

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 EASTHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Depot, Mill, Samoset Roads, State Highway 6 not for publication

city or town Eastham vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Barnstable code 011 zip code 02642
001

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.)

Judith B. McDonough

Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

4/12/99
Date

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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5/12/99

Eastham Center HD

Name of Property

Barnstable, 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

35

18

Building

1

sites

3

1

structures

1

0

objects

40

19

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: General Store

Domestic: single dwellings, seasonal cottages,

secondary buildings

Government: Town Hall, Public Library

Religion: Chapel

Agriculture: outbuildings, barns

Industry/Processing: Windmill

Landscape: Windmill Park

Transportation: depot, baggage house

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: General Store

Domestic: single dwellings, seasonal cottages

Secondary buildings

Government: Town Hall, Public Library

Religion: Chapel

Culture: Museums

Landscape: Windmill park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial: Georgian; Mid 19th C. : Greek Revival

Late Victorian: Italianate, 2nd Emp., Stick, Queen Anne

Colonial Revival Craftsman Repro. Cape

Cottages

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete

walls wood shingle, clapboard, brick

roof asphalt shingle, wood shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

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Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 17. Narrative Introduction

The Eastham Center National Register District is a small, semi-rural village cluster located near the town's geographic center. Eastham is the oldest of several towns in the region known as the Lower Cape. Orleans to the south and Wellfleet to the north are both offshoots of the original Eastham settlement. Like most of the towns in this "narrow land," Eastham spans the entire area between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and Cape Cod Bay on the west.

The district encompasses c. 31 acres, focused on the east-west corridor of Samoset and Depot Roads from their intersection with the State highway on the east to Bridge Road on the west. It also includes several properties on the west side of the State Highway, north and south of Samoset and Depot Roads. The district includes a total of 59 resources, 40 of which contribute to the historic character. Most date from c. 1870-1940, which is the primary period of significance of the district. This corresponds with the period of most active use of the railroad. Single-family residences, along with their associated outbuildings, are the predominant building type, accounting for most of both contributing and non-contributing resources. Other property types include one museum house; one windmill, watering trough and park; three municipal buildings; a church; one monument and several commercial establishments. Most of the latter occupy former dwelling houses. The Eastham Superette is the only purpose-built commercial building.

All of the roads in the district are paved, but generally lack the formality of curbing and sidewalks. Most remain relatively narrow and tree-lined, with wooden utility poles on one side. The roads are framed by individual properties with generous setbacks and ample spacing between neighbors. Landscaping is confined to lawns, shrubs and trees. A small number of dwellings on the east shore of Long Pond are accessed by long, unpaved driveways that run off of Depot Road and the State Highway, and are invisible from those roads. On the north side the land falls off sharply to Long Pond, precluding building. On the south side, a wooded feel is preserved by large lots and two small side roads whose development is set back from Samoset Road.

The State Highway (Route 6 – also U.S. Route 6), which forms the eastern boundary of the district, is the most heavily traveled roadway in the district and town. It is the exception to the general roadway character described above. It is a wide, four-lane, two-direction highway that is lined by a mix of historic and contemporary buildings from all periods of Eastham's history. The small segment included in the district is lined by a paved, curbed sidewalk on the west side. The intersection with Samoset Road is one of few in this part of Cape Cod that is regulated by a traffic light. The Highway follows the course of the Colonial period's Old King's Highway. Traversing the length of the Cape Cod peninsula it was the primary regional transportation corridor from Colonial times through the mid-20th century when it by bypassed by the Mid-Cape Highway from Orleans to Sandwich. It remains the primary regional corridor in towns beyond that point

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including Eastham. It was paved in 1920 and widened to four lanes in 1938 to accommodate the increased traffic associated with the construction of two motor vehicle bridges over the Cape Cod Canal.

Most of Eastham's ponds are clustered in the vicinity of the district. They include Salt Pond on the north and northeast, Muddy or Mill Pond on the south, Jemima and Herring Ponds on the southwest, and Great and Long Ponds on the west. The latter is immediately north of Samoset Road and abuts the northwest corner of the district. The unusually fertile soils associated with these ponds have made this area desirable throughout the town's history. The district encompasses generally level terrain except on the shores of Long Pond where it descends sharply. There are no other important topographical features.

The grassy triangle of Windmill Park (c.1897; NR map #29, photo #6), encompassing 1.6 acres and enclosed by a split rail fence, is the focal point of the district and its only significant landscape element. The park was created at the turn-of-the-century as part of the effort by the Village Improvement Society to preserve the windmill and generally upgrade the appearance of public buildings and spaces. It is bounded by Samoset Road on the south, Depot Road on the north, and the State highway on the east. In the late-1950s, three buildings that stood at the eastern end of the park, facing the State Highway, were demolished to create a green open space in front of the Town Hall and improve views of the windmill from the State highway. The windmill, from which the park takes its name, is located west of the center. A stone pump and watering trough stands east of the windmill. A 1913 photograph shows the pump/trough in place but no fence; the ground was maintained in very rough turf and utility poles marched down its south side on Samoset Road which was then unpaved.

Buildings and Structures

The district includes a mix of residential, institutional, commercial and industrial buildings and structures, with the former predominating. Most reflect the region's typical building and locational patterns, and are united by a common adherence to the simple dictates of the regional vernacular. Almost without exception, they are free-standing, small scale, 1 ½ story, wood-frame structures that are set back from the road, with generous spacing between neighbors. Weathered wood shingle siding, gable roofs, and brick foundations predominate. The few buildings that date to the second half of the 20th century follow historic precedent, this complementing rather than overwhelming their older neighbors.

The following text is organized by building type and date of construction. References to specific examples include the property name, address, date of construction, MHC inventory number, NR map number and photo if any.

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*Structures*Windmill (Windmill Park; c. 1790s, MHC #901; NR map #29; photo #6)

The vertical, eye-catching form and open park setting of the windmill command attention. The structure is a classic, octagonal, "hat and smock" or Flemish style windmill whose top, or "hat" could be rotated by means of a long timber tail to direct its arms into the prevailing wind. The arms are also referred to as blades, sweeps and sails. The term "sail" is derived from the pieces of canvas that were often attached to the arms to enhance their wind-catching ability. The tapering, octagonal tower rises from a 20' diameter base to a 13'4" diameter curb. Like most buildings in the region, the eight sloping walls are covered with weathered wood shingles. The interior is illuminated by four small windows with pedimented caps and six pane sash that appear on alternating walls at staggered heights. Two entrances are located on opposing east and west walls. They display gabled caps and a board and batten door. Four slatted arms, which span 55' to 60', are attached to a small gable in the conical cap. This houses the cast iron neck bearing that makes rotation possible. The tailpole, which was used to rotate the sails to the most advantageous wind-catching position, has been removed.

The windmill is believed to have been constructed in the late-18th century and moved to the present site in the early 19th-century. It was fully restored in the mid-1930s after the town purchased it from the Village Improvement Society. Measured drawings and photographs were prepared in 1935 for the Historic American Buildings Survey [Mass. Site 2-21]. The windmill remained operational until 1984 for demonstration purposes. When functioning, it was capable of grinding 400 pounds of corn/hour. The arms turned a wooden, vertical shaft, which in turn rotated a 1.5 ton granite millstone over a fixed stone. The stones are 6" thick and measure 4'10" in diameter. Oxen or horses were used to adjust the position of the arms to catch the optimal wind by means of the tailpole.

Town Pump/Watering Trough (Windmill Park; 19th century-1905; MHC #901; map #29)

The town pump and granite watering trough were originally located at the triangle formed by the intersection of Salt Pond and Locust Roads, north of the proposed district. The cast iron pump is a C 53 Red Jacket model. The granite trough bears the date 1905 and the words: "Blessed are the Merciful." Both pump and trough were moved to Windmill Park in the early-20th century, under the auspices of the Village Improvement Society.

Institutional Buildings

The district began to develop as an institutional focus in the late-19th century, gradually usurping the role of the Salt Pond area immediately to the south. A Universalist Chapel was sited here in 1889, and the town's first library building was erected next door in 1897. In 1912, the town hall location was shifted southward, confirming the importance of the district as an institutional center.

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First Universalist Chapel/Chapel in the Pines (220 Samoset Road, 1889; MHC #71; map #17; photo #4)

This small picturesque building is an excellent example of the Stick Style, which is a variant of the Queen Anne. Both styles are rare on Cape Cod, which was in decline in the late-19th century while they were at their zenith. The chapel is built on an L-plan that consists of a front-gable wing on the east and slightly taller side-gable wing on the west. Both wings rise one story from brick foundations to intersecting roofs that were originally topped by cresting along the ridges. A belltower surmounts the south front gable of the east wing, and includes an open belfry with stick-work detail that gives rise to a hexagonal steeple with flared base. All of these elements work together to create the type of lively silhouette that typifies Stick and Queen Anne styles. The main entrance is located beneath the bell tower in a recessed porch decorated with a spindle valance. Fenestration is varied. The small scale and wood shingle siding complement the chapel's residential neighbors. Elkany Hopkins has been identified as the builder.

The Universalist Chapel stands on the north side of Samoset Road immediately west of the Eastham Library, overlooking Long Pond to the rear. The property is set off from the street by a granite post and iron rail fence that appears in an 1892 postcard view and was probably erected at about the same time as the building. Open carriage sheds originally located on the west side of the church have been lost.

Eastham Public Library (190 Samoset Road, 1897; MHC #69; map #15; photo #3)

The Eastham Public Library stands on the north side of Samoset Road, immediately east of the Chapel. The original two by three bay building now serves as the entrance to a much larger 1961 addition that extends back from Samoset Road toward Long Pond. The diminutive original building sufficed to serve the needs of a population numbering only 502 in 1900. The original building rises one story from a high brick foundation to a hip roof. Walls are sheathed with the typical weathered wood shingles, while the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows, which are paired on the façade, are simply framed and contain 6/6 double hung sash. It is said that they are placed high on the wall because Capt. James Savage, chairman of the building committee, did not want readers' attention to be distracted. The south façade is centered on an open, pedimented entrance porch which displays Tuscan columns rising to a two-part entablature and closed pediment. Railings with square balusters have been added to the porch and half sidelights have been removed from the door frame. Louvered shutters have been removed from the windows. The original building contains a single room that now functions primarily as a reading room.

The addition is attached to the rear of the original building, replacing a much smaller rear wing. It rises one story from a concrete foundation to a gable roof that echoes the form of the original entrance porch. It also maintains the weathered shingle siding, minimal trim painted white, and windows with 6/6 double-hug sash. Additional entrances on the side and rear elevations are

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convenient to patrons who park in the surface lot behind the building. The basement was remodeled in 1975 for use as a children's room named the Merrill Room after a library benefactor. The basement also houses the Eastham Historical Society archives and several small meeting rooms.

Eastham Town Hall (2500 State Highway, 1912; MHC #29; map #28; photos # 1, 6)

The Eastham Town Hall is a handsome Colonial Revival style building whose red brick, English bond exterior and formal detail stand in contrast to the simple wood-frame architecture that prevails in the community. The Town Hall was funded by philanthropic native son, Timothy Smith, and designed by architect George C. Wales. Built on a seven by two bay rectangular plan, it rises one story from a high basement to a hip roof with boxed cornice. The basement story is set off by a row of vertical header bricks. A slightly over-scaled, open cupola, consisting of eight columns supporting a semi-circular dome, is centered on the roof. The building's symmetrical seven bay façade is centered on a projecting pavilion with four Tuscan columns rising to a full entablature and closed pediment. This bold element announces the location of the original main entrance which is approached by a broad flight of seven stairs framed by brick embrasures. The door is framed with a multi-pane transom, full-length sidelights, and wide pilasters that are aligned with the two inner columns. Long, narrow 6/6 lights above paneled aprons complete the portico treatment. The wooden double-leaf door is a replacement. Round-arched windows, set in recessed panels, contain 6/6 double hung sash. A similarly detailed and massed original wing is centered on the rear (east) elevation.

The Town Hall was expanded with a large, compatible rear wing in 1950—51, the time of Eastham's Tercentenary. It originally housed an auditorium which was replaced by office space in a recent remodeling. Several meeting rooms of varying size were created in the basement at the same time. The original rear wing now acts as a bridge between the two primary wings. The addition was designed by Walter M. Gaffney in a simplified version of the original Colonial Revival style. Like the original building, the wing rises one story to a hip roof, has a red brick exterior, and marks its entrance with a projecting, pedimented portico. This now serves as the primary entrance to the building.

A small lawn area separates the west building façade from the State Highway, while a large, paved parking lot is located on the south side. On the north half of the lawn is a 1920 Society of Colonial Wars First Encounter Memorial, which consists of a large granite boulder with bronze plaque. The inscription notes the December 6, 1620 skirmish with Natives, and lists the members of the *Mayflower* company involved, including Miles Standish, John Carver and William Bradford.

*Commercial Buildings*Eastham Superette (2475 State Highway, 1930; map #27; photo #5)

The Eastham Superette stands at the southwest corner of Samoset Road and State Highway. The
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building is surrounded by a large, paved parking lot and consists of an original 1 ¾ story main block with large one story wings now covering the south and west elevations. A gable roof storage shed sheathed with weathered wood shingles is located at the rear of the site, southwest of the main building.

Despite its commercial use and larger scale, the Superette clearly relates to its residential neighbors by continuing many typical features, including wood-frame construction, weathered wooden shingles, simple trim, single story height, and gable roofs. In particular, the design of the original main block reinterprets the tradition five-bay "full Cape" cottage form at a larger scale. It faces side-gable to State Highway and rises 1 ¾ stories from a concrete foundation to a gable roof with a center chimney. A full, shed-roof, five window dormer with gabled end pieces extends across the front (east) northern half and two small irregular windows on the south half. An open, shed-roof porch extends across the entire wall. A small, one story shed roof wing on the north elevation now serves as the main entrance to the store. The gable area above contains two windows at the upper story and a single window in the attic; all contain 6/6 wooden sash.

According to Eastham Assessors records, the Superette was built in 1930 and has been expanded and renovated several times subsequently. Their record of alterations go back only to 1974. The business was established by Otis Barton and his wife, who operated it as a combination store and restaurant, each with a separate entrance. The building was fronted with a U-shaped driveway, landscaped with shrubbery, running off State Highway. The stone fireplace that remains to day is a reminder of its early use. As postmasters, the Bartons also kept the Eastham Center Post Office in a rear wing. In addition to the main building, the site once included gas pumps and a group of small cabins which rented to tourists. One of those cabins now serves as an information booth at the town landing at Rock Harbor on Dyer Prince Road. Following Otis' death, Edward and Bernice Brown purchased the business in 1952. Under their ownership, and their son David's, the original building has been expanded several time, the site has been paved, and the associate uses discontinued.

*Dwellings**Colonial Period*Swift-Daley House, (2375 State Highway, c. 1741, MHC #28; map #24)

The Swift-Daley House is owned by the Eastham Historical Society and operated as a museum house. Dating to the mid-18th century, it is the oldest property in the district and defines the southern end. It is a classic five bay "full-Cape" that rises 1 ½ stories from a low brick foundation to a gable roof with center chimney. A 4 x 1 bay, one story wing is centered on the rear elevation. Typically, the house is sheathed with weathered wood shingles and trimmed with narrow cornerboards and fascia. The roof is also covered with wood shingles. Windows are set

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in projecting frames with molded caps; most contain 6/9 sash, double-hung. The east façade, facing State Highway, is centered on an entrance framed by slender, fluted pilasters and a dentilated lintel. The locally elaborate treatment probably represents an early-19th century improvement to the house. The 20th century wooden paneled door includes a four pane transom. Flanking windows are set directly beneath the cornice. Side elevations contain two windows at the first story and two in the gable. The latter are smaller and contain 6/6 sash. A small 4/4 "eaves" window is added on the south gable.

The house stands above a circular cellar rather than a full basement as is typical on the outer Cape. It is accompanied by three one story, wood-frame outbuildings. One is a "Dune Shack" donated to the EHS by Thomas Dill; another is a late-19th century shed. The third is a mid-20th century former garage that now serves as a tool museum.

*Front-gable houses*Elijah Knowles House (10 Depot Road, 1831-58; MHC #63; map #1; photo #2)

The Elijah Knowles House and Stone, which occupies a prominent site at the corner of Depot Road and State Highway, is one of the oldest and most architecturally interesting buildings in the district. It is the only two story dwelling, and, although simple in its details, it is more elaborate than most. The building consists of a 2 ½ story, three by three bay, front-gable main block extended southward by a one story lateral wing, that, unlike most other local examples, is set back from the main block. Later wings extend to the rear. A chimney rises through the ridge of the main block roof; a similar chimney has been removed from the wing. The east facades of the main block and lateral wing are sheathed with clapboard, while the remaining walls are covered with wood shingles. It is trimmed with plain cornerboards and fascia. Windows contain 2/2 double-hung sash which probably replaced an original 6/6 sash configuration; some are equipped with shutters.

In the late-19th century, Stillman P. Doane used the house as a summer residence. Under his ownership the house assumed a charming picturesque appearance. Historic views from that period show the current, generous veranda extending across the entire east façade including both main block and wing. The veranda was detailed with a balustraded rail, turned posts, sawn brackets, a narrow spindle screen apron, and flamboyant cresting along the roof edge. The cresting was repeated in a more subdued manner on the ridge of the wing roof and above the bay window on the south elevation. A large rectangular plan windmill with observation deck stood behind the house, where it carried on a dialogue with its venerable ancestor on windmill park. Most of those elements remain with the exception of the cresting. The bay window on the south elevation on the wing now has a gabled roof. Currently the first story serves as a real estate agency.

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Knowles-Penniman House (2645 State Highway, mid-19th century; MHC #30; map #32)
The Knowles-Penniman House announces its mid-19th century construction date by facing its three bay gable-front to the street. It is simply designed, as many historic Eastham dwellings are, and lacks specific stylistic detail. It is a wood-frame structure that rises 1 ½ stories from a brick foundation to a gable roof covered with asphalt shingle. The 3 by 3 bay main block is extended by a one story rear wing. A corbeled brick stove chimney rises near the center of the roof. The main block walls are sheathed with wood clapboard, while vinyl appears on the rear wing. Trim consists of wide cornerboards and entablature, and a boxed cornice with molded returns. Windows are simply framed and some are equipped with louvered wooden shutters. Most contain 1/1 double-hung replacement sash, but two openings with original 6/6 sash remain in the attic gable. The main entry occupies the north bay of the three bay façade. The late-19th century door includes a glass upper panel. At the turn-of-the-century, a veranda was built across the façade, and wrapped part way around the north side elevation. It is simply detailed with square posts, a railing with square balusters, and a lattice base. A small, free-standing, side-gable barn stands southwest of the house, recalling the agricultural history of the house and district.

The Knowles-Penniman is one of several houses on State Highway to testify to its early character which has steadily become more commercial and modern. The survivors become ever more important as their comrades are lost or undergo major alteration.

Nickolas P. Knowles House (60 Depot Road, 1858-63; MHC #64; map #3; photo #8)
The Nickolas P. Knowles house sits on the north side of Depot Road where it is set off from the street by a wooden picket fence. It is one of the simple, late-19th century, front-gable dwellings that are most characteristic of the district. It is built on a two by two bay rectangular plan and rises 1 ½ stories from a brick foundation to a gable roof. A chimney rises near the center of the roof ridge. The building is sheathed with weathered wood shingles and trimmed with narrow cornerboards and fascia. Windows are simply framed and contain 2/2 double-hung sash. An entrance with bracketed hood occupies the east bay of the south façade and a three-sided, hip roof bay window occupies the west bay. Often associated with the Italianate style, these are the two primary features of the house. Small, later wings extend from the west elevation. Knowles served as the first railroad station master from 1870 until his death in 1883.

Chester Horton House (155 Samoset Road, c. 1863; MHC #67; map #12)
The Chester Horton House is located on the south side of Samoset Road, west of the intersection with Depot Road, near the apex of Windmill Park. It is built on a three by three bay rectangular plan and rises 1 ½ stories to a gable roof with chimney rising through the north slope. The house is sited side-gable to the street, but places the main entry on the east gable, and is otherwise similar to the district's several front-gable houses. The side-gable orientation, low proportions, and some trim elements lend a mid-19th century appearance.

The house is sheathed with wooden clapboards and trimmed with wide cornerboards, entablature,

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and boxed cornice with returns; all are painted white. Shingles appear in the east gable and some of the wing walls. Windows have plain frames and generally contain 2/1 double-hung sash; some are equipped with louvered shutters. The main block is extended southward by a rear wing with full shed roof dormers on both slopes of its gable roof and a second chimney rising through the ridge. A small, one story, hip roof wing is attached to the west sides of both block and rear wing. The north façade and east elevation of the main block are wrapped by a continuous veranda detailed with square posts and railing with turned balusters. This fine feature was probably added in the early-20th century. A pedimented porch that projects from the veranda indicates the location of the main entrance in the south bay of the east end gable. The entry is more elaborate than most houses in the district, consisting of full-length sidelights contained within a surround of pilasters and entablature. The wood paneled door with square upper light is similar to those seen on several other district houses.

William H. Nickerson House (215 Samoset Road, c. 1880; MHC #70; map #16)

The William H. Nickerson House stands on the south side of Samoset Road, opposite the Universalist Chapel. It is set off from the street by a wooden picket fence salvaged from the *Tough Guys Don't Dance* movie location across the street at the Chapel, and a front yard dotted with mature trees. It is one of several simple front-gable houses in the district. Similar to the others, it is built on a two by three bay rectangular plan and rises 1 ½ stories to a gable roof with a chimney rising through the ridge. In this case, the roof overhangs and lacks returns or other trim. Walls are sheathed with wood shingles that are painted white. Areas of decorative shingles, cut in a scallop pattern in the gable, and in a diamond pattern and between the upper story windows, are derived from the Queen Anne style. Windows have plain surrounds and contain 2/2 double-hung sash. An early 20th century veranda extends across the façade. It consists of shingled rails, square posts and a balustraded upper deck. The main entry has a paneled wooden door with square upper light. The main block is extended eastward by a recent wing that is nearly as large as the main block and to the rear by a small one story wing.

Chester Horton House (55 Samoset Road, c. 1900; MHC #65B; map #8, photo #6)

The Chester Horton House is located on the south side of Samoset Road, opposite Windmill Park. It is a late example of the several front-gable houses found in the district, announcing its date through its taller, more vertical form. It is built on a three by two bay rectangular plan and rises 1 ½ stories to a gable roof with a narrow stove chimney rising near the center of the ridge. It is sheathed with weathered wood shingles and trimmed with narrow cornerboards and fascia. Windows have thinly molded heads, contain 2/2 or 2/1 double-hung sash, and are equipped with modern louvered shutters. The main block has been extended westward with several large wings.

Second Empire Style

The district includes three examples of the Second Empire style. They are 90, 285 and 295 Samoset Road. This style is uncommon on Cape Cod which experienced population loss and economic hardship in the late-19th century due to the decline of the maritime industry. The

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prevalence of this style in a small area reflects its depot-based economy of the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The dwelling at 285 Samoset Road originated as the carriage house of 295 Samoset.

Capt. Eldad Higgins House (295 Samoset Road, 1885; MHC #72; map #23; photo #9)

The Capt. Eldad Higgins House is one of three examples of the Second Empire style in the district. This is the most fully developed of the three, but remains quite simple in comparison to the style as a whole. The house is built on a rectangular, three by two bay plan and rises one story to a mansard roof which is the signature element of the style. The straight-sided lower roof slope is covered with wood shingles, with upper course arranged in a decorative fishtail pattern. Two dormer windows are set into the east and west slopes, and three are set into the north and south slopes. On the primary elevation (north), the third window is slightly smaller and has a gabled head. This treatment calls attention to the location of the main entrance. Three standard dormers are located on the east slope. The low-profile upper slope is covered with asphalt shingles; a narrow stove chimney rises through the front north slope. The Higgins House rests on brick foundation. It is covered with wooden clapboards, and trimmed with simple cornerboards and fascia. The main entrance is centered on a glazed and screened veranda covers the north side, facing Samoset Road. The main entrance, centered on this elevation, contains an original four panel wooden door with long, glazed upper panels. The current stained glass probably replaced etched glass originals. A veranda extends across this side. Windows, including the dormers, are headed by narrow, molded caps. The windows contain 2/2 double-hung sash and are equipped with modern, louvered shutters.

The Higgins House occupies a large, level lot at the corner of Samoset and Bridge Roads, whose spaciousness sets the house off to advantage. The lot is maintained in turf punctuated by many trees, including several large oaks, and foundation plantings. A small, one story, front-gable, 19th century workshop and two-car, c. 1920s, garage stand southeast of the house. Both of the outbuildings contribute to the significance of the house and the district.

Earl Ryder House (90 Samoset Road, 1865-75; MHC #66; map #9; photo #7)

The Earl Ryder House is one of three examples of the Second Empire style in the district, standing just west of the intersection of Samoset and Depot Roads near the apex of Windmill Park. The house is built on a rectangular 3 x 2 bay plan and rises one story from a brick foundation to the characteristic mansard roof. The roof is covered with wood shingles. Dormer windows are set into the straight-sided lower roof slope on all sides; one on the east and west slopes, and two on the north and south slopes. A narrow corbeled stove chimney rises near the center of the roof. The house is covered with wooden clapboards, and trimmed with plain corner boards and fascia. The main entrance, which is centered on the south side, contains a paneled wooden door with a glazed center panel. Windows are simply framed and contain 2/2 double-hung sash. A veranda, which wraps around the south, east, and west sides of the house is one of

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its most distinctive features. It displays turned posts and decorative sawn brackets. A railing with square balusters has been removed. The main block is extended westward by a pair of small, one story, gable roof wings that terminate in a front-gable barn. This "connected farmstead" form is common in many parts of New England, but is rare on Cape Cod. This building conveys Eastham's agricultural history more clearly than any other in the district.

*20th Century Houses*175 Samoset Road (c. 1920; MHC #68; map #13)

The district's only example of a Craftsman style Four Square house, and one of the few in town, stands at 175 Samoset Road. It is a simple, but well-preserved example of its type, that exhibits many characteristic features. The house is built on a three by four bay rectangular plan and rises two stories from a brick foundation to a hip roof with exposed rafter ends. A squat, hip roof dormer occupies the front slope and a brick chimney rises through the center. The house is sheathed with weathered wood shingles. Windows are simply framed, equipped with period louvered shutters, and contain original 6/2 sash. Paired windows are found at the first story of the west elevation. A bank of three windows at the back of the east elevation indicates the kitchen area. The north façade is fronted by a full-length veranda with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. Its hip roof echoes the exposed rafter ends of the main block. A small, one story, shed roof wing extends from the rear elevation.

Beach Plum Motor Lodge (2555 State Highway, 1900/1949; map #30)

The Beach Plum Motor Lodge is located on the west side of the State Highway, two buildings north of Windmill Park. It consists of a main house dated to 1900 and a four-unit motel dated to 1949 by town assessor's records. A swimming pool takes up much of the deep front yard. The main house with its side-gable orientation, follows the regional vernacular. It is 5 x 2 bays and rises 1 ½ stories from a rusticated concrete block foundation to a gable roof with a stove chimney offset to the west. Full shed-roof dormers, with two pairs of 6/1 windows, are located on both front and rear roof slopes. The exterior is sheathed with wood shingles and trimmed with narrow corner boards and wide entablature, all painted gray. The overhanging roof has gable returns. Windows contain 6/1 double-hung sash. The east façade is centered on an entrance fronted by a pedimented porch supported on Tuscan columns. Paired windows occupy the outer bays. A 1 x 4 bay, one story, gable roof ell extends from the south side elevation. It displays paired windows on the east wall and a secondary entry on the south gable end. A four-unit, L-plan motel is located behind the house. Although constructed later, it adheres to the design of the main house including one story height, gable roof, wood shingle siding, and windows with 6/1 sash.

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The district has not experienced significant change since the end of the period of significance in the 1940s. The most visible change is the 1958 demolition of three buildings that stood on the east end of Windmill Park, facing the Town Hall across the State Highway. Otherwise, post-1940s change has generally been limited to building additions and infill residential construction. All of the additions and new houses conform to the dominant characteristics of the historic buildings including small scale, one-to-two story height, wooden materials, and overall simplicity of design. Additions to the Town Hall conform to its historic red brick Colonial Revival style character.

More radical change has occurred in surrounding area, especially the heavily traveled State Highway, accounting for boundary selections in that area. Mid-20th century loss of the railroad depot complex southwest of Long Pond accounts for the western boundary. See Verbal Boundary Justification (section 10) for additional information.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the district, sites may be present. Forty-six sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including five sites (19-BN-262, 273, 274, 341, and 681) which border the eastern boundary of the district and may extend into the district. Most known prehistoric sites in the area border the Nauset Marsh/Harbor locale, however, prehistoric sites are also located along the Cape Cod Bay shoreline, its related estuaries and around inland ponds. Known prehistoric site types in the general area indicate the potential for a wide range of site types including small, short term special purpose type sites (shell middens, lithic workshops), habitation sites and burials. Environmental characteristics of the district also represent locational criteria that are favorable for a wide variety of site types. The district is located on a well drained level to moderately sloping outwash plain landform within 1000 feet of a marine related ecosystem and fresh water ponds. Nauset Harbor/Marsh is located east of the district and Depot Pond forms the northwestern district boundary. Given the above information, the relatively high site density for Eastham (69 sites), and the location of most sites in the eastern portion of town in the general area of the district, a high potential exists for locating prehistoric sites in the district.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources within the district. Structural evidence may survive from three buildings that originally stood at the eastern end of Windmill Park bordering the State Highway. Those buildings were demolished in the late 1950's to create open space in front of the town hall and improve views of the windmill. Structural evidence may also survive from a 19th century house originally located at 125 Samoset Road and demolished in 1993. Evidence of additional structures no longer extant whose locations are presently unknown may also survive in the district dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The village of Eastham was scattered across the southern portion of town during those periods. During the late 19th century the district area began to develop as an institutional focus, gradually

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usurping the third meetinghouse center for the town located in the Salt Pond area immediately to the north. Most known historic archaeological and extant historic resources associated with the district should date to the late 19th century and later period. Outbuildings (barns, sheds) represent another structural type that may survive as an archaeological resource in the district. Evidence of earlier outbuildings may survive with the extant Swift-Daly House (ca.1741), the only 18th century structure in the district. Evidence of outbuildings can also survive with later 19th and 20th century residential, commercial and institutional structures. Structural evidence may survive from open carriage sheds originally located on the west side of the First Universalist Chapel/Chapel in the Pines (1889) at 220 Samoset Road. Evidence may also be present from a group of 1950's cabins, no longer extant, associated with the Eastham Superette (1930) located at the corner of State Highway and Samoset Road. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should represent another important archaeological resource category with both extant structures and those which no longer survive. Archaeological evidence may also be present documenting construction details and changes which occurred to the Old Kings Highway or State Highway, originally laid out through the district area during the Colonial period.

(end)

Eastham Center HD

Name of Property

Barnstable, 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
Mass. Site 2-21 (windmill)
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

AGRICULTURE/INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

C.1741-1949

Significant Dates

See continuation sheet

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Charles K. Cummings George C. Wales

Elkany Hopkins

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Eastham Public Library, Historical Society

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Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.**8 Statement of Significance****Criteria Statement**

The Eastham Center National Register District represents the third phase of Eastham's long and distinguished 350-year history. This century-long segment (1839-1949) is characterized by the protracted population loss that affected the entire region. In Eastham, the loss was at least partially counteracted by the arrival of the railroad in 1870. Construction of the Eastham Center Depot on Samoset Road directly influenced development of the district, causing a southward shift in the third town center at Salt Pond. Initially attracting residential, commercial, and industrial enterprises, institutional uses gradually followed. The Village Improvement Society, active from 1891 to 1927, played an important role in shaping the physical character of the district, which remains the town center today. The Village Improvement Society's recognition of the value of the old windmill, and their efforts to purchase and maintain it represents one of the earliest successful historic preservation efforts on Cape Cod.

The Eastham Center National Register District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It meets National Register criteria A and C on the local level. As a civic, institutional and residential core that developed in response to the arrival of the Cape Cod Railroad in 1870, it meets criterion A for its associations with Eastham's community development. The district also meets criterion C for its representative collection of late-19th and early-20th century architecture and is a significant illustration of late-19th century civic beautification efforts of the Village Improvement Society. The period of significance broadly extends from c. 1741 when the earliest extant buildings were constructed to the 1940s when rail service was curtailed.

Introduction

The Town of Eastham has had three successive town centers as defined by the location of the Congregational Meeting House and Town Hall. Until the mid to late-19th century, none could be considered centers in the more general sense of the word which implies a tight cluster of buildings serving a variety of purposes. Many historians have noticed this fact and have offered a variety of explanations. The strongest and most valid reason is the fertility of the soil and the comparative paucity of maritime facilities and opportunities.

County historian Frederick Freeman, writing c. 1860, observed that:

"Different parts of the township have distinctive appellations; but there can scarcely be said to be a village within its bounds; the dwellings are scattered... The post office designations are Eastham and North Eastham." (*Freeman: 352*)

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Simeon Deyo, a later county historian writing in 1890, supported and expanded upon Freeman's observations, and also noted the rise of the Eastham Center Historic District in the years that had elapsed since 1860:

"This town does not contain the compact villages that are seen in sister towns, but the store, post office, mill, railroad station, town house and churches in the south part of the town form the nucleus of the village of Eastham. It is the largest centre of the town and embraces the territory upon which the pioneers erected their first dwellings in 1644. That the village is scattered across the southern portion of the town is due to the fact that the excellent quality of the soil has rendered rural pursuits the leading industry, in the absence of good harbors and commerce that would tend to develop a more compact business center. A rural, sparsely-settled New England village now greets the eye, with roads winding over knolls and around ponds. Thrift appears in the neat surroundings of the cottages, and the two towering church spires in the distance and whistle of the approaching locomotive remind these aspiring denizens of their approximation to the title of villagers." (*Deyo: 735*)

Summary History of Eastham: Local Context

Eastham was settled and incorporated in the 1640s. In that same decade, its first Congregational Meeting House and burying ground were established at Town Cove, defining the original town center. At this time Eastham encompassed a large 15 by 2 ½ mile territory that included the present towns of Orleans and Wellfleet as well. The settlement was characterized by large, dispersed farmsteads that were initially concentrated in the southern half of the community, with its fertile soils and proximity to Town Cove. The land between Salt and Great Ponds, where the Eastham Center Historic District lies, was especially prized. The town prospered, growing from an original population of seven freeman voters and their families to a total of 948 in 1703. (*Freeman 1869: 377*)

By 1718, "Eastham's long and narrow sea-bounded area made one central meeting house inconvenient to any" (*Trayser: 17*), and a controversy arose over the best location for the new house. It was agreed to divide Eastham into North and South Parishes, with outsiders given responsibility for determining the exact location of the dividing line. A new South Parish Meeting House was erected in 1718, southeast of Town Cove in what is now Orleans. (*Freeman 1869: 382-383*) The North Parish occupied the old meeting house until 1720 when their new house and burying ground were completed on Bridge Road. In 1723, Billingsgate, the northernmost portion of Eastham was established as the North precinct, creating a de facto third Parish in Ea. (*Freeman 1869: 385-386*)

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In 1763 the former North Precinct of Billingsgate was incorporated into the new town of Wellfleet. The South parish was established as the Town of Orleans in 1797, resulting in loss of territory for Eastham and reducing its population to 840. (*Deyo: 723*). By 1800, Eastham was the second smallest town on Cape Cod in population. According to a description penned by the Reverend Shaw in 1802, there were a total of 122 families at that time, constituting over 800 individuals, residing in 100 dwelling houses, only seven of which were two story structures. Other buildings included barns, two windmills for grinding "the cereals," two schoolhouses, and a meeting house. (*Deyo: 726 and Freeman 1869: 404*) By 1830 the population had risen to 970, but this still left Eastham as the smallest town on Cape Cod; the 1830 figure was not exceeded until 1951. (*Deyo: 724*)

Eastham's established Congregational Church and burying ground were challenged by another religion for the first time when the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1820, the direct result of a camp meeting held in Wellfleet the previous year. The Methodists built a church with adjacent burying ground the following year. (*Trayser: 38*) Both were located on the King's Highway (present day route 6), northwest of Salt and Meeting House Ponds. Ten years later, in 1830, the Congregational Meeting House and cemetery were moved for a third and final time to a site 1.5 miles north of the Bridge Road site, adjacent to the Methodists. (*Deyo: 731*)

The dwindling Congregational Society disbanded in 1864 and sold their meeting house to Edward Clark, who reused portions of the structure to erect his tannery on the shore of Great Pond in 1866.

Little remains to remind us of Eastham's first two town centers. The original center at Town Cove is now marked only by the Cove Burying Ground (ca. 1660; MHC #800). The second (1720) center is remembered through the Bridge Road Cemetery (c. 1720; MHC #803) and the Congregational Parsonage. (1955 Bridge Road, c. 1720; MHC #62) In contrast to its predecessors, the third Eastham Town Center developed as a relatively sizable and varied village center.

Historical Events and Trends Associated with the Eastham Center Historic District

The rise of the third town center was heralded by the construction of the 1821 Methodist Church on the Old King's Highway (today's route 6 or State highway), northwest of Salt and Meeting House Ponds. Its central role was confined by relocation of the Congregational Meeting House to a nearby site in 1830 (corner of present Beach Road). In 1851, the Methodist Church was rebuilt and the first town hall was constructed at the corner of State Highway and Salt Pond Road. They were soon joined by a school on the opposite side of the Highway. Joshua Atwood kept a store and post office in his house at the corner of State Highway and Salt Pond Road during this period as well. These public-oriented buildings were accompanied by a cluster of dwelling houses. The historical significance and integrity of the area were both recognized and enhanced in 1986 when the 25-building Old Town Center Historic District was designated as a Local historic District.

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The star of this mid-19th century cluster at Salt Pond soon began to wane however, while that of the district rose, as the center shifted southward.

The windmill (2515 State Highway, map #29), which played a central role in a predominantly agricultural economy such as Eastham's, was the first structure of importance to be located in the district. Its origins are unclear, but most sources agree that it was built elsewhere and moved to Eastham c. 1795-97.

Windmills were an important power source in a region with few strong water privileges, and none on the Lower Cape beyond Brewster. As structures that were easy to disassemble, many windmills share a trait of moving from site to site. Eastham was first served by a water-powered grist mill on Stony Brook in what is now Brewster. It was constructed by millwright Thomas Paine for Governor Thomas Prentice (1661-63) and was later operated by members of the Clark Family. The distance to this mill made development of wind and tidal mills attractive. Eastham had a tide mill on Salt Pond before 1684, the same year in which Paine built Cape Cod's first windmill for the Town of Eastham, in what is now Orleans.

Seth Knowles is the name most commonly associated with the early history of the windmill at Eastham Center. According to historic maps and several secondary sources, the mill was first located east of the State Highway at Salt Pond and moved to its present site in the first decade of the 19th century. It played a crucial role in Eastham where agriculture remained the mainstay of the economy from the time of initial settlement well into the 20th century, despite a serious soil depletion at the beginning of the 19th century. The earliest settlers from the 17th century colonial government seat at Plymouth were attracted by the fertility of Eastham's soils and, in later years, it was the only town in the region producing sufficient grain for export.

The windmill is said to have ground not only the typical grains from area farms, but also salt from local saltworks, and tree bark for the tannery that stood on Great Pond, a short distance west of the district.

Other properties in the district with recorded agricultural associations include the Knowles-Penniman House (map #32) at 2645 State Highway, which was occupied by farmer James Penniman c. 1876-1908. The Swift-Daley House (map #24) at 2375 State Highway, which dates to c. 1741, was the centerpiece of a large farm owned by members of the prominent Knowles family until the mid-19th century. The Earl Ryder House (map #9) at 90 Samoset Road, with its rambling connected farmstead form, remains as the clearest physical reflection of agricultural activity. Many of the other dwellings in the district undoubtedly had agricultural associations as well.

The area around the windmill, which now constitutes the district, remained very sparsely populated until the mid-19th century when the third (early 19th century) town center around Salt Pond began to expand southward. The Elijah E. Knowles House and Store (map #1) at the corner

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of State Highway and Depot Road is an early example of that trend. Elijah was the son of Harding Knowles. He married twice; first to Mercy Myrick in 1841 and later to Tabitha Holbrook. Elijah served as postmaster from 1841 to 1843, was a member of the Town Hall building committee in 1851, and acted as assistant assessor of internal revenue from 1863 until the division was abolished. (*Deyo*: 736). In the 1870s he kept a store at his house.

At the same time, a small commercial/industrial node was beginning to develop on Samoset Road in the vicinity of Great Pond. It was here that Edward Clark built a large three story tannery that operated from 1866 to 1875, followed by a brief stint as a cannery. Clark obtained hides by boat from Boston, and probably received others from Gustavus and Nathaniel Swift's slaughter house at Thumpertown which was in operation during the same period. The Brothers owned the Swift-Daley House (2375 State Highway; map #24) for a short time in the mid-19th century (c. 1859-63). Gustavus started his career by peddling dressed meat door-to-door, and gradually expanded to become a cattle dealer, making weekly trips to Boston's cattle market in Brighton. By 1875, he had established offices as far west as Chicago, where he founded the highly successful meat packing firm of Swift & Company. Originally capitalized at \$300,000, the business was worth \$3 million within two years and \$25 million by the time of his death in 1903.

The Clark tannery closed in 1875 due to competition from larger factories with more efficient modern methods elsewhere. Prophetically the tannery reused timbers from the third Congregational Church which had been dismantled in 1864 after the congregation dissolved. This single act symbolized a new era in Eastham and foreshadowed the southward shift of the town center. This symbol was given substance by the introduction of the Cape Cod Railroad in 1870, and construction of a depot on Samoset Road, between Great and Long Ponds. This line had slowly been progressing down the peninsula since the first segment at Bourne was complete in 1848; the first passenger train arriving in 1870. Nickolas P. Knowles (map #3) who lived at 60 Depot Road, served as station master until his death in 1883. He was succeeded by Capt. Eldad Higgins (map #23), who resided at 295 Samoset Road, just east of the depot.

The Town of Eastham was served by two depots, one in Eastham Center and one at North Ea. The Eastham Center depot, located on the south side of Samoset Road, was the primary station. Simeon Deyo, writing in 1890, described the station as a "pretty building, with its sitting room and offices for railroad purposes" and "the center of attraction for sightseers and tourists." (*Deyo*: 736) According to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, "The depot became the center of activity from which dairy and poultry farmers shipped milk to Provincetown and their eggs to Boston." Deyo implies that the depot was instrumental in bringing summer resort development to Eastham, and in connecting Eastham's citizens to the larger world.

The railroad also furthered the commercial development that had been initiated by the tannery. As seen in historic views, and described in a variety of secondary sources, the depot complex quickly grew to include a water windmill and storage tank, a freight house, grain house, a barn of

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the Station Agent's horse and wagon, Clark's General Store and Post Office, and the depot. The general store opened in 1871 under the ownership of Edward Clark and later operated by his son George H. Clark.

The coming of the railroad also stimulated residential growth in the district. Many houses date to this period including the Nickolas P. Knowles House (60 Depot Road, c. 1863; map #3), the Earl Ryder House (90 Samoset Road, c. 1865-75; map #9), the Chester Horton House (155 Samoset Road, c. 1860s; map #12), the William H. Nickerson House (215 Samoset Road, c. 1880; map #16), and the Capt. Eldad Higgins House (295 Samoset Road, 1885; map #23) and its former carriage house, now a dwelling at 285 Samoset Road (map #21). Most are simple front-gable houses, but three are examples of the Second Empire style.

The character of the district took another turn in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, largely influenced by an active Village Improvement Society who brought forth the issues of aesthetics and historic preservation for the first time. During this period, the district developed as a civic institutional focus, usurping one more role from the older Salt Pond area to the north. Residential construction continued as well.

The efforts of the Village Improvement Society were preceded by construction of the First Universalist Chapel (map #17) at 220 Samoset Road in 1899. This was the first institutional use in the district, initiating the migration of such functions from the Salt Pond area. Eastham's Universalist Society was organized on August 12, 1889. The original twenty-three members held their first meeting in the 1851 Town Hall that stood on Salt Pond Road, north of the NR district. Rev. Donald Frazer of Orleans served as part-time minister from 1889-92. John E. Ryder was elected president and Luther Smith headed the Sunday School. Captain Edward Penniman (see Fort Hill NR form), who was one of the wealthiest and most respected men in Eastham, was a parishioner and strong supporter, who served as chairman of the building committee. Elkany Hopkins has been identified as builder of the chapel. The Society had grown to 49 members by the time the chapel was dedicated on January 29, 1890. The Eastham Universalist Society joined the Cape Cod Conference of Unitarian, Congregationalist, and other liberal Christian Churches in 1932.

In many communities, established Congregational societies merged with other denominations, like Unitarians and Universalists. In Eastham, the Congregational society dissolved in 1864 and its meeting house had been recycled as a tannery in 1866, long before formation of the Universalist Society. The Universalist Chapel remains today as the only surviving ecclesiastical building in Ea. Non-extant Eastham churches include three Congregational meeting houses and two Methodist churches. Their former presence is recalled today by the locations of their burying grounds.

Eastham's Village Improvement Society was organized in 1891 and remained active for about 35 years. Their stated purpose was the improvement of public buildings and grounds. During that

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period, and especially in the early years, the Society played a major role in shaping the character of the Eastham Center NRHD. They were responsible for the acquisition and preservation of the old windmill, for creation of Windmill Park, for the construction of the Public Library, and for other civic improvement and beautification projects. By the end of its first year in 1892, the Society boasted a membership of 137, with each paying dues of 25 cents. Additional funds were raised by bake sales, clam bakes, fireworks, dramatic performances, etc.

In 1895, the Society proposed linking their two major objectives by commissioning architect Charles A. Rogers to study reuse of the windmill as a library. A surviving elevation drawing at the Eastham Historical Society archives adds a few windows to the octagonal windmill and encircles it with a veranda to create a building of considerable charm. This scheme was not acted upon, however. Instead the Society accomplished their goal in 1897 when they financed construction of the Eastham Public Library (map #15) at 190 Samoset Road. The land was donated by William H. Nickerson, who lived across the street at 215 Samoset Road (map #16). Capt. James Savage, chairman of the building committee, is said to have influenced the design of the library through his desire to place the windows high enough so as not to distract readers' attention. The town leased the building from the VIS from 1897-1903, at which time they purchased it for \$1. Eastham's library originated in 1878, and was housed for many years in the hall above George Clark's store, which stood just west of the railroad tracks on Samoset Road. By 1890 the library had a collection of several hundred volumes and was supported by an annual town grant of \$60.

Having accomplished their goal of providing Eastham with a proper library building, the Society immediately turned their attention to preservation of the old windmill (map #29) which had fallen into disrepair. Thomas K. Paine, who took over operation of the mill after retiring as keeper of the Billingsgate Light in 1884, was the last full-time miller. In 1904, after several years of fund raising, the Society succeeded in purchasing the windmill and two adjoining lots from James E. Steele for \$113.50. The appealingly quaint windmill quickly became a tourist attraction and subject of many early 20th century postcards; it was managed by the VIS and operated on a part-time basis until 1928. At that time the Society offered the mill to the town, which appropriated \$500 for that purpose with the stipulation that the money be used to establish a trust fund. It was fully restored in the mid-1930s. Measured drawings and photographs were prepared in 1935 when the mill was recorded in the Historic American Builders Survey as Massachusetts site 2-21.

The actions of both the VIS and town represent one of the earliest successful historic preservation efforts on Cape Cod, an accomplishment even more impressive in a town whose population hovered around 500 residents through the early-20th century.

The central role of the district in the life of the community was once again confirmed in 1912-13 when a handsome new Colonial Revival style Town Hall (map #28) was constructed at 2500 State Highway, replacing the smaller wood-frame town hall that had been constructed in 1851 at the intersection of State Highway and Salt Pond Road. After the new Town Hall was completed,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8Eastham Center Historic District
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.

the old building was sold at public auction to John H. Smart, who remodeled it for use as a dwelling house. Prior to 1851 town meetings had been held in local churches, giving rise to the term "meeting house." A plan for enlarging the old town hall was considered at town meeting in 1902, but the motion did not carry.

In 1911 the town voted to pay \$200 a year for eight years to any individual who was willing to build a suitable town hall. Instead, a single philanthropist, Timothy Smith (1835-1917), donated the present town hall in memory of his family. It was completed at a cost of \$15,000 and dedicated on May 22, 1913. The ceremony was a major public event that included music, speeches and refreshments along with a demonstration of the gas lighting system. Smith was born in Eastham on May 27, 1835 and learned the retail trade in nearby Harwich before moving to Boston in 1862. He and his cousin, James Knowles, established a large department store known as the Timothy Smith Company in Boston's Roxbury section. Smith and his wife, Ellen Brett, died without heirs and left their fortune to a variety of charitable organizations. In Eastham, they established a \$25,000 fund whose proceeds were to be used to support the needy, purchase books for the library, provide scholarships, and maintain the Town Hall. Bronze wall tablets were placed in the Town Hall in a ceremony on August 26, 1916, dedicated to the memory of Eastham's founders. Lt. Governor Calvin Coolidge represented the Commonwealth and unveiled the plaque honoring Governor Thomas Prentice. In 1920, the Society of Colonial Wars placed the First Encounter Memorial on the lawn of the Town Hall.

In the years between the two World Wars, the district shared in some of the summer resort development that characterized Eastham during that period. The windmill was an important tourist attraction, with regular grinding demonstrations until 1984. The attraction spawned related private commercial endeavors like Beatrice M. Barrett's Old Windmill Gift Shop and housekeeping cottages on Samoset Road across from the windmill. Mrs. Raymond L. Daley operated a bakery at her home, the Swift-Daley House (2375 State Highway; MHC #28; map #24), and also operated Daley's Cottages in the Pines at Cook's Brook Beach.

The Eastham Superette (2475 State Highway, 1930; map #27) established by Mr. and Mrs. Otis Barton in 1930 was probably the most important business of the period. Housed in an over-scaled Cape Cod cottage, it originally served as combination store and restaurant. The stone fireplace that remains today is a reminder of that early period. As postmaster as assistant postmaster, the Bartons also kept the Eastham Center Post Office in a rear wing. Following Otis Barton's death, Edward and Bernice Brown purchased the business in 1952, converted the restaurant to additional general store space, and added gas pumps and tourist cabins. In a 1954 vacation handbook, the Browns advertised the "Windmill Cabins \$5/cabin" in addition to "Groceries-Cold Meats-Frozen Foods-Magazines-Gulf Station-Snack and Dairy Bar." When the Browns curtailed this part of their business, several cabins were moved to Salt Pond Haven at Locust Road and State Highway; one was moved to the town landing and parking lot at the end of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9Eastham Center Historic District
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.

Dyer Prince Road on Rock Harbor where it now serves as an information booth. The Brown's son David now runs the business.

In addition to commercial enterprises and tourist cabins cited above, several summer cottages were constructed on the shore of Long Pond during this period.

Modern Period

The Modern Period has been one of continuation and consolidation for the Eastham Center Historic District. It remains the town center and retains its small scale, small town character. Several events of particular importance are noted below.

The most important was the cessation of passenger rail service in the early 1940s and dismantling of the depot, which was recycled as a beachside summer cottage. The other buildings that made up the depot complex, including Clark's Store, have also disappeared. The tracks were removed in 1967, and a bicycle path subsequently created on the right-of-way. The decline in rail service was paralleled by improvements to local roadways, especially the State highway. It was paved in 1920, then widened to four lanes in 1938 after new auto bridges over the Cape Cod Canal increased motor traffic to the Lower Cape.

Eastham celebrated its Tercentenary in 1951-52. Many activities took place in the district, centered around the town hall and Windmill Park. Soon afterward, in 1958, Selectman Bernard C. Collins persuaded town meeting to appropriate \$35,000 to purchase three lots of land and buildings that stood on the east end of Windmill park, where they blocked views of the windmill from the town hall and State Highway. Demolition of those buildings to improve Windmill Park might be frowned upon by preservationists today, but it was certainly in the spirit of the turn-of-the-century vision forged by the Village Improvement Society.

Recent development in the district has consisted almost entirely of residential infill with dwellings that conform to the scale, materials, massing and general simplicity of their predecessors. In addition, several pond-side summer cottages have been expanded and winterized, but generally retain their historic character.

Several dwellings have been converted to other uses while maintaining their historic character. One is the Swift-Daley House (2375 State Highway, c. 1741; MHC #28; map #24) which was granted to the Eastham Historical Society by Verena Daley in 1974 as part of a life estate. Since 1987 the property has been operated as a historic house museum. The age, high degree of preservation, and multi-layered historical associations of this property lend sufficient stature to define the southern end of the district from the more recent commercial development that characterizes State Highway south of this point. The Elijah Knowles House (10 Depot Road, 1831-1858; MHC #63; map #1) which served as a house and restaurant in the 19th century and a summer house in the early-20th century, has returned to its original use. It now houses a real estate office on the first floor.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 10**Eastham Center Historic District
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.**

Additions have been made to town buildings to keep pace with rapid post-1940 growth. A large wing was constructed at the rear of the Town Hall in 1951 following a population jump from 582 in 1940 to 859 in 1950. At the same time, a small two-bay fire station was erected on the north side of town hall, and outgrowth of the Eastham Volunteer Fireman's Association, organized in 1941. A large rear wing was added to the library in 1961, and a larger fire station erected in 1967; reflecting major population increased to 1,200 in 1960 and 2,043 a decade later. Following continued rises to 3,472 in 1980 and 4,462 in 1990, the town hall underwent a major rehabilitation in 1995.

Archaeological Significance

Although sixty-nine prehistoric sites have been identified in the town of Eastham, most are poorly documented with locational information only. Few sites have been systematically studied at the intra-site level. Recent archaeological studies within the boundaries of the Cape Cod National Seashore have produced the most reliable and detailed studies in the area, however, they are biased by the seashore boundaries. Additional survey and testing is needed in Eastham and in other neighboring towns to form a more representative and unbiased model of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the area. Given the above information, any sites found in the district area could potentially be significant. Prehistoric sites in the district may contain information that helps better understand the importance of interior coastal areas within larger Native American settlement systems. Potential sites in the district may also contain information relating to the effects of sea level rise on Native subsistence in the area especially the point at which shellfish beds in Nauset Harbor and the Town Cove became an important food resource to local Native Americans. Prehistoric sites may also contain information relating to the changing availability of different species of shellfish and related climatic and coastal change. Information may also be present relating to lithic procurement and technologies. Post glacial soils in this area contain lithic materials in the form of cobbles that were used by Native Americans for tool manufacture. Potential prehistoric sites in the district may contain information indicating how these materials were obtained and reduced to various tool forms.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to document many of the social, cultural and economic characteristics that typified Eastham's settlement and growth throughout much of the 18th through 20th centuries. Further documentary research together with archaeological survey and testing may provide additional details on Eastham's scattered 17th and early 18th century settlement for which few details survive. Aside from potential archaeological resources associated with the Swift-Daly House (ca. 1741) and State Highway, little additional evidence, if any, survives from this period in the district area. Structural evidence from outbuildings and detailed analysis of occupational related features associated with the Swift-Daly House can provide important information relating to 18th century lifeways in the Lower Cape

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11Eastham Center Historic District
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.

locale and the extent to which self-sufficiency may have characterized the local economy. This analysis may document the importance of agriculture in the town and the extent to which additional industries were pursued in individual and local economies. Similar information can also be obtained for 19th century residences in the district. During the late 19th and 20th centuries, information may also be present to help better understand the growth of the tourist industry and its role in the local economy. This information may help to understand and document the southward shift of the third town center at Salt Pond after the railroad and later institutional focus grew in the Eastham Center area. Analysis of soil stratigraphy associated with the State Highway may also contain information which ties together over 300 years of Eastham's occupation. Beyond its use as a probable Native trail, evidence may be present detailing the history of road building technology from the town's initial settlement in the 17th century to the present.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Eastham Center Historic District
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

- Commonweal Collaborative, Inc. *Final Report, Eastham Comprehensive Community Survey Project: Survey Forms*. Mass. Historical Commission and Town of Eastham. 1995
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- Eastham Historical Society. *Research on Eastham Houses*. Vertical file, EHS Archives
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- Freeman, Frederick. *The History of Cape Cod, vols. 1-2*. Yarmouthport: Parnassus Imprints, 1965 reprint of 1858-62 original.
- Freeman, Rev. James. *A Description of History of Eastham in the County of Barnstable, September, 1802*. Massachusetts Historical Society *Collections*, I, vol. 8, 154-186.
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- Lowe, Alice Alberta. *Nauset on Cape Cod: A History of Eastham*. Eastham Historical Society, Falmouth, 1968.
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- _____. *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report.*, 1985
- Resident and Business Directory of Cape Cod*, 1901
- Trayser, Donald G. *Eastham, Massachusetts, 1651-1951: Eastham's Three Centuries*. Eastham: Eastham Tercentenary Committee. 1951

Maps, Plans, Atlases

- Map of the Town of Eastham*. Josiah Rogers, Elijah Knowles and Simeon Kinsman, 1794
- Plan of the Town of Eastham*. John G. Hales, 1831.
- Map of Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties*. Henry F. Walling, 1858
- Atlas of Barnstable County*. George H. Walker & Co., 1880
- Atlas of Barnstable County*. Walker Lithograph & Publishing Co., 1908

(end)

Eastham Center HD
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 31 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 418530 4631160
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 419080 4631420
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 419910 4630100
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 418560 4631080
Zone Easting 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 Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, MHC, NR director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1999

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 multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEastham Center Historic District
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.Section number 10 Page 1

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Eastham Center Historic District recognize the village cluster that developed around the Eastham Depot of 1870.

The State Highway forms the eastern boundary which encompasses several historic properties that have survived on the west side of this major thoroughfare. The Eastham Town Hall is the only property on the east side of the highway that dates to the period of significance and retains historic integrity, and is the only property on that side included in the district.

The southern boundary is defined by the Swift-Daley House, which is the oldest property in the district. The age, excellent state of preservation, and multi-layered historical associations of the Swift-Daley House, coupled with its status as an historic house museum give it enough stature to define the southern end from the more recent commercial development that characterizes State Highway south of this point.

The western boundary on Samoset Road falls just short of the former railroad tracks despite the seminal role played by the railroad in district history. This is because the depot complex and related commercial buildings disappeared after cessation of rail service in the 1940s, and the tracks themselves have been replaced by a bicycle trail, following a common regional pattern. The Second Empire style Capt. Eldad Higgins House at the corner of Samoset and Bridge Roads, now presents a strong visual anchor at this end of the district. It also possesses direct historical associations with the railroad, thus representing that aspect of district history. The former summer cottage at 290 Samoset Road is included because it dates to the period of significance, while dwellings further west do not.

The northern boundary was the most problematic because Eastham's third town center originated in this area. The Knowles-Penniman House was selected as the northern terminus on State Highway for several reasons. This area is already recognized and protected as a local historic district known as the Old Town Center Historic District, and because the NR district represents a distinct and important theme of railroad-related development that caused the mid-19th century center to expand southward in the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

The northwest boundary is formed by the Long Pond which defines the rear lot lines of properties on the north side of Samoset and Depot Roads. Many of these properties originated as summer cottages and were later converted to year-round use. The boundary includes one property on Mill Road, because it relates to that early to mid-century trend, and because it helps to even out the north boundary.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Eastham Center Historic District
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Mass.**

Section number 10/11 Page 2/1

Northward expansion of the district, to include the local historic district, along with intervening properties on Mill Road and State Highway, and possibly others in the vicinity of the LHD, should be considered in the future.

(end)

11. PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photographs taken by Candace Jenkins, negatives in possession of photographer
- April 1998

1. Town Hall, 2500 State Highway, facing NE [2.13]
2. Elijah Knowles House, 10 Depot Road, facing NW [2.14]
3. Public Library, 190 Samoset Road [4.8]
4. First Universalist Church/Chapel in the Pines, 220 Samoset Road [2.3]
5. Eastham Superette, 2475 State Highway, facing SW [5.1]
6. Facing E on Samoset Road, Town Hall, with Windmill Park to left [4.6]
7. Earl Ryder House and attached barn, 90 Samoset Road, facing NE [2.6]
8. Nickolas P. Knowles House, 60 Depot Road, facing NE [2.8]
9. Capt. Eldad Higgins House, shop and garage, 295 Samoset Road, facing E [2.16]

(end)

Eastham Center Historic District, Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MA
District Data Sheet

MHC #	Map#/photo	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Status/ Type
63	1 / 2	10 Depot Road	Elijah Knowles House and Storre "Meadow Marsh"	1831-58	Italianate/Queen Anne	C/B
B	2	20 Depot Road	House 2 sheds	1956 late 20 th C.	Reproduction Cape	NC/B 2NC/B
64	3 / 8	60 Depot Road	Nickolas P. Knowles House 2 sheds	1858-63 c. 1940/1990	Italianate elements	2 C/B NC/B
B	4	70 Depot Road	House (set back)	1968	Summer cottage	NC/B
B	5	80 Depot Road	Cottages/outbuildings (set back)	1946 (5) 1957 (2) 1987 (1)	Summer cottage	5 C/B 3NC/B
n/a	33	50 Mill Road	House (Teal Hummock)	Early 20 th C.	Summer cottage	C/B
B	6	55 Mill Road	undeveloped; volley ball court			V
B	7	25 Samoset Road	House	1951	Ranch	NC/B
65	8 / 6	55 Samoset Road	Chester Horton House Cottage	c.1900 c.1900	No style, front gable No style	2 C/B
66	9 / 7	90 Samoset Road	Earl Ryder House Attached barn	1865-75 19 th C.	Second Empire	2 C/B
B	10	125 Samoset Road	Undeveloped/wooded lot			V
B	11	150 Samoset Road	House	1950	Ranch	NC/B
67	12	155 Samoset Road	Chester Horton House	c.1863	Greek Revival elements front gable	C/B

Eastham Center Historic District, Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MA
District Data Sheet

MHC #	Map#/photo	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Status/ Type
68	13	175 Samoset Road	House 2 car garage	c.1920 c.1950	Four Square	C/B NC/B
B	14	185 Samoset Road	House	1959	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
69	15 / 3	190 Samoset Road	Eastham Library	1897	No Style	C/B
70	16	215 Samoset Road	William H. Nickerson House shed	c.1880 c.1980	Queen Anne elements front gable	C/B NC/B
71	17 / 4	220 Samoset Road	First Universalist Chapel granite post/iron rail fence	1889 Early 20 th C.	Stick Style/Queen Anne	C/B C/St
B	18	260 Samoset Road	Undeveloped/wooded lot			V
B	19	279 Samoset Road	House	1920	Summer Cottage	C/B
B	20	280 Samoset Road	Undeveloped pond frontage			V
B	21	285 Samoset Road	House (ex-Eldad Higgins Carriage H.)	c.1880s	Second Empire	C/B
B	22	290 Samoset Road	House	1944	Summer Cottage Updated	C/B
B	23 / 9	295 Samoset Road	Capt. Eldad Higgins House Cottage/workshop/ 2 car garage	1885 late 19 th /early 20 th C.	Second Empire No Style	C/B 2 C/B
28	24	2375 State Highway	Swift-Daley House Dune Shack (moved to site) Shed Garage/Tool museum	c.1741	Georgian; five bay	C/B C/B C/B NC/B

**Eastham Center Historic District, Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MA
District Data Sheet**

MHC #	Map#/photo	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Status/ Type
B	25	2425 State Highway	House Shed Doll Hospital/antique shop/garage	1949	Reproduction Cape No Style No Style	C/B 2 NC/B
B	26	2455 State Highway	House	1948	Reproduction Cape	C/B
B	27 / 5	2475 State Highway	Eastham Superette Storage Shed	1930+ mid-20 th C.	Reproduction Cape with later wings No Style	C/B NC/B
29 900	28 / 1, 6	2500 State Highway	Town Hall First Encounter Memorial	1912 1920	Colonial Revival	C/B C/O
901	29 / 6	2515 State Highway	Windmill Park Windmill Water trough/Town Pump	early 20 th C. c.1790s late 19 th C.		C/Si C/St C/St
B	30	2555 State Highway	Beach Plum Motor Lodge; house/office Motel Units Swimming pool	1900 1949 late 20 th C.	Colonial Revival No Style	2 C/B NC/St
B	31	2605 State Highway	House	1960	Colonial Revival (gambrel)	NC/B
30	32	2645 State Highway	Knowles-Penniman House barn	mid 19 th C.	No Style; front gable	C/B C/B

TOTAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

**35 C
1 C**

18 N/C

**Buildings;
Objects**

**1 C Site;
40 C**

**3 C
19 N/C**

**1 N/C Structures
TOTAL**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: ³Eatham Center Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 4/16/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/26/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/12/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/31/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000560

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 5/12/99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



2.13 Eastham Center HD 11/1997

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Stadel St, Belmont, MA

Town Hall facing NE

photo #1



2-14 Eastham Center HD 11/1997

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St., Belmont, MA

10 Depot Rd., facing N

Photo #2



4.8 Eastham Center HD 3/1998

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Skade St, Belmont, MA

Library Room NE

Photo #3



2.3 Eastham Center H/D 11/1997

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

220 Samoset Rd facing NW

Photo #4



4.6 Eastham Center AD 3/1998

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

Samoset Rd. Facing E to Town Hall

Photo #6



2.6 Eastham Center HD 11/1997

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Stodd St, Belmont, MA

90 Samoset Rd facing NE

Photo #7



2.8 Eastham Center HD 11/1997

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

60 Depot Rd facing N

Photo #8



2-16 Eastham Center HO 11/1997

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St Belmont MA

295 Samoset Rd Facing E

Photo #9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Eastham 01116 NKFD
Eastham, MA

① 19/418530/4631160
② 19/419080/4631420

③ 19/419910/4630100
④ 19/418560/4631080

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ORLEANS QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—BARNSTABLE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



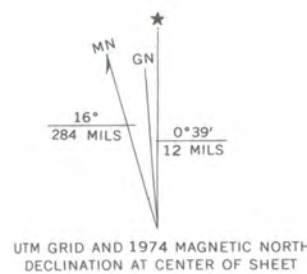
CONVERSION
SCALES



Feet	Meters
1	0.3048
2	0.6096
3	0.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1941. Revised
from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1974.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS 270 and
581 (1971), and 1208 (1973). This information is not intended for
navigational purposes.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Map photoinspected 1977
No major culture or drainage changes observed



SCALE 1:25 000
1 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 5 1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
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 6 FEET IN ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND 10 FEET IN CAPE COD BAY
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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

ORLEANS, MASS.
N4145—W6955/7.5
1974
PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
AMS 6967 1 SE—SERIES V814

X40120





LONG
Stam Center Historic D
Stam, MA
Stam Assessors Map #14
MS, updated -1997
scale 1"=200'
JR Map 2d12
POND

Eastham Center Historic District
Eastham, MA
Eastham Assessors Map #14
1975, updated -1997
Scale 1" = 200'
NR Map 2d 2
POND
NR map #1's enclosed in squares ☒

NR map #'s enclosed in squares ☐

Match to Sheet 15

Route 6 Post Office Box 45
Eastham, Massachusetts 02642
508-255-6521

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1996
MASS. HIST. COMM.
COPY
BF
Eastham
Center
VLDH
(pending)

August 29, 1996

George Abbott, Chairman
Eastham Historical Commission
2500 State Highway
Eastham, Massachusetts 02642

Re: Proposed Eastham Center National Register Historic District

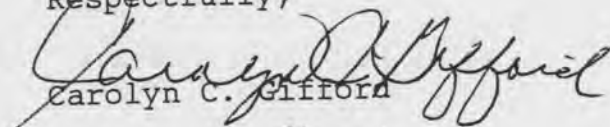
Dear Mr. Abbott:

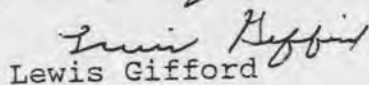
We own two (2) properties on Depot Road which are being considered for inclusion in the above referenced historic district. One of the properties has a house which was built in the late 1950's. The other property does not as yet have any building upon it. The property has been in our family since the settling of Eastham.

We wish to make it known to your commission that we are NOT IN FAVOR of being included in an historic district.

To our recollection, the voters of Eastham choose some years ago to approve the withdrawal from a then established historic district. At that time we considered the value and constrictions of being in such a district and we concurred with the vote to withdraw.

Respectfully,


Carolyn C. Gifford


Lewis Gifford

cc: Massachusetts Historical Commission

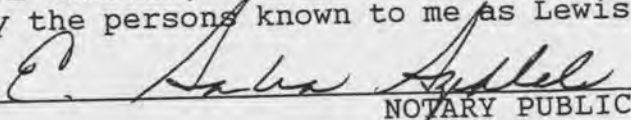
+++++

ss: County of Barnstable

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

September 11, 1996

Signed in my presence on this 11th Day of September, 1996, at the Eastham Council on Aging, Town of Eastham, County of Barnstable, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by the persons known to me as Lewis and Carolyn C. Gifford.


NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:

11/15/96



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 13, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for:

Eastham Center Historic District, Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of property in the Certified Local Government community of Eastham were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting. One letter of objection has been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: George Abbott, Chair, Eastham Historical Commission, CLG
Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant
Thomas Newton, Chair, Eastham Board of Selectmen
Sue Leven, Eastham Town Planner
Sarah Korjeff, Cape Cod Commission