

(Rev. 10-90)

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 Falmouth Pumping Station (preferred)

other names/site number Long Pond Pumping Station

2. Location

street & number Pumping Station Road n/a not for Publication

city or town FALMOUTH N/A vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county BARNSTABLE code 001 zip code 02540

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

1/20/98

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Edson W. Beall

Date of Action

2/26/98

Falmouth Pumping Station
Name of Property

Barnstable, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
2	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION; waterworks

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTTRACTION;

waterworks

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls brick, concrete, wood shingle

roof slate, asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

(See continuation sheet)

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7. Description

The Falmouth Pumping Station complex is an 8.4-acre area which includes two contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, and one noncontributing structure located within Goodwill Park, an 85-acre Town-owned, public park located approximately one mile north of Falmouth Center on the east side of Palmer Avenue (State Route 28). The Pumping Station complex is located in the southern portion of a large area containing the Falmouth Town Forest, Goodwill Park, and Long and Grews Ponds and their watersheds, all potentially separately eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. All buildings and structures are located on Pumping Station Road, a paved, restricted-access road that leads east into the park from Palmer Avenue. The Stock House/Garage (1932) is located approximately 100 feet north and east of the entrance gate. The Chlorination Tank (1993), the Low-lift Pump and Water Treatment Building (1993), and the Pumping Station (1898 et. seq.) are located approximately one-quarter mile further east, where Pumping Station Road crosses a narrow isthmus between two glacial kettle ponds, 218-acre Long Pond to the north, and 12.5-acre Grews Pond to the south.

The setting around the two ponds is mostly wooded. Pumping Station Road begins at a small, informal, modern gate on Palmer Street, flanked by two cast iron fountains moved from previous Falmouth locations. A large paved area separates Pumping Station Road from the Stock House/Garage to the north. Goodwill Park extends to the south edge of the road, with lawns, trees and parking areas. The road turns northeast through a wooded area, and down a small hill to the pumping station complex. The buildings and structure are in a clearing at the west end of the isthmus, surrounded by closely-mown grass and a few small deciduous trees. Some evidence of an historic landscaping scheme is evident, including possible remnant plant species. Contributing structures in the form of fieldstone retaining walls and steps are located along the north and south banks of the isthmus. The road is closed and no longer paved east of the Pumping Station. A public beach located on the south shore of Grews Pond, outside of the complex, is visible from the isthmus.

The **Pumping Station**, designed by Boston architect Ernest N. Boyden, is a roughly 160- by 50-foot, irregularly-shaped building oriented on an east-west-axis. The building consists of three major attached sections, the Steam Engine/Water Pump room and Boiler Room (1898) at the center, the Engineer's Dwelling (1903) on the east, and the Pump Building (1956) on the west. The Steam Engine/Water Pump and Boiler Room section measures roughly 70 x 45 feet, and is a one-and-one-half-story, brick-walled, four-bay-square, Queen Anne building with a hipped, shallow-pitch slate roof with a short east-west ridge, and a lower, hipped, slate-roofed extension to the east. The roofs have copper flashing at the

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ridge and peak lines. The main roof ridge is capped by an elaborate cupola with a flaring, square, slate-sheathed base and turned wood columns supporting a bell-shaped slate cap, which shelters a louvered attic roof vent. The front (north) elevation is four bays wide, and includes, from east to west: a pair of four-over-four, double hung, wood-sash, segmental-arch windows located high on the wall; a pair of larger, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash, segmental arch windows with a band of lights above the moving parts of the windows; replacement steel double doors under an entrance-width, multi-pane, wood-sash arch window; and another pair of windows similar to those to the east of the door. All sills are narrow, quarry-faced granite. The south elevation includes, from west to east: two square, multiple-light, replacement steel-sash windows with quarry-faced granite sills, located in former arched window openings, with arches bricked in above. Two small modern, metal louvers are located high on the wall. The most elaborate feature of this elevation is the Steam Engine/Water Pump room at the east end. This assemblage consists of a wide, arch window opening with a wide band of quarry-faced granite keystones, containing a wood-framed window assembly with paired one-over one windows at the center, and flanking panes cut to follow the arch. This window is flanked by a pair of wall-high rubble piers which support a windowless dormer with a wide, overhanging gable with a shingled pediment. This entire feature is in turn flanked by a small, segmental arch window with quarry-faced sill, located high on the brick wall. A deteriorated wooden basement bulkhead is located just west of the east pier. The west elevation consists of a short, narrow, brick, connecting hyphen to the Pump Building and the east elevation blends into the Engineer's Dwelling.

The interior of the Steam Engine/Water Pump room is essentially original, and consists of one large open room. The floor includes large concrete bases and pits for the original steam engines and associated equipment, now removed. The walls are brick with rounded bricks lining the large window arch. The eaves rise, expressing the roof angle, and join the flat ceiling, which is supported by a pair of east-west oriented, massive timber, queen post trusses with chamfered members. The eaves and ceiling are plastered, and the trusses rest on corbeled brick brackets. The Boiler Room consists of one large open pump room, a small office located in the northwest corner, and a toilet and sink located in a small room in the northeast corner. Two new electrically-driven water pumps are mounted on concrete pads. The roof trusses have been covered by a hung ceiling. The only engineering feature of note is the original white marble gauge panel with four gauges, which has been moved from its original position and is now used for display purposes in the new Pumping Station office. Replacement electronic monitoring equipment is mounted against the south and east walls of the Boiler Room.

The Engineer's Dwelling is a roughly 40-foot-square, complex-plan structure which was added onto the east end and northeast corner of the Steam Engine/Water Pump room in 1903. The building is roughly

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rectangular in plan, is sheathed in wood shingles, and has flat, conical, and hip-roofed sections. The building can be divided into three components, each with a distinctive roof form. The front (north) and entrance section of the building consists of a prominent entrance porch with glacial granite boulder piers and foundation walls consistent with the exaggerated Richardsonian rustication incorporated in Queen Anne and Shingle-Style architecture of the time. The wide steps are flanked by rubble piers with bush-hammered granite capstones, as are the sills between the porch posts. Three wood plank steps lead to a deep, wood-planked porch, with a shingled back wall. Directly opposite the steps is the doorway to the Steam Engine/Water Pump room, which consists of large paneled wood double doors with multiple-light windows, with heavy wood screen doors, and a five-light transom. To the east of this entrance is located a large, six-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash window. At the east end of the porch is the west-facing entrance to the parlor, a painted, paneled wooden door with a modern screen door. The porch roof is sheathed in black slate, and its shallow angle intersects the steeper pitch of the adjacent Boiler Room roof. The north-facing porch wall swings to the east in a broad 90 degree curve, and the rubble foundation, granite capstone, shingle wall, and bracketed soffit all follow this curve, as does the slate roof, which adopts a shallow conical form over the east end of the parlor. The curved shingle wall contains two six-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The rubble foundation contains a single basement window opening with a granite lintel.

The porch/parlor section wraps around and connects to a section with a shallow-pitch slate roof and wood shingled walls. From east to west, this elevation contains a small, two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash window high on the wall, and a four-over-four, double hung, wood-sash window to the west. A tall, corbeled, square brick chimney rises from the roof over this elevation. The east elevation contains a single pedestrian entrance with a paneled wood door with a top pane, and a modern screen door. This door leads out to a large poured concrete porch slab. South and east of this last section, and the porch, is a long, four-by-one bay, flat-roofed section with a high rubble foundation, wood shingled walls, and an overhanging slate roof with painted wood soffits, eaves, and brackets. The south and east elevations contain four and one, six-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows, and the foundation is broken once on each of these elevations for a basement window, now blocked off. The interior of the Engineer's Dwelling is accessed by the front door at the east end of the front porch, which leads to a small parlor/office with a fireplace and wood trim around the windows and doors. The interior floor plan is unmodified, and includes a kitchen, bathroom, three bedrooms, a pantry, and a linking hallway, most of which have been remodeled for office space.

The Pump Building is a one-story, four-by-three-bay, brick, flat-roofed building with a concrete foundation. The east bay of the building is several feet taller than the remainder of the building, and a

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short, square, brick chimney rises from the roof near the south edge. The front (north) elevation includes, bay-by-bay, from east to west: an aluminum-framed plate glass pedestrian door set in a recessed brick panel, two sets of painted metal louvers, and a 15-light, steel-sash window. The west elevation includes, from north to south: a 15-light, steel-sash window; a painted metal louver, and a large double-width equipment access door. The south elevation, from west to east, contains two 15-light, steel sash windows; a painted metal louver, and three more 15-light, steel-sash windows. Trim includes brick sills, the shallow north entrance recess, and subtle corbeling at the roofline. This building is connected to the Steam Engine/Water Pump and Boiler House building to the east by a modern, narrow, recessed, short, brick corridor hyphen with a slightly corbeled roofline. The interior is utilitarian and houses electric and backup diesel water pumps.

The Low-lift Pump and Water Treatment Building (1993) is a 1-story, brick structure with a shallow-pitch, asphalt-shingled, gable roof. The elevations typically contain a single steel pedestrian door, a larger steel loading door, and ventilation louvers.

The 1 million gallon Chlorination Tank (1993) is a massive, squat, cylindrical reinforced concrete tank with a shallow domed top. It is decorated with simple concrete pilasters and a concrete band around the top of the tank, which is finished in a two-tone, light stucco coating.

The Stock House/Garage consists of two attached sections, the 1932 Stock House to the west, and the Garage to the east. This structure faces Pumping Station Road, from which it is set back approximately 100 feet adjacent to a paved parking lot. The Stock House is a 60- by 30-foot, six-by-two-bay, one-and-one-half-story structure with rusticated cast concrete block walls and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable, timber-framed roof. The south elevation is dominated by three large, gable-roofed dormers that extend from the main roof ridge, with each containing paired, double-hung, six-over-six light, wood-sash windows. A small brick chimney rises from the north roof plane near the ridge toward the west end. The front, south elevation includes, from west to east: two sets of paired, double-hung, six-over-six light, wood-sash windows with cast concrete lintels and sills; a pedestrian entrance with a paneled wood door; a single window, similar to those previously described; two paneled, roll-type wood garage doors, each with a band of six lights across the top; and another single window. The west elevation of the building includes an exposed concrete foundation, with three six-light, wood sash windows illuminating the basement. The tall, square window openings are blank on the bottom half, and contain a fixed, eight-light strip window above an intermediate sill. The gable is shingled, and contains a paired set of double-hung, six-over-six light, wood-sash windows, and painted wood rake trim. The rear (north) elevation contains six tall, square window openings, blank on the bottom half, containing a fixed, eight-light strip

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window above an intermediate sill. The east elevation is connected to the lower Garage structure, the only detail being a small, square, louvered vent in the peak of the gable end. The first floor interior is divided into two open vehicle bays to the east, and an employee locker room to the west. The second floor is used for water meter testing and parts storage.

The Garage section is a 70- by 27-foot, five-by-three-bay, one-story, wood-framed, wood-shingled structure with a shallow-pitch, asphalt-shingled, end-gable, timber-framed roof. The front (south) elevation is dominated by five paneled, roll-type wood garage doors, each with two bands of six lights across the top. The north and east elevations contain five and three six-light, fixed, wood-sash windows respectively. Trim includes painted rake and corner boards, and exposed rafters on the north elevation.

Archaeological Description

No prehistoric sites are recorded within the nominated boundaries for the pumping station, however, sites may be present. Two sites have been recorded within the general area (within one mile) of the station, both of which are located on the shore of Long Pond. The physical characteristics of the property are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. The property includes a level to moderately sloped land surface in close proximity (within 1000 ft.) to wetlands. In this instance, the property is adjacent to Long Pond, Grews Pond, an unnamed pond and related wetlands. Given the above information, the size of the nominated property (8.4 acres) and the general lack of historic landuse in the area, a high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric sites. This conclusion was also reached for the same general area during a recent town-wide archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted in 1996 (Donta et al, 1996). That study found this area of town generally undisturbed by historic landuse. The study also recognized that although soils in the area are typically not particularly favorable for the presence of prehistoric sites, the presence of the area within the Long Pond watershed indicates high prehistoric site potential.

A moderate potential exists for the recovery of significant historic archaeological survivals within the pumping station property. Late 19th and early 20th century construction and engineering features may be present related to the design and development of the pump station, however, their presence has yet to be demonstrated. Early 20th century occupational related features (trash areas) may also exist related to the engineers dwelling built in 1903, however, these resources have also yet to be identified. The town wide reconnaissance survey of Falmouth, noted above, identified an access road from Route 28 to the area south of Long Pond by 1841. Historic period landuse for this area of town was identified as generally agriculturally related and beginning in the Federal Period (1775-1830) with the possibility of some Colonial Period (1675-1775) sites. Given the above information and the limited research potential for known cultural resources on the property, a moderate potential exists for the recovery of significant historic archaeological resources.

(end)

Falmouth Pumping Station
Name of Property

Barnstable, Massachusetts
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Community Planning and Development _____

Engineering _____

Period of Significance

1898-1947 _____

Significant Dates

1898 - Pumping Station constructed _____

1903 - Engineer's Dwelling added _____

1932 - Stock House/Garage constructed _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Boyden, Ernest N. (A) _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government Library, Town Hall
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Falmouth Water Department _____

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8. Statement of Significance

The Falmouth Pumping Station complex, a late-nineteenth-century pumping station with early- and late-twentieth-century ancillary structures, possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The Pumping Station is significant as an intact, well-detailed example of the waterworks architecture of Boston architect Ernest N. Boyden. It is significant as evidence of the civic and technological response to the growth of the town of Falmouth during its greatest period of expansion. Included within the boundaries of the nomination are two contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, and one non-contributing structure: the 1898 Pumping Station (C), the 1932 Stockhouse/Garage (C), and the 1993 Low-lift Pump and Water Treatment Building (NC), and Chlorination Tank (NC). The period of significance of the Falmouth Pumping Station complex spans from 1898, when the Pumping Station was built, to the present, as the station continues to operate. The Falmouth Pumping Station complex meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

Prior to the establishment of Falmouth's water supply system, domestic and public water came from open, and later hand-pumped wells. In 1896 Falmouth operated seven drilled, hand-pumped public wells to provide clean drinking water, and for fighting fires. In 1897 fires suffered by the wealthy owners of new summer homes prompted the purchase of a fire engine with tank and ladder. However, in that year the people of Falmouth were unwilling to bond the town to create a water department, believing their well-drawn system adequate (Wells 1968:3A). The impetus for the eventual construction of Falmouth's water supply system, and Pumping Station, came from several sources, including the need to provide adequate supply to the growing vacation communities, and for improved fire-fighting ability to meet changing insurance practices. During the early 1880s Massachusetts towns began to construct large, steam-engine-driven, pumped water supply systems with underground street mains and hydrants, which greatly improved the fire-fighting abilities of these communities. At this time fire insurance companies raised their rates 25 to 100 per cent for businesses and industries in some communities that were not connected to a source of water adequate to fight a fire (Stott and Friedberg 1988: sect.8-1). Falmouth's need for a safe, reliable pumped water supply was realized on February 18, 1898, when the Massachusetts Legislature approved an act to create a privately-held water supply system. The Falmouth Water Company was incorporated "for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of Falmouth with water for the extinguishment of fire and for domestic, manufacturing, and other purposes" (Massachusetts 1898). The company was organized by summer residents Robert Bleakie, president; John S. Bleakie, treasurer; Falmouth Town Clerk William H. Hewins and Treasurer George E. Dean, directors; Phineas W. Sprague, clerk; and Horace S. Crowell. The Falmouth Water Company was a

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privately-held company with capital stock fixed at \$75,000, contracted to the town to supply water specifically but not solely for fire purposes.

The new Pumping Station was located on an isthmus of land between Long and Grews ponds, on land owned by Falmouth summer resident Joseph Story Fay. Grews Pond and the land to the south of the Pumping Station site had been named Good Will Park by Fay and given to the town as its first public recreational open space in 1894. Fay later would give 109 acres north of the isthmus surrounding Long Pond to Falmouth as a protective watershed buffer (Smith 1986). Long Pond is spring-fed, without inlet or outlet, and at 81 feet is one of the deepest bodies of water on Cape Cod. Water was first drawn from a 12-inch diameter suction pipe in Long Pond. When first installed, the State Board of Health advised using a series of 17, 18- to 60-ft deep wells driven on the isthmus; however, this arrangement was only used for a short time as the iron content of the water was objectionable (Anon. 1925:1). The original 16-mile street main system cost \$137,939 to install and included 97 hydrants.

The water works and Pumping Station construction was overseen by Newton, Massachusetts engineer John T. Langford on the architectural plans and specifications of Boston architect, Ernest N. Boyden. The Pumping Station was the most visible element of the new water supply system, and was also a scenic element of the new Good Will Park. Like many other communities, Falmouth considered their new utility infrastructure a matter of civic pride similar to other municipal/public works buildings. The organizers of the Falmouth Water Company chose architect Ernest N. Boyden (1852-1918) for the Pumping Station design. Except for several Boston residences, Boyden is little-known, however, he designed several other Massachusetts municipal water pumping stations, including those at Dedham (1881); Wellesley (1884); Middleborough (1885, NR 1988); Ware (1886); Methuen (1893); and Billerica (1898) (MHC Various). Boyden was also the son of Elbridge Boyden, a Worcester, MA architect who designed the Falmouth Heights residential development, including its water supply system, in the early 1870s (Smith 1986:206). Boyden's consistent waterworks style can be described as Queen Anne with elements of both the shingle and Richardsonian Romanesque. Like his other Massachusetts pumping stations, the one at Falmouth is characterized by massive, heavy, pyramidal hipped roofs, brick walls, multiple arch windows, prominent roof ventilators, and use of simple decorative details.

After less than two years of operation, a major event took place in the history of Falmouth's water supply system. As originally written, the act creating the company included a provision that the Town of Falmouth could purchase the water works at cost from the Falmouth Water Company at any time. In 1900 Falmouth town meeting voted to exercise this option, and a committee was formed to negotiate a

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price, but the two parties were unable to come to an agreement for two years. The issue was brought to court, and the town eventually paid \$158,291.10 for the entire system. The first Falmouth Water Commission was formed on June 16, 1902, with James T. Walker, John H. Crocker, and George E. Dean as commissioners. However, according to Massachusetts Acts 1902 Chapter 331, which allowed for the transfer of the water system, the Falmouth Water Company was allowed to retain all bills and books. This left the new Falmouth Water Commission without important planning and technical data need for optimum service and successful maintenance (Bleakie 1902:1-22; Falmouth Town Report 1902 71-73).

The first few years under the new Falmouth Water Commission saw repairs and improvement to the physical plant and extension of water mains to serve growing areas of the community. The first Annual Report of the Falmouth Water Commission for 1902 stated that the Pumping Station boilers were "of doubtful age" and in need of replacement, and that the pumps were unreliable (Falmouth Town Report 1902:72). At that time water delivery was unmetered, and Falmouth's system suffered dramatic losses as compared to the new system at Plymouth, for example, which included water meters. In 1903 the water mains were extended to West Falmouth, and in 1905 to Quissett. In 1904 the Town consolidated its water supply systems by purchasing the earlier, 1890s Falmouth Heights Water Company for \$5,059.40, and also purchased the earlier private water system at North Falmouth (Anon. 1968:1). In 1904 money was appropriated to extend mains and water service to Falmouth Heights. In 1905 the steam engines and pumps at the Pumping Station were refitted.

The first major exterior change to the Pumping Station building occurred in 1903. The steam engines and pumping equipment required the constant attention and presence of an engineer to oil and check the machinery and fire the boilers. When first constructed, the only space for the Falmouth engineer and his wife was a seven-foot high plank partition which provided a 9-by-27-foot living space. This space included neither sink nor chimney, and cooking was done on a kerosene stove. In 1903 the Town water commissioners saw that this situation was unreasonable, and obtained plans for the engineer's dwelling from Ernest N. Boyden. The commissioners said that the shingle dwelling "...while providing all the necessary conveniences for comfortable living, does not detract from the architectural beauty of the pumping station building" (Falmouth Town Report 1903:96).

The subsequent evolution of the Pumping Station's appearance has been an organic response to increasing demand for water due to population growth in Falmouth. In 1912 the original 1898 steam pump was replaced by a new Davidson steam pump with the capacity to pump two million gallons per day. This pump lasted until 1931, when it was removed in favor of a 2.5 million gallon-per-day 1928

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Worthington steam pump supplemented by two auxiliary Sterling gasoline-powered pumps. New, higher-capacity boilers were installed in 1921, which resulted in the construction of a large, one-story, brick coal bunker with cast concrete exterior buttresses on the west elevation of the Pumping Station. This structure stood until about 1956, when it was demolished. The Worthington and Sterling pumps were then removed in favor of an all-electric water pump system. The current pump building was constructed in its place in 1956, and currently houses operating electric and standby diesel pumps (Anon 1968:1-3; Kenneth Ventura 1997). In 1932 the Garage/Stockhouse building was constructed to house Water Department service vehicles, pipes, valves, and equipment.

The original construction of Falmouth's water supply system was a response to rapid population growth and summer resort and vacation real estate development. Town population in 1900 stood at 3,500 and in 1925 it had risen to 4,694. In 1948, the water system included 120 miles of water mains, and supplied roughly 2,600 customers, half of which were summer-service only, a testament to the significance of the seasonal population. From its inception, the Falmouth water system included a number of standpipes, large-capacity, raised, cylindrical artificial steel or concrete reservoirs mounted on high ground in population centers distant from the Pumping Station. Water was first pumped to the tanks, and then distributed to customers, insuring constant high water pressure in times of high demand. Standpipes were constructed at five locations since 1898, and four now stand at three of these locations. The first two standpipes built were original to the 1898 Falmouth Water Company infrastructure, and were located at Quissett and Woods Hole. The Quissett standpipe was overhauled in 1905, and replaced in 1966. The Woods Hole standpipe, constructed in 1905, was apparently deemed aesthetically unpleasing by neighboring citizens and retrofitted with an ornamental brick veneer shortly after construction (Sears 1997). This structure, long a landmark for local boaters, was decommissioned in 1996. At West Falmouth, a steel tank standpipe was installed in 1905 as part of the extension of water service to that area. This standpipe was subsequently demolished, and replaced by the 1913 concrete standpipe and the 1954 steel standpipe now standing. The Industrial Park standpipe was built in 1991. A standpipe was built at Waquoit in East Falmouth in 1946, but was since torn down (Ventura 1997). No standpipe structures are included in this nomination.

In 1933 Falmouth switched from flat-rate water charges to a metered system. During World War II the system was chlorinated for public safety. The most obvious recent change to the Pumping Station site is the 1993 installation of the Low-lift Pump and Water Treatment Building, and associated Chlorination Tank. As Falmouth's population has grown, three additional wells, located at Fresh, Coonamessett, and Mares ponds have been installed to meet the added demand for water (Ventura 1997). The Falmouth Pumping Station, drawing from two suction pipes in Long Pond, continues to supply the town of Falmouth with fresh drinking water.

(end)

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**Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), Massachusetts**

Section 8

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Falmouth and in the upper Cape in general are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. While archaeological research has been active throughout much of the Cape during most of the 20th century, the Upper Cape including Falmouth, has been neglected during this effort. Limited amateur artifact collections are available for the town, and when present, often lack the locational and contextual information needed to understand the nature of settlement and change within the town. Furthermore, limited number of professional archaeological surveys in the town have rarely included substantial excavations and have focused on their immediate area with limited interpretation of the role of local sites and issues of regional prehistory. The above information indicates that the systematic study and interpretation of any surviving sites in the town would greatly contribute to a better understanding of their prehistoric settlement and subsistence within Falmouth and the Upper Cape Cod locale.

Historic archaeological resources described above can also contribute significant information in the study of Falmouth's history and in the development of late 19th century municipal water supply systems. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing of the pumping station property can provide details of construction techniques used to build the facility. Detailed analysis of potential occupational related features associated with the Engineer's Dwelling can provide information related to the living conditions of individuals who staffed the facility and the range of activities they conducted. This information may help better understand the role Falmouth's vacation communities and fire fighting abilities played in the overall development of this facility and modifications which may have occurred as part of its development.

(end)

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Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), Massachusetts

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(continued)

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National Park Service

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Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), Massachusetts

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Interviews

Jack, Raymond

- 1997 Personal communication with author

Sears, Ann

- 1996-1997 Personal communication with author

Ventura, Kenneth

- 1997 Personal communication with author

(end)

Falmouth Pumping Station

Name of Property

Barnstable County, Massachusetts

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.4 ac.

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 365400 4603360
Zone Easting Northing2. 19 365480 4603170
Zone Easting Northing3. 19 365360 4603220
Zone Easting Northing4. 19 365070 4603070
Zone Easting NorthingX 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 Byname/title Matthew A. Kierstead & Virginia H. Adams, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., with Betsy Friedberg,
MHC, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 1997

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 Town of Falmouth

street & number 59 Town Hall Square telephone 508-548-7611

city or town Falmouth state MA zip code 02540

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

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Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), Massachusetts

Section 10

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10. Geographical Data

UTM coordinates (continued)

5. 19 365040 4603140

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary includes seven contiguous lots on Falmouth Assessor's Department Map Number 35, as shown on the attached copy of the Assessor's map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries indicated above were chosen as they encompass lots historically owned by the Town of Falmouth which stretch from Palmer Avenue to the Pumping Station, and include all of the contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures associated with the Pumping Station, as well as Pumping Station Road which connects them, and the adjacent shores of Grews and Long ponds and associated stone walls. The Pumping Station complex is located in the southern portion of a large area containing the Falmouth Town Forest, Goodwill Park, and Long and Grews ponds and their watersheds, all potentially separately eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

(end)

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Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), Massachusetts

Section photos

Page 1

Photographs

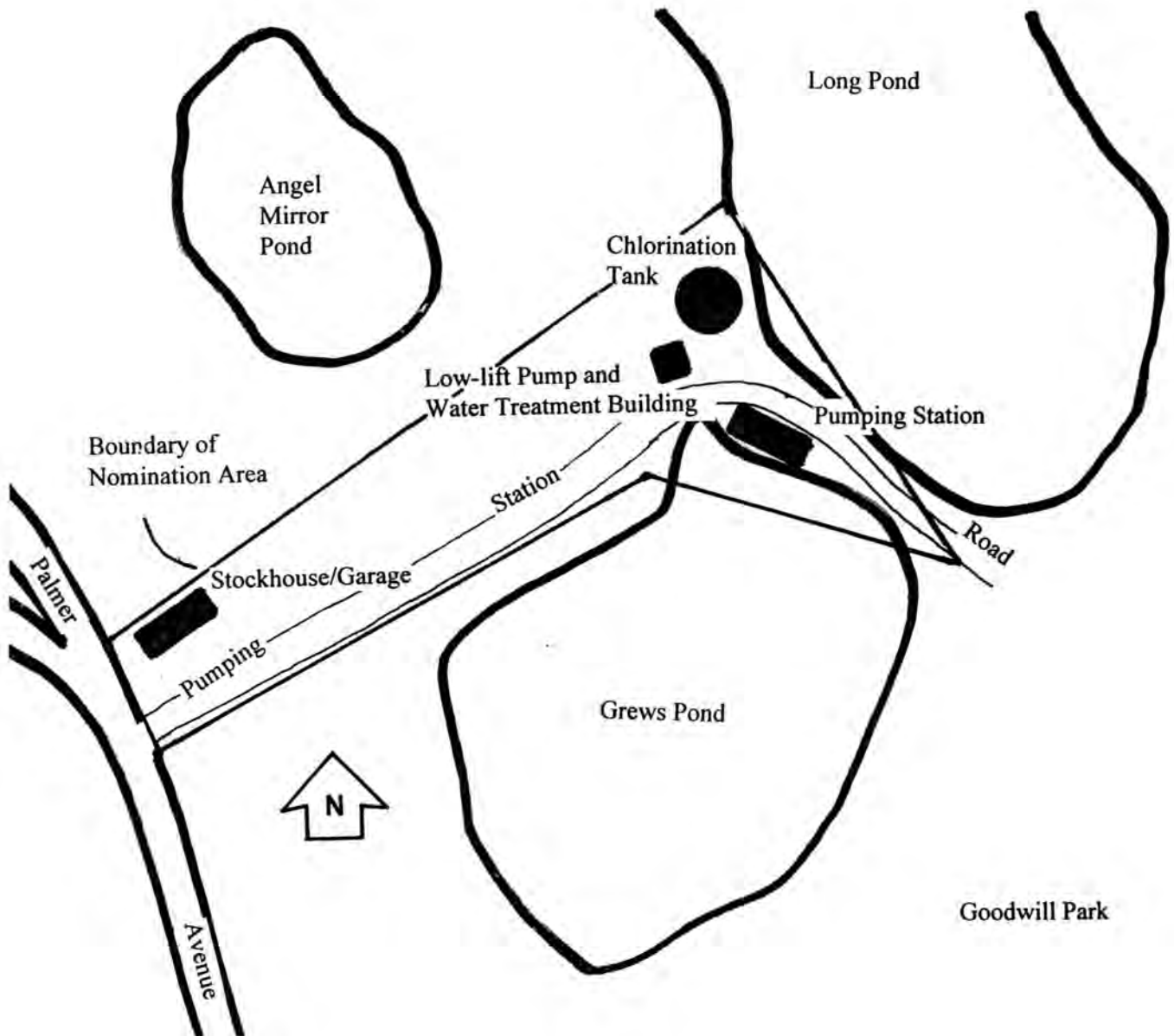
Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts

Photographer: Matthew A. Kierstead
Date: March, 1997
Negatives: Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
210 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860

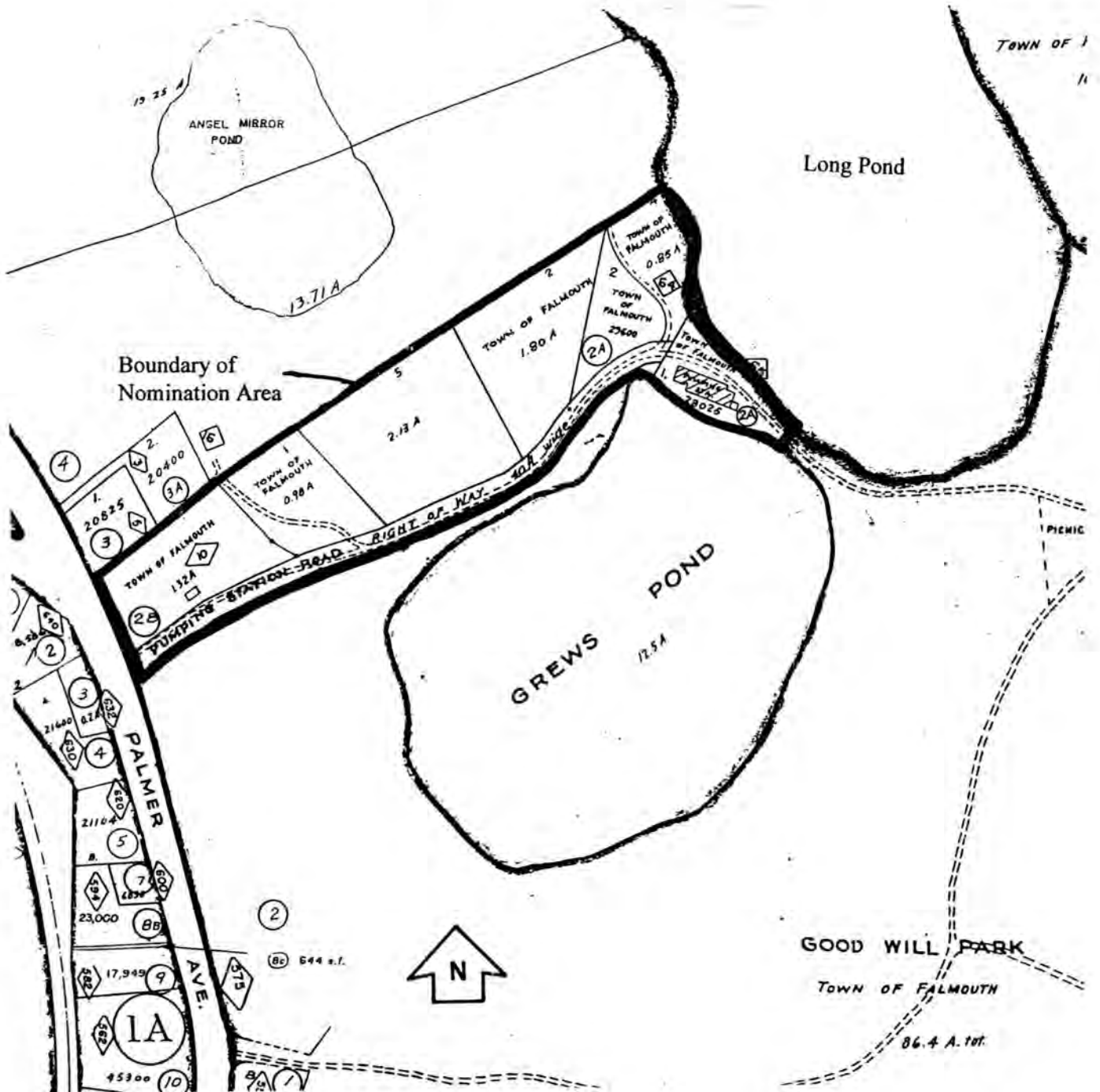
1. View looking southwest, showing, left-to-right: Pumping Station, Low-lift Pump and Water Treatment Building, and Chlorination Tank.
2. View looking northwest, showing, left-to-right: Pumping Station, Low-lift Pump and Water Treatment Building, and Chlorination Tank.
3. View looking west.
4. View looking south.
5. Exterior detail, pump room arch window.
6. Exterior detail, engineer's dwelling.
7. Interior detail, pump room, showing queen-post roof truss and arch window.
8. View of Stock House/Garage, looking northwest.

(end)

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth
Barnstable County, Massachusetts
Sketch Map



Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth
Barnstable County, Massachusetts
Assessor's Map Number 35



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Falmouth Pumping Station
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 1/30/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/09/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/25/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/16/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000148

NOMINATOR: STATE

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___DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____DATE_____

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



VIEW LOOKING SW

- (L) PUMPING STATION,
- (C) LOW-LIFT PUMP AND WATER TREATMENT BLDG
- (R) CHLORINATION TANK

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 1 of 8



VIEW LOOKING NW

- (L) PUMPING STATION
- (C) LOW-LIFT PUMP AND WATER-TREATMENT BLDG.
- (R) CHLORINATION TANK

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 2 of 8



VIEW LOOKING W

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 3 of 8





VIEW LOOKING S.

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 4 of 8



EXTERIOR DETAIL

PUMP ROOM ARCH WINDOW

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 5 of 8



EXTERIOR DETAIL, ENGINEER'S DWELLING

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 6 of 8



PUMP ROOM
INTERIOR DETAIL
QUEEN-POST ROOF TRUSS
AND ARCH WINDOW

Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 7 of 8

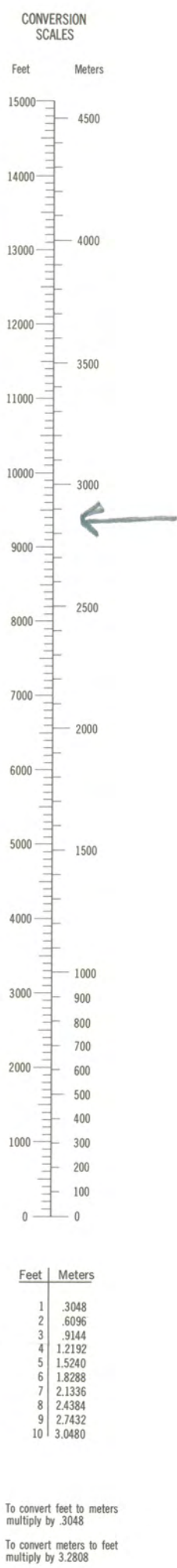


STOCK HOUSE / GARAGE, LOOKING NW

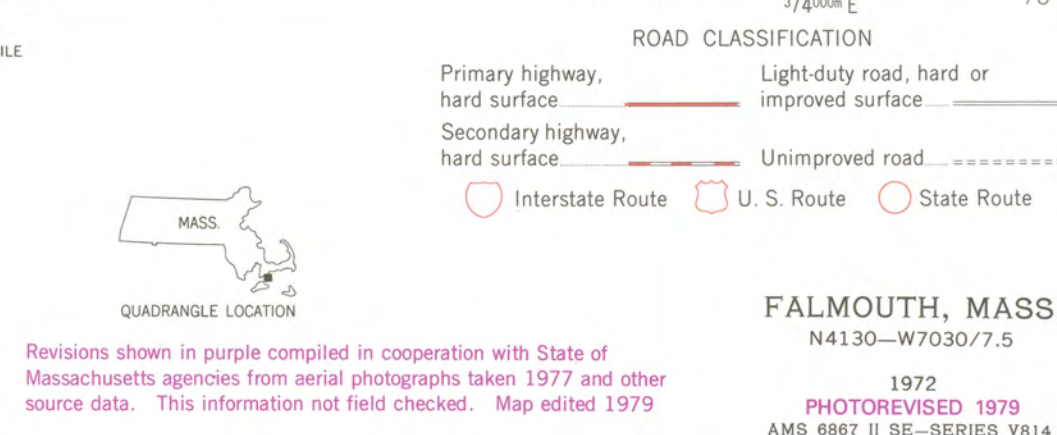
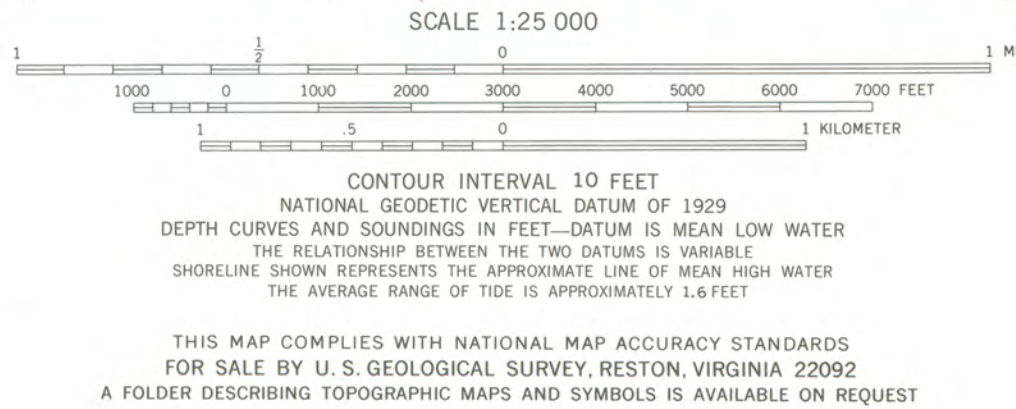
Falmouth Pumping Station
Falmouth, Barnstable County
Massachusetts
Photo 8 of 8

FALMOUTH PUMPING STATION
FALMOUTH, BARNSTABLE
COUNTY, MA

UTM COORDINATES:
1: 19/365 400/4603360
2: 19/365 480/4603170
3: 19/365 360/4603220
4: 19/365 070/4603070
5: 19/365 040/4603140



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&S, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1936. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&S Charts 259 and
260 (1971). 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
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map





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

January 8, 1998

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for:

Falmouth Pumping Station, Pumping Station Rd., Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mary Lou Smith, Falmouth Historical Commission
Virginia Valiela, Chair, Falmouth Board of Selectmen
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., Preservation Consultants
Ann Sears, 96 Locust Street, Falmouth