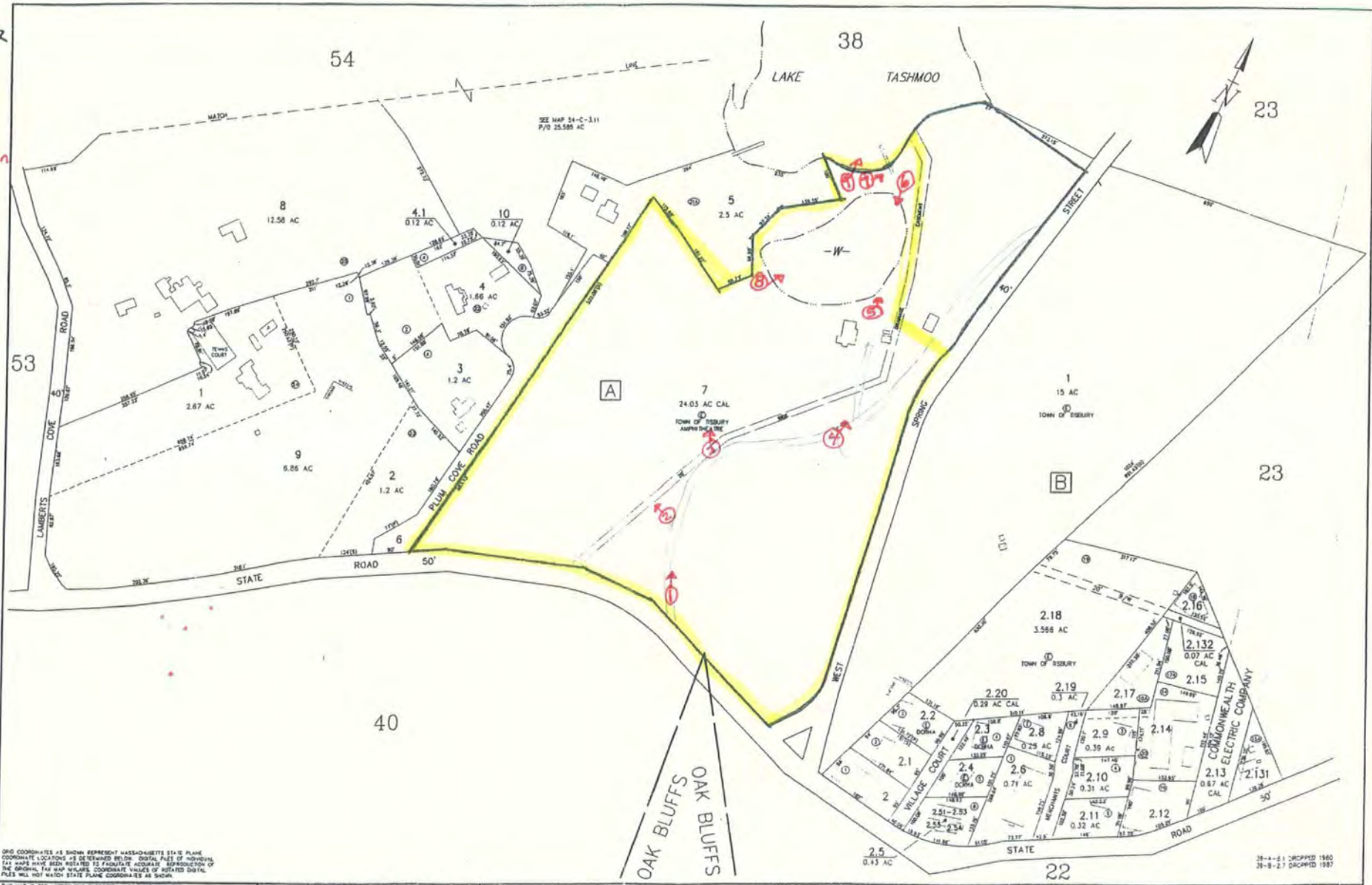
Name	Type/Status	Construction Date	Photo
Pumping Station	B/C	1887, 1907, 1930	1-5
Garage	B/C	1919	8
Shed	B/C	Early 20 th century	8
Intake Tank	ST/C	1924	9
Valve Cover	O/C	1924	5
Intake, Outtake Structures	ST/C (2)	1938-1939	
Dike	SI/C	1938-1939	
Reservoir	SI/C	1938-1939	1
Stone entrance pillars	O/C	ca. 1887	
Access Road	ST/C	ca. 1887	2
Temporary Storage Unit	ST/NC	Late 20 th century	8
Coal bunker	ST/C	Early 20 th century	

Totals:

12 Contributing (3 buildings, 5 structures, 2 sites, 2 objects)

1 Noncontributing (structure)

Proposed NR Boundary
 = Access Road
 Photo No. and Direction



GRID COORDINATES AS SHOWN REPRESENT MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM. COORDINATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN REPRESENT DIGITAL FILE OF RECORDS. TAX MAPS HAVE BEEN REPRODUCED TO FACILITATE ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL TAX MAP. COORDINATE VALUES OF REPRODUCED DIGITAL FILES WILL NOT MATCH STATE PLANE COORDINATES AS SHOWN.

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

THE HORIZONTAL SCALE IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM. STATE PLANE COORDINATES AS SHOWN WERE DERIVED BY BEST FITTING THE TOWN CORNERS AS SHOWN ON THE TISBURY TAX ASSESSORS MAP TO COORDINATE LOCATIONS PROVIDED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. SOME DISCREPANCY EXISTS BETWEEN THE TWO DATA SOURCES.

PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 27, 1999

ORIGINAL MAPS PREPARED & DATED 11-79-10 BY GEORGE WATKINS INC. WILMINGTON, MA

DIGITIZED, REVISED AND REPRINTED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
 PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

AREA SURVEYED
 AREA CALCULATED
 PERIOD DEDUCTION
 SCALE DIMENSION
 MATCH LINE

LEGEND
 AC
 AC CAL
 LOT
 VOTE

ENCLAVE PROPERTY
 SECTION LOT NO.
 POINT OF ANTI-COLLISION
 COMMON DRAINAGE
 HORIZONTAL SHEET NO.
 BLOCK LETTER

FEET SCALE 1" = 100'

METERS

REVISED TO JANUARY 1, 2005

TOWN OF TISBURY
 BOARD OF ASSESSORS
 VINEYARD HAVEN, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP NO. 39

38-1-11 RECORDED 1990
 38-9-21 RECORDED 1997



PUBL. BY
J. N. CHAMBERLAIN

STASHMOO PUMPING STATION - VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

Dear Anna: Am having a fine time
now.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Dukes

DATE RECEIVED: 10/22/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/10/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/25/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/05/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001126

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-3-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



LOOKING SW FROM DIKE, showing freshwater reservoir
and N elevation of Pumping Station

PAL - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct. 2006

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo #1



VIEW LOOKING N. from JCT. of PAVED ~~Road~~ + GRAVEL DRIVEWAYS
tow. S. ^{ELEVATION} ~~END~~ OF PUMPING STA.

P.A.L. - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct 2006

Tashmo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo # 2



E ELEVATION of PUMPING STATION LOOKING W

P.A.L. - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct 2006

Tashmo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo # 3



E, N ELEVATIONS of PUMPING STATION looking SW from WITHIN
CHAIN-LINK FENCE

P.A.L. - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct 2006

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo # 4



W ELEVATION OF PUMPING STATION LOOKING SE FROM INSIDE
CHAIN-LINK FENCE, SHOWING VALVE COVER IN FOREGROUND.

P.A.L. - Jenny Fields photo Oct 2006

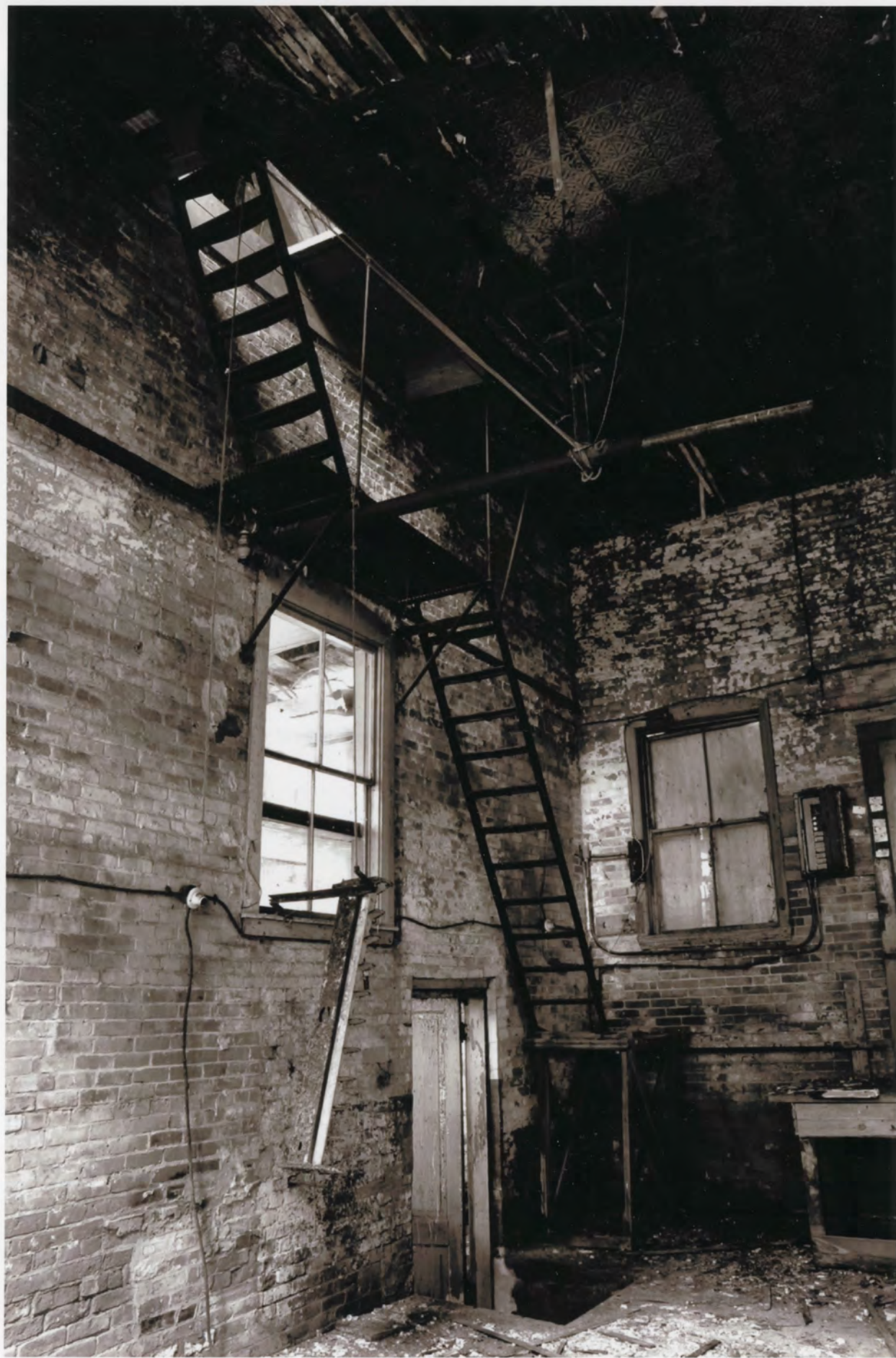
Tashmo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo # 5



INTERIOR VIEW OF CISTERN IN ENGINE ROOM
LOOKING N

P.A.C. - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct 2006

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
photo # 6



INTERIOR OF BOILER ROOM LOOKING NE

P.A.L. - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct 2006

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo # 7



W ELEVATION of GARAGE & SHED, MODERN STORAGE UNIT
LOOKING NE from GRAVEL DRIVEWAY

P.A.L. - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct. 2006

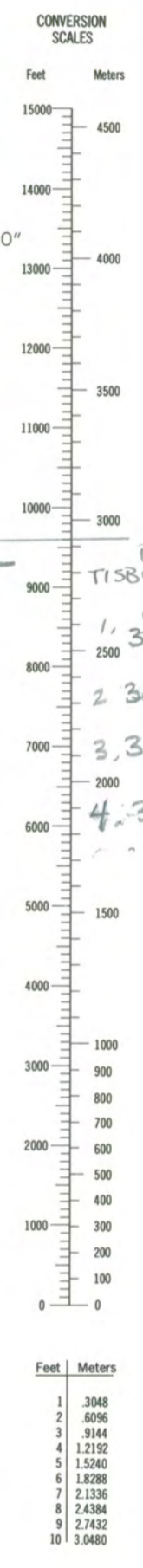
Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo # 8



VIEW of INTAKE TANK, looking NE

P.A.L. - JENNY FIELDS photo Oct 2006

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station
Tisbury, Dukes County, MA
Photo # 9

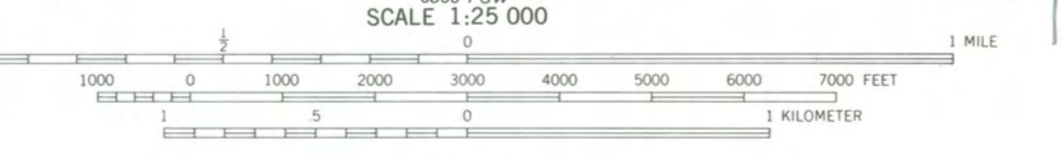
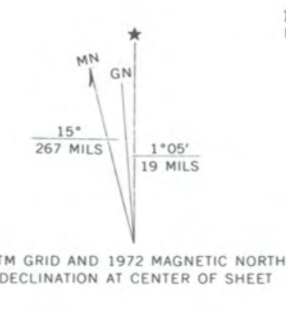


TASHMOO SPRINGS
PUMPING STATION
TISBURY, DUKES COUNTY, MA
UTM REFERENCE:
1. 364460 4589620
2. 364460 4589200
3. 364300 4589220
4. 364320 4589520
ZONE 19

Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3.048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1942. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1972
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 260 (1971)
261 and 264 (1970), and 114SC (1972). This information is not
intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, island zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1.8 FEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

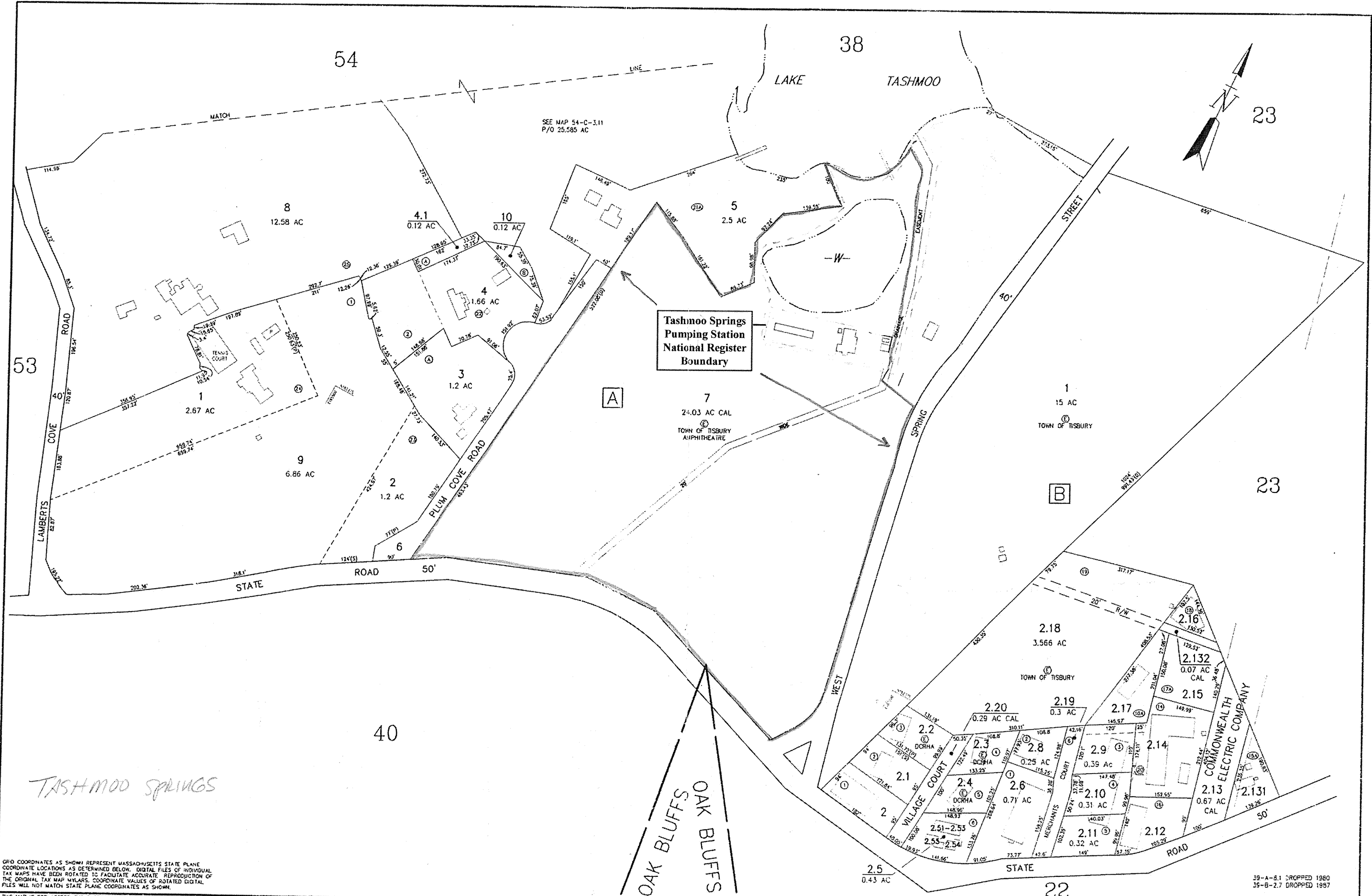
VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.
N4122.5—W7035/7.5

1972
AMS 6866 1 NW—SERIES V814

Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





TASHMO SPRINGS

GRID COORDINATES AS SHOWN REPRESENT MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE LOCATIONS AS DETERMINED BELOW. DIGITAL FILES OF INDIVIDUAL TAX MAPS HAVE BEEN ROTATED TO FACILITATE ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL TAX MAP MYLARS. COORDINATE VALUES OF ROTATED DIGITAL FILES WILL NOT MATCH STATE PLANE COORDINATES AS SHOWN.

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
 STATE PLANE COORDINATES AS SHOWN HEREON WERE DERIVED BY BEST FITTING THE TOWN CORNERS AS SHOWN ON THE TISBURY, MA, ASSESSORS MAPS TO COORDINATE LOCATIONS PROVIDED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. SOME DISCREPANCY EXISTS BETWEEN THE TWO DATA SOURCES.
 PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 27, 1989
 ORIGINAL MAPS PREPARED & DATED 4-29-70 BY GENERAL MAPPING INC., YOUNGWOOD, PA.

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 (603)444-5788 - (800)322-4540 - FAX (603)444-1366 - WWW.CAI-INFO.COM

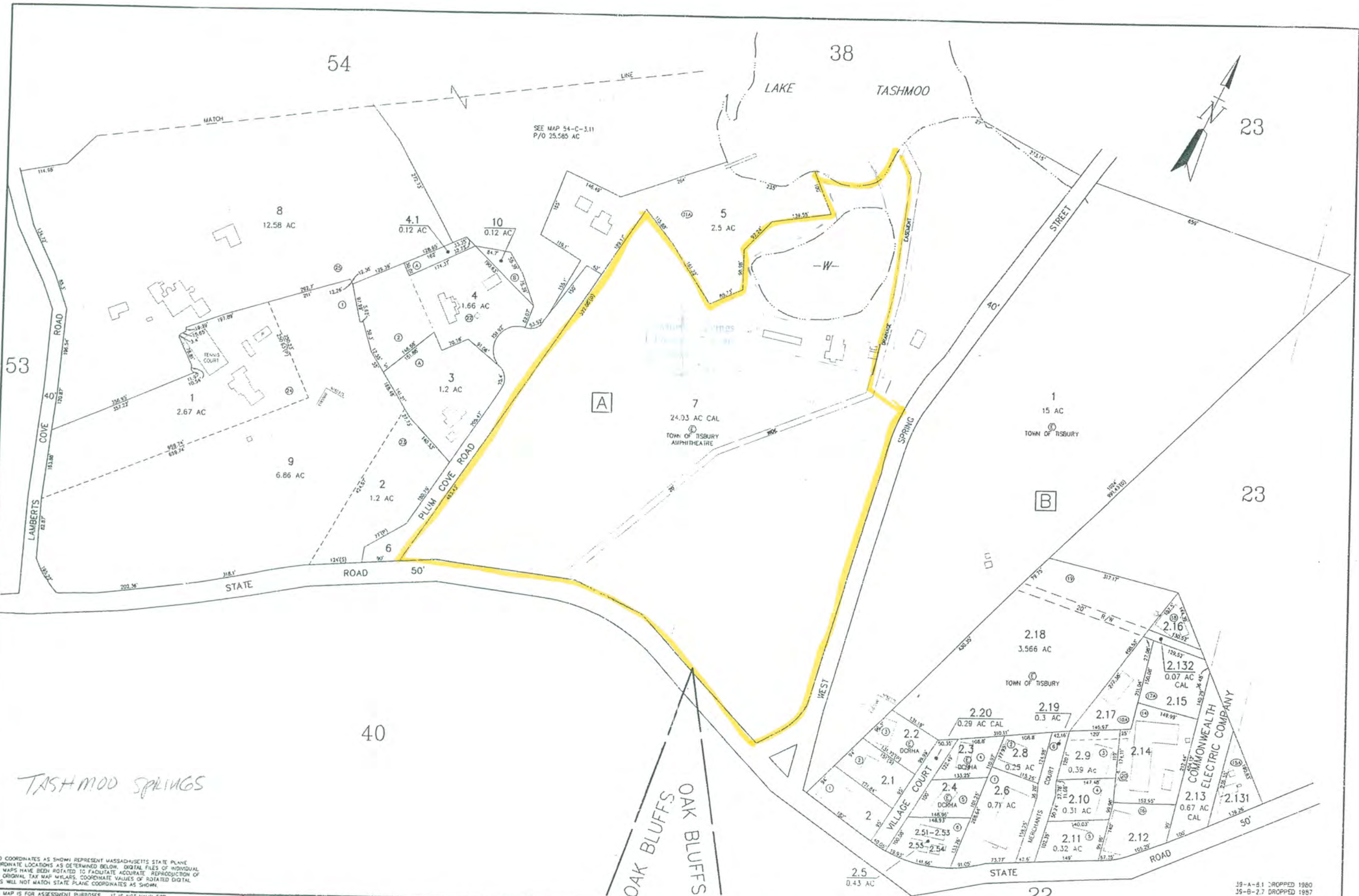
LEGEND
 AREA SURVEYED AC
 AREA CALCULATED AC CAL
 RECORD DIMENSION 100'
 SCALED DIMENSION 100'(1)
 MATCH LINE
 WATER
 EXEMPT PROPERTY
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS
 COMMON OWNERSHIP
 ADJACENT SHEET NO.
 BLOCK LETTER
 A
 B
 C
 D

SCALE 1" = 100'
 FEET 50 0 100 200 300
 METERS 25 0 25 50 75
 REVISED TO JANUARY 1, 2005

TOWN OF TISBURY
 BOARD OF ASSESSORS
 VINEYARD HAVEN, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP NO.
39

39-A-8.1 DROPPED 1980
 39-B-2.7 DROPPED 1987



TASHMOO SPRINGS

OAK BLUFFS
OAK BLUFFS

GRID COORDINATES AS SHOWN REPRESENT MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE LOCATIONS AS DETERMINED BELOW. DIGITAL FILES OF INDIVIDUAL TAX MAPS HAVE BEEN ROTATED TO FACILITATE ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL TAX MAP MYLARS. COORDINATE VALUES OF ROTATED DIGITAL FILES WILL NOT MATCH STATE PLANE COORDINATES AS SHOWN.

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LEGEND
AREA SURVEYED
AC
AC CAL
RECORDED DIMENSION
SCALED DIMENSION
MATCH LINE
WATER

LEGEND
EXISTING PROPERTY
SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS
COMMON OWNERSHIP
ADJACENT SHEET NO.
BLOCK LETTER

SCALE 1" = 100'
FEET
METERS
REVISED TO JANUARY 1, 2005

TOWN OF TISBURY
BOARD OF ASSESSORS
VINEYARD HAVEN, MASSACHUSETTS

MAP NO.
39

39-A-81 DROPPED 1980
39-B-2.7 DROPPED 1987



TOWN OF TISBURY
OFFICE OF THE SELECTMEN
BOX 1239 - 51 SPRING STREET
VINEYARD HAVEN, MASSACHUSETTS 02568
TEL: (508) 696-4200
FAX: (508) 693-5876

RECEIVED

FEB 21 2008

MASS. HIST. COMM

February 13, 2008

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Spring Building National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

Please be assured that the Tisbury Selectmen and other Town officials enthusiastically support the application to have the historic building known as the Tashmoo Spring Pumping Station located at the inner end of Lake Tashmoo in the Town of Tisbury, placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Also, the Selectmen and the community have consistently given their full support as part of a commitment to the full restoration and future preservation of the building, through funding the restoration project currently underway.

We are pleased with the progress made so far and look forward to completing Phase II of the stabilization of the building within the next couple of months. We have entered into a Preservation Restriction with the Massachusetts Historical Commission for the property to assure that the building will retain its historic integrity as the rehabilitation of the building moves forward.

Yours very truly,
Tisbury Board of Selectmen

Thomas W. Pachico
Chairman

Denys Wortman

Tristan R. Israel
Clerk



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



October 10, 2008

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Tashmoo Springs Pumping Station, Tisbury (Dukes), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Jenny Fields, PAL, consultants
Chair, Tisbury Historical Commission
Tisbury Water Works
Thomas Pachico, Tisbury Board of Selectmen
Planning Board Chair