

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Spring Hill Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by MA Rte 6A, Spring Hill Rd., and Discovery Hill Rd. not for publication

city or town Sandwich vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02563

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon

September 2, 2010

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

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): _____

gor

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

10.28.10

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	
79	40	building
10	1	sites
2	0	structures
2	1	objects
93	42	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 - Wing Fort House (NRIND 1976)

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: residence

AGRICULTURE: field, outbuilding, storage

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: residence

AGRICULTURE: field (bogs), outbuilding, storage

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: New England Colonial, Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Rev.

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

walls WOOD: clapboards, shingles; SYNTHETICS, Vinyl

roof ASPHALT; WOOD, shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

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7. Description

The Spring Hill Historic District is located in the northern part of East Sandwich, MA, in an agricultural area known for its salt marshes and cranberry bogs. This rich heritage landscape retains its historical and architectural significance as well as scenic qualities in the natural and manmade land formation. The Spring Hill Historic District is bound on the north by the properties on the north side of Spring Hill Road; on the south by properties on the south side of Route 6A; on the east by cranberry bogs that front on Spring Hill Road; and on the west by the western edge of properties at 215 and 228 Route 6A, as well as marshland that fronts on Spring Hill Road before it bends to the east. This district, located in Barnstable County, comprises 93 contributing historic resources dating from the mid 17th century (the **Wing Fort House** – NR) through the period of significance, which ends in 1960–50 years from the time of listing. (N.B. The construction date for Wing Fort House was ca. 1641 at the time of its listing in 1976. Given the advances in dating technology and our evolving knowledge of First Period houses, additional physical research is necessary to confirm the date of construction.)

The boundaries for the district follow the lot lines of parcels including the cranberry bogs—some of which are smaller than they were in the early and mid 20th century. There are a total of 135 resources of which 93 are contributing and 42 are noncontributing. Most of the contributing resources maintain a residential use. There are no major intrusions in the district due to the consistency in size, scale, and materials of the noncontributing resources of which 25 are dwellings. Other noncontributing resources include 14 garages, barns, and other outbuildings that are consistent with contributing outbuildings, particularly due to their location towards the back of lots rather than at the street edge. There are also two institutional noncontributing buildings, one structure (a bog pumphouse), and one object.

Setting

The Spring Hill Historic District is an upland area situated between Sandwich Center to the west and East Sandwich to the east. It is that part of the coastal Cape Cod town that is framed by Shawme Marsh on the west and Scorton Marsh on the east, and is surrounded by salt marshes, cranberry bogs, and open fields. One river, one creek, and several ponds enrich the landscape. A network of transportation routes is laid over these natural resources. Route 6A is a two-lane main route leading in an east-west direction, while Spring Hill Road, a narrow, winding scenic road, forms an arc on the north side of Route 6A. Stone walls and mature trees line much of Spring Hill Road, and the views across marshland and bogs are important features of this historic and scenic landscape. Along the western and northern sections of Spring Hill Road the view encompasses the salt marshes all the way to the sand dunes of Spring Hill Beach where 20th century houses overlook Cape Cod Bay. The Cape Cod Branch Railroad parallels the northern side of Route 6A, slicing through marshland and bogs, with at-grade crossings on both ends of Spring Hill Road.

Other roads included in this district are also narrow, winding, and picturesque. Quaker Road now branches off of the eastern end of Spring Hill Road, opposite the **Spring Hill Cranberry Bogs** (MHC #939), and ends at the railroad. Quaker Road formerly crossed the tracks and led through to Route 6A—the pattern is still discernable

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in the landscape—and a branch of the road also led north to another connection with Spring Hill Road. A short section of the winding scenic Discovery Hill Road leading south from Route 6A is included in the district. Nye Street frames the **mill pond** (MHC #963) along with Spring Hill Road and Route 6A. One modern subdivision road, Juniper Hill Road, which branches off of the northern section of Spring Hill Road, is included in the boundaries of the district. It winds up to the top of Spring Hill, providing scenic prospects. Some of the road intersections have triangular grassy plots that are demonstrated on historic maps. These road patterns were formed by left- and right-turning oxcarts and wagons that made sweeping turns rather than the right angle turns of today's automobile. The triangles remain at the eastern end of Spring Hill Road, where it meets Route 6A, and at Foster Road, where it meets Spring Hill Road.

The waterways in the district include Spring Hill Creek, Old Harbor Creek, and the Cow House River. Spring Hill Creek parallels Route 6A on the north side, crosses under Spring Hill Road (after passing through the mill pond), and flows northwesterly to join with Old Harbor Creek at the point where the two creeks flow out to Cape Cod Bay. Spring Hill Creek and the Cow House River, in the eastern part of the district, drain into cranberry bogs on Spring Hill Road and Route 6A.

Landscape Features

While there are significant landscape features throughout the district, of particular note are several distinct areas of cranberry bogs, two burial grounds, marshland along Spring Hill Creek, a mill pond, and two ponds made for flooding the bogs. The **mill pond** (MHC #963, 6 Spring Hill Road), nearly an acre in size, is irregular in shape and is framed by the triangle formed by Spring Hill Road on the west, Nye Street on the north, and Route 6A on the south. The mill pond was formed in the early 19th century by damming Spring Hill Creek to provide power for the businesses that occupied the site of **J.B Vodon & Son Cutting and Engraving Shop** (MHC #74, 6 Spring Hill Road, **photo #9**). Spring Hill Creek flows through the pond from the east and curves to the north after flowing under Spring Hill Road. It forms the rear lot lines of properties along the west and north side of Spring Hill Road. The **marshland** (MHC #964) along the west side of Spring Hill Road extends to the river and beyond to the salt marshes north and west of the district. These memorable vistas along this scenic route contribute to the rural and coastal character of the Spring Hill Historic District.

There are four distinct cranberry bogs in the Spring Hill Historic District—each with a system of earthen dikes, which serve as footpaths, and drainage or irrigation ditches that channel the water flow. The 11-acre **Quaker Road Cranberry Bog** (MHC #952) spans two parcels at the base of Spring Hill on the western edge of Quaker Road just north of the New York, New Haven & Boston Railroad (formerly Cape Cod Railroad) tracks. Two bogs on Route 6A (separated only by the road) are now in separate ownership; however, they were first cultivated by the same owner. The **Route 6A North Cranberry Bog** (MHC #953), nearly three acres in size, is small compared to other bogs. It is framed by irrigation ditches bordered by the earthen dikes, and one ditch bisects the bog from south to north. The unpaved road that runs along its eastern edge to the railroad tracks was the continuation of Quaker Road, which extended to Route 6A before the railroad was laid through Spring Hill

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in 1854. Now it is a driveway accessing a modern house on the bog parcel. The **Route 6A South Cranberry Bog** (MHC #954), on the south side of Route 6A and slightly west of the North Bog, consists of about ten acres with a dirt road from Discovery Hill Road leading to the earthen dikes, which serve as footpaths and provide access to a small brick pumphouse and various parts of the bog.

The **Spring Hill Bog**, (MHC #939, **photo #2**), now about 65 acres in size, about half of which is included in this nomination, is located on both sides of Spring Hill Road. The largest part of the bog spreads northerly from the east side of the eastern end of Spring Hill Road, and the Cow House River runs through it. Here the pattern of earthen dikes frame the bog and run parallel to the road, with the irrigation ditches running perpendicular and parallel to the dikes. A central ditch flows through the small **cranberry intake house/shed** (Spring Hill Road), which is a small shingled building with intake gate below its northwest corner. The building has two entrance doors: one on the west side framed by horizontal eight-light windows, and one in the south gable end. Land across Spring Hill Road is also cultivated as part of this same bog and is contiguous to additional parcels on both sides of Route 6A. Three parcels—all listed as part of the Spring Hill Bog on the data sheet—are in common ownership. Only about half of the large 60-acre parcel is included, which is the bog land. Much of the rest of the parcel is upland, stretching towards the coastline, and includes land that is not accessible from a public road, not visible, and not in cranberry production, hence not included in this nomination. **Twin Ponds**, which are located on either side of Route 6A east of the Route 6A bogs, cover about eight acres. These ponds are on parcels that are in common ownership with the Spring Hill Bog and are part of the irrigation system associated with that bog. The ponds regularly change in size depending upon the need for flooding of the cranberry bogs near the ponds.

There are two Quaker burial grounds: the **Friends Old Burying Ground** (22 Quaker Road, MHC #889, 1695) on the Clark Hoxie House parcel; and the **Society of Friends Burying Ground** (6 Quaker Road, MHC #810, 1745), sometimes referred to as the "new" burying ground. The 1695 burying ground has no stones and is only set off by an iron and granite-post fence next to the Hoxie House. The 1745 burying ground is bordered by a low iron rod and granite-post fence. The hillside location is approximately 1½ acres in a triangular shape. Markers are modest in scale and ornamentation, with no decorative motifs. They are fairly uniform in size and type and have simple consistent epitaphs, implying a relatively egalitarian community. Some have flat tops and others show a slightly curved top. All markers date to after 1830; earlier burials were unmarked.

The **Spring Hill Cemetery** (MHC #806, established in 1813, **photo #3**) is at the western end of the district on the south side of Route 6A. The cemetery is a little more than half an acre of undulating land bordered by a low post-and-rail fence. Thickly planted cedar and deciduous trees line the south and west sides. Route 6A borders the east side of the cemetery, and a driveway to an adjacent property borders the north side. A few slate and marble markers are mixed among the granite stones, all arranged in clusters, with some slightly raised family plots bordered by granite curbing. They range in size and elaboration: some with flat tops, others with a rounded crested top. Trees and shrubs are scattered throughout the rectangular-shaped burial ground, which has a slight rise in the middle.

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Buildings

The buildings are discussed in chronological order and by style or form to convey the sense of development of the overall landscape and to understand the interplay of the various resources. Most buildings are domestic (dwellings and associated outbuildings), except the Society of Friends Meetinghouse and its associated Community Hall; however, three other buildings were built for nonresidential uses and are described in that section below.

Residential. Historic dwellings in the Spring Hill Historic District represent the continuum of local and regional vernacular architecture from the side-gabled form of the 18th and early 19th centuries to the gable-front form that became popular in the second quarter of the 19th century. Only a few examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century architecture were built in the Spring Hill area. A number of infill houses from the 1940s to the 1970s are consistent in size, scale, and architectural elaboration.

Modest changes in architectural features of the predominately side-gabled dwellings demonstrate the continuum of local and regional architecture. Foundations range from low fieldstone to brick to cut granite to concrete. The ubiquitous wood-shingle sheathing is found on most dwellings; many have wood clapboard on the facade and shingles on other elevations—a feature found on many Cape Cod buildings. Window patterns change from the 12/12 or 6/9 or 9/6 sash configuration of the 18th century, to 6/6 in the early 19th century, to 2/2 in the late 19th century, and back to multiple lights (6/6, 12/12) in the 20th century. Placement of windows also shows a progression from windows that abut the cornice, connoting low ceilings, to increased space between windows and the cornice corresponding to higher ceilings and usually indicating a later date of construction.

The most common form is the side-gabled house with a rectangular footprint for the main block, and wings and ells as additions, often in later periods. Dwellings range from 1 ½ to 2 ½ stories, and have three-bay (half-house), four-bay (three-quarter house), to five-bay (full house) facades—all common configurations on Cape Cod.

17th and 18th Century Residential Architecture

One of the oldest dwellings in the Spring Hill Historic District is the **Wing Fort House** (61 Spring Hill Road, MHC #61, NR 1976). It was believed to date to 1641 when it was listed in the National Register. However, new technologies and scholarship have led researchers to understand that additional physical research would be necessary to confirm such an early date. For purposes of this nomination the date has been changed to the mid 17th century. Situated on a large lot, which extends to Spring Hill Creek at the rear of the property with salt marsh beyond, this is a four-bay house with an attached wagon shed. It is 2½ stories resting on a low stone foundation, and has shingled walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles through which the chimney rises at the ridge. Although the house is reported to have been built in two stages, it is clear that the extension in length and the second story were added in the 18th century. The shallow pitch of the roof, no eave overhang in the gable ends, and the location of the second-story windows abutting the cornice line at the roof edge are all 18th-century features. Windows have 12/12 sash, and, in the long, single-story, attached shed the windows have 16/16 sash.

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The most densely developed area of the Spring Hill Historic District is at the intersections of Route 6A with Spring Hill Road and Nye Street on the north side, and Discovery Hill Road on the south side of Route 6A. Several dwellings date to the 18th century and form a small historic nucleus of this district. The oldest of these is the **Ebenezer Nye House** (MHC #49, 267 Route 6A, ca. 1720), which is also known locally as the Skiff House for a 17th century addition that is reported to have been moved here and attached to the Nye House in the mid 18th century. Set back from the road on a spacious lot, the house consists of a large five-bay, 2½-story Colonial dwelling with massive central chimney. The main façade is sheathed in wood clapboards, and the sides are shingled. Windows have 12/12 sash set in slightly projecting casings. The house has a large two-story rear ell, and a small three-bay single-story side wing that projects slightly in front of the main house on its east side. This wing resembles a half-house with an interior end chimney, and may be the Skiff House that was reportedly moved here by Silas Nye.

Nearby is the **Joseph Nye House** (MHC #56, 10 Spring Hill Road, ca. 1761), which was moved here in 1837 from the approximate location of 1 Nye Street, just east of this lot. The second house on that site had been built ca. 1761 by Joseph Nye, a descendant of Benjamin Nye (1620-1704), who had been the first Nye to settle in Sandwich. The house was split in two, and half was moved here to 10 Spring Hill Road. It is one of the town's best-preserved three-quarter Cape Cod cottages in the Greek Revival style. The move accounts for the high granite foundation and the 19th-century Greek Revival architectural trim; however, the earlier 18th century date is evidenced in the proportions—the wide span of the bow roof and the relationship of windows to cornice. The house has a wood clapboard façade with shingled sides. Windows have 6/6 and 9/6 sash, and the two windows in the gable peaks have flanking, small, six-light attic windows a regional feature found on Cape Cod and southeastern Massachusetts. A long, modern, single-story rear ell is connected by a shorter rear ell that is perpendicular to the main house.

The **Haines House** (MHC #53, 253 Route 6A, ca. 1727/1820) rests on a knoll just above, yet very close to the main route. A low stone retaining wall lines the front of the triangular-shaped lot. The **mill pond** (MHC #963) associated with the site of the **J. B. Vodon & Son Cutting and Engraving Shop** (6 Spring Hill Road, MHC #74) borders the northern edge of the Haines House property. The house is comprised of a main five-bay, 2½-story, center-chimney main block, a single-story side wing, and a two-story rear ell with an enclosed shed-roof porch projecting on the east side. The house rests on a stone foundation, is sheathed in wood clapboards on the front and shingles on other sides, and has a wood-shingled roof. Windows have 6/6 sash set in molded casings with flanking louvered wood shutters.

Just west of the Haines House is the **Freeman House** (MHC #54, 251 Route 6A, ca. 1760). The four-bay house rises 2½-stories from a low stone foundation. The single chimney rises from the asphalt-covered roof just above the entrance or second bay. More elaborate than most in the area, the entrance has a Georgian pediment with modillion blocks over a half-round fanlight and flanking fluted pilasters. The shingled house has two-story and single-story rear ells. Windows have 12/12 sash.

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On the south side of Route 6A opposite this cluster of 18th century dwellings are the **Barnabas Nye House** (MHC #75, 260 Route 6A, ca. 1763, **photo #5**) and the **Thomas and Sylvia Nye Hamblin House** (MHC #70, 246 Route 6A, ca. 1790). The Hamblin House is on a large, deep lot that has a mature landscape; however, the two-story house has been altered substantially. The Barnabas Nye House is a four-bay, 2½-story dwelling and has an off-centered chimney that is situated close to the road. The house is sheathed in wood shingles. A 1½-story side wing and a two-story rear ell complete the house.

Another 18th century Nye house is the **Peleg Nye II House** (MHC #71, 238 Route 6A, ca. 1770), a 2½-story, three-bay half-house. Until 2009 it also had a two-story side wing and two single-story rear ells—all demolished. This house is situated close to the road and is in disrepair. The chimney rises above the entrance in the end bay of the main block. Windows date from the late 19th century, with their 2/2 sash.

East of these Nye dwellings are two houses just off Route 6A on Discovery Hill Road that were built near the end of the 18th century. The **Caleb Nye-Fish-Chipman House** (MHC #72, 1 Discovery Hill Road, ca. 1790) is a three-quarter, 2½-story dwelling that faces south at an angle to Discovery Hill Road, with its back turned to Route 6A. It is opposite several Nye houses on Route 6A and was built by Caleb Nye, but soon occupied by Jonathan Fish and then the Chipman families, who were later associated with the cranberry business in Sandwich. An interior chimney rises over the entrance bay—second from the left. Windows have 6/9 or 6/6 sash set in slightly projecting casings, some with heavy molded lintels. A two-story hip roof wing was added in 1920.

Diagonally across the street and set far back from the road is the **Colonel John Nye House** (MHC #73, 12 Discovery Hill Road, ca. 1790), also known as Putnam's Jelly Kitchen for its early 20th-century jellymaking in the two-story kitchen ell, which was expanded for this purpose. It is now known as the Green Briar Nature Center and Jam Kitchen (owned by the Thornton W. Burgess Society). The original house, which was smaller and located near the road, was moved to its present location ca. 1820 and expanded to accommodate two families. The five-bay, 2½-story Federal dwelling is only one room deep, has twin chimneys rising behind the ridge, and is clapboarded on the main façade and shingled on other elevations. The entrance on the main façade is slightly off center, which may indicate an expansion from a half-house (three bays) to a full house when it was moved. This entrance is framed by sidelights, and flanking pilasters carry the entablature with bold cornice. The foundation consists of stone and brick sections. Windows have 6/6 sash.

On the northern side of Spring Hill Road, close to the road edge, is the **Gifford House** (MHC #60, 39 Spring Hill Road, ca. 1770). Salt marsh fans out to the north behind the house. The five-bay, Cape Cod cottage has a bow roof with center chimney rising over the central pilastered entrance bay. A gambrel-roof rear ell extends behind the house. Windows have 6/6 sash except for the two bays on the left (west) side of the main façade, which have 4/4 sash—an unusual configuration.

Two more 18th-century dwellings are located on the eastern side of the district. The earliest is the **Clark Hoxie House** (MHC #82, 22 Quaker Road, ca. 1752, **photo #4**). The shingled house faces south and stands on a slight

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rise above the narrow dead-end road. It is a three-quarter Cape Cod cottage on a low stone foundation. It has a bow roof and offset chimney. Although the windows have late 19th-century 2/2 sash, the position just under the cornice is consistent with the mid 18th-century date. A kitchen wing with chimney has 8/8 sash, which may be the result of an incorporated and enclosed porch.

On Spring Hill Road, nearly opposite Quaker Road, is the five-bay, 2½-story Federal dwelling—the **Silas Swift-Abner Hoxie House** at 105 Spring Hill Road (MHC#64, ca. 1790, **photo #6**). The lot is large and deep, and partially bisected by an old dirt road known as Roos Road. The property has displays a mature landscape with large linden trees and several shingled outbuildings of note. The dwelling, which rests on a brick foundation, may have been expanded from a three-bay (half) house to a full house, as evidenced by the off-center interior chimney and main entrance in the (off-center) middle bay. The entry is framed by pilasters, and a five-light transom that is topped by a heavy molded lintel. In each gable end, there are two windows at each story, including the attic. The house has a two-story rear ell.

19th Century Residential Architecture

The transition from the 18th to the 19th century is somewhat arbitrary; changes in domestic architecture were subtle and happened over time. It is likely that many of the houses described in the previous section achieved their form in the 19th century—certainly this is the case with the half and three-quarter houses that were expanded to full houses as well as many that received a second story. The **Charles Hoxie House** at 103 Spring Hill Road (MHC #69, early 19th c.) is a three-quarter, wood-shingled, Cape Cod cottage. The entry bay is framed with plain pilasters and a narrow lintel. Windows have 9/6 sash set in plain casings. They are set well below the cornice indicating the tall vertical frame (posts and studs) members that were typical of the early 19th century. This physical evidence argues against the late 18th century date given to this property when it was surveyed.

On the western side of the Spring Hill Historic District is the **Heman Nye Sr. House** (MHC #76, 211 Route 6A, 1827), which is set back from the road in a farm-like setting. The modest dwelling started as a half-house with the entry in the end (first) bay and the chimney rising off center (between the second and third bays). The house was expanded with the addition of a fourth bay on the east side of the main block in ca. 1860. In ca. 1880, Heman Nye, Jr.'s shoe shop was attached at the rear west corner where it remains today, distinctly separate from the rest of the house. The house is sheathed in wood shingles and rests on a brick foundation. Notable is the front door, which has two small lights of etched Sandwich glass.

On the south side of Route 6A nearly opposite the mill pond, there are three dwellings that date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The earliest is a wing from the Barnabas Nye House. Built as a schoolroom and known as the **Muse-At-Rest School** (MHC #52, 252 Route 6A) in about 1827, it was moved to this property ca. 1870 at which time it was converted to a residence. It now is a 2½-story, side-gabled, five-bay dwelling with end chimneys and a rear ell. The **Newel Hoxie House** (MHC #50, 272 Route 6A, ca. 1840) is a Greek Revival side-gabled dwelling with 6/6 window sash set in plain casings with splayed lintels, an open hipped-roof

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entrance porch, and twin interior chimneys set behind the ridge. Next door is the **Franklin Nye House** (MHC #51, 264 Route 6A, 1847, **photo #7**), which is a gable-front, two-story Greek Revival house with bold corner pilasters and a wide two-part entablature. The house has a two-story integrated side wing, a full-width open porch spanning both the main block and the side wing, and a second two-story side wing, also on the east side. Windows have 6/6 sash. The entry has flanking sidelights and paneled pilasters carrying a narrow entablature.

One of the best articulated Greek Revival dwellings in the district is the **Lemuel Nye Jr. House** (MHC #55, 1 Nye Street, 1837). It is adjacent to 18th century Nye houses and separated from the narrow roadway by a picket fence that frames the lush setting with mature trees. The dwelling is a three-bay, gable-front house that rises two stories from a granite-block foundation and is sheathed in wood clapboards. The main façade consists of a full templar gable front with a triangular window in the pediment. The side-hall entry consists of a paneled door flanked by full sidelights and paneled pilasters carrying the wide two-part entablature. Windows have 6/6 sashes in projecting casings, and flanking shutters. The main block has a single chimney straddling the ridge. The first two-story rear ell has a chimney and a full-width porch on the east side. A second rear ell has been raised to two stories in the last 10 years. One of the rear ells may have been part of the ca. 1761 **Joseph Nye House**—the rest of which was moved to 10 Spring Hill Road in 1837 when this house was built.

The **Seth Bowerman Wing House** (MHC #62, 69 Spring Hill Road, 1845), is referred to as the “Cottage” by the Wing family, who also own the Wing Fort house. The four-bay, two-story dwelling rests on a brick foundation, is sheathed in wood shingles, and has a wood-shingled roof. The chimney is nearly centered on the side-gabled roof, but the entrance is not quite centered on the main façade. The blind second-story window in the first bay is reported to have been built that way.

Opposite the marshland on Spring Hill Road are two distinguished Greek Revival houses built by the same family and having similar characteristics. Both rest on granite foundations, are sheathed with wood clapboards, have two chimneys straddling the ridge, and display a gable-front orientation to the road. The **R. Fish House** (MHC #57, 22 Spring Hill Road, ca. 1850) comprises a 1¾-storied main block with steeply pitched roof, a two-story side wing/rear ell, and Greek Revival porticos carried by Doric columns. The main façade has full-length, first-story windows, and a side-hall entry with full sidelights, pilasters, and an articulated entablature. A low wood-picket fence resting on a stone base lines the roadway in front of the house. Next door, the **George Fish House** (MHC #58, 28 Spring Hill Road, ca. 1855) has some additional details, such as the small horizontal three-light windows that are set into the entablature along the side elevations, an Italianate-style porch with attenuated paired columns carrying the hipped roof, and a modestly decorated vergeboard. This house has a wood-shingled roof and a single-story, two-bay side wing with Greek Revival entrance and 6/6 windows.

Another Greek Revival house with a gable-front main block and side wing is the **Freeman House** (MHC #67, 334 Route 6A, ca. 1850) on the southwest corner of Route 6A and Quaker Meetinghouse Road. The gable-front block rests on a brick foundation and is sheathed in wood clapboards. A large enclosed porch fills the angle

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formed by the main block and the 1½-story side wing. Chimneys rise from the ridge of the main house and the wing. Windows have 6/6 sash.

Only a couple of dwellings were added to the landscape in the second half of the 19th century. The earliest of this group appears to be the **D. Bowman House** (MHC #1042, 16 Quaker Road, mid 19th C./mid 20th C.). Its small, central gabled-roof core is probably the 19th-century part of the dwelling, which has small mid 20th century wings and ells. The 19th-century part of the house has a steeply pitched roof, is one room deep, has clapboard siding on the façade, and shingles on other elevations. Most windows have 6/6 sash, including wall dormers on the front.

Built just before the turn of the 20th century is the prominent foursquare house, known in the early 1900s as the **Samuel P. King House**, at 298 Route 6A (MHC #727, ca. 1896). Located on the south side of Route 6A, the house and its large barn behind (which probably dates to the late 19th century) overlook cranberry bogs to the north and west. The house is set off from the roadway by a low fieldstone retaining wall with stone piers marking the driveway entrance as well as a path from the road to the main entrance of the house. The two-story house rests on a high fieldstone foundation, has been covered with aluminum siding, and has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a large hipped-roof dormer on the front slope. The main façade has a full-width porch carried by turned posts and sawn brackets. The porch shields a centered double-leaf entry. Windows have 2/2 sash. Recent changes include a single-story wrap addition and a polygonal corner bay added to the porch.

The only late 19th-century Queen Anne-Shingle Style house in the district, "**Masthead**" (MHC #59, 36 Spring Hill Road, 1898) is also one of only a few late 19th-century summer resort houses in Sandwich. Situated high on Spring Hill with views across the salt marshes to Cape Cod Bay and the entrance to Cape Cod Canal, this massive wood-shingled and stone house is not visible from the road. The driveway entrance has elaborate sunburst pattern gates that are strapped to conical stone piers. The house has a variety of roof shapes, windows, and massing, including a conical tower. Nearly all windows have multilight sash and some are set in arched openings. Massive chimneys rise above the roofs of the main block and large rear ell. An unusual 1917 addition is a wing in the shape of a Spanish galleon, with the nautical theme carried out by the interior décor as well. The "stern" of the galleon sticks out north of the conical tower and has a partially flat roof (the ship's deck).

20th Century Residential Architecture

Spring Hill Road has a couple of early 20th-century dwellings that overlook the salt marsh to the north. The **J. H. Foster Caretaker's House** (53 Spring Hill Road, MHC #753, 1901) consists of a 2½-story, gable-front main block with a single-story wing on each side. Two 6/6 sash define the first and second stories in the gable-front facade. Entrances are in the side wings. A chimney is centered on the gabled roof. Next door at **55 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #752) is a ca. 1920s house that consists of two Cape Cod cottages—a three-bay one

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facing south and a five-bay facing southwest. The two cottages are connected by a gable-front garage. On the other side (west) of the Foster House is a residence at **51 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #754), which is a ca. 1930s converted garage. It is close to the property line, as it was originally part of the **Gifford House** (39 Spring Hill Road) property.

On the main route near the bogs is the wide Colonial Revival-style **Howland-Cobb House** at 312 Route 6A (MHC # 725, 1888). The house sits on a slight plateau. A low rubble retaining wall lines one side of the driveway, and a row of deciduous trees line the other side. The 1½-story dwelling has three-window bays across the main façade, a broad roof span with a hipped dormer centered on the north/main elevation, corner porches cut into the south gable end (front and back), and shingled siding with wide white trimboards. Only a small section of parged foundation is visible under the east end between the porches. At the end of Quaker Road next to the railroad and opposite the Quaker Road Cranberry Bog (MHC #952) is a bungalow at **21 Quaker Road** (MHC #734, ca. 1920s). It appears to be on the location of a house that had belonged to Seth Jones in the mid to late 19th century. The present house appears to be much later, given its rubblestone and mortar foundation, hipped roof, and bungalow details, including the small shed with exposed rafter ends.

Modest Cape Cod cottages also were constructed as infill housing. On the corner of Foster and Spring Hill Road is **6 Foster Road** (MHC #736, 1941), built high above the road on a wooded lot. The house has a broad roof, five bays across the main façade, and late 20th-century wings and ells that have turned it into a commodious house that is in keeping with the surrounding architecture. Another similar Cape that is consistent in scale with earlier dwellings of this form is the three-bay Cape with wings at **18 Quaker Road** (MHC #733, ca. 1940). It is shingled and rests on a concrete foundation. While few buildings in the district have been moved around, one house at **230 Route 6A** (MHC #768), dating to ca. 1930, was moved to its present location after 1943. It is a simple Cape Cod cottage with additions.

A modest Arts and Crafts cottage and a companion studio sit high above the old Cranberry Highway at **244 Route 6A** (MHC #763). The cottage and small studio, both with exposed rafter ends, were built on the Thomas Hamblin House property ca. 1930, and were eventually subdivided onto their own lot. The larger property had been lavishly landscaped, remnants of which are still part of the settings of both the 1790s **Hamblin House** (246 Route 6A, MHC #70) and this cottage and studio.

Nonresidential. Four primary buildings were constructed for nonresidential use. Although three of the four have been converted to dwellings, they are discussed here to emphasize the original use. The **Society of Friends Meetinghouse** (6 Quaker Road, MHC #65) was constructed in 1810, and remains a meetinghouse; the 1895 **J. B. Vodon & Son Cutting and Engraving Shop** (6 Spring Hill Road, MHC #74) was converted to a residence in the 1930s; the former **Spring Hill Boarding School** (83 Spring Hill Road, MHC #63), built in

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1862, was converted to a residence for students and masters by the turn of the 20th century; and the **Sandwich District Schoolhouse** (MHC #68, 339 Route 6A, 1830) was moved from the east side of Spring Hill Road to its present location by 1880 and converted to a residence in the 20th century. The schoolhouse was moved from the area in which the Spring Hill Cranberry Bog was established ca. 1880. Thus it was in the district from 1830, when it was built, and moved just a short way across the road.

The **Society of Friends Meetinghouse** (photo #1, 6 Quaker Road) complex consists of the third meetinghouse on this site, two three-bay open **carriage sheds**—one on each side of the meetinghouse—two gable-front outhouses located behind the meetinghouse, the **burial ground** (described above), also located behind the meetinghouse, and the 1994 Friends Community House. The large 2½-story, plain wood-frame meetinghouse is on a promontory overlooking the bogs. The building rests on a stone foundation, is sheathed in wood shingles (painted yellow), and has an asphalt-shingled roof with two chimneys straddling the ridge just inside the two end walls. On the main façade there is a large, two-story, enclosed gable-front entrance vestibule with paired entrance doors, centered under one slightly projecting lintel. The entrance pavilion has a window with 6/6 sash on each side of the paired entrance doors and two in the second story as well. Single windows are found on each side of the enclosed vestibule at the first and second stories. In each gable end there are two windows with 6/6 sash set in flat plain surround at each level—first story, second story, and attic. Narrow corner boards trim the main building as well as the enclosed vestibule.

The **J. B. Vodon & Son Cutting and Engraving Shop** (photo #9, 6 Spring Hill Road), built in 1895 on the site of an old stove factory, is a tall, three-bay, gable-front building that sits close to the road and abuts the mill pond, which is on the same parcel. The factory was converted to a residence in the 1930s. The building is 1¼ stories, rising from a low stone and brick foundation, and is sheathed in wood shingles. Shed-roof wings extend from both side elevations. The centered entrance is marked by a projecting lattice arch and has a wide plank door set in a simple surround. Over the entrance is a decorative sign belonging to the last business here—*J. B. Vodon & Son Glassware, Rightly Cut and Engraved*. Windows have 6/6 sash and are set in plain surrounds.

The **Spring Hill Boarding School** (photo #8, 83 Spring Hill Road) is set back from Spring Hill Road on a spacious picturesque parcel of land that is bordered on two sides by modern roads—Boulder Brook on the west and Foster Road on the east. A curving driveway leads from Spring Hill Road to the house passing several large specimen trees on the sweeping manicured lawn. The former school, now a residence, is a 2½-story Greek Revival/Italianate building resting on a stone foundation and sheathed in wood clapboards. The side-gabled building has a wood-shingled roof with twin interior chimneys. The three-bay façade has 6/6 sash set in casings with splayed lintels. Greek Revival features include the wide cornerboards, wide fascia, and the centered entrance door with flanking full sidelights. An open entrance porch, centered on the façade, is carried by heavy Doric columns.

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The **Sandwich District School** (MHC #68, 339 Route 6A, ca. 1830) was moved to this site from a location east of Spring Hill Road (outside the district) and converted to a residence in the 20th century, several decades after its relocation. It is one of the few buildings in the district that have been covered with vinyl siding. The gable-front building rests on a brick foundation, has a side-hall entry, and 6/1 window sash.

Four small buildings at **Blueberry Hollow** (MHC #732) are probably cranberry-related structures that were converted to mini-residential camps for rental at this former cranberry bog. The property was converted to blueberry cultivation in the third quarter of the 20th century, but now remains fallow. One building, although still very small, is larger than two others and was converted to a residential use in 1962 according to assessors' records. The fourth is a garage. A fifth structure resembles a small fruit stand. They likely date to the 1950s, when these small camp style buildings were occupied by seasonal workers or served as intake houses at the bogs. The arrangement of these buildings in a row along a narrow dirt driveway suggests that they were moved to this area of the parcel and converted to rental cottages.

Outbuildings. Barns, sheds, workshops, as well as a few garages convey the agricultural history of the district. In addition to buildings, nonresidential resources include a **cranberry intake house** at the **Spring Hill Cranberry Bog** (MHC #939), and a wooden **water holding tank** (MHC #961) elevated on a metal frame tower, on the **Franklin Nye House** (MHC #51) property at 264 Route 6A.

The barns are significant for their form and durability, having survived from 100 to 150 years. **Side-gabled barns** have centered sliding doors or double-leaf doors on the long side that open out into the barn yard similar to the earlier English-barn form. **New England barns** have sliding doors in the gable ends. All barns retain wood clapboard or shingled siding. Some examples of the side-gabled orientation are found at **22 Quaker Road** on the Clark Hoxie House property (MHC #82), at **246 Route 6A** on the Thomas Hamblin and Sylvia Nye House property (MHC #70), at **28 Spring Hill Road** on the George Fish House property (MHC #58), and at **105 Spring Hill Road** on the Silas Swift-Abner Hoxie House property (MHC #64).

New England barns with sliding doors in the gable end also are found throughout the district and at least one has been converted to a residence—the **Foster Barn** (3 Nye Street, MHC #1041). It was built on the Ebenezer Nye property by the 19th century owner D. Foster, father of John H. Foster of "**Masthead**" (36 Spring Hill Road, MHC #59). It is a banked barn with windows and doors inserted when it was renovated for residential use. Since being converted to a residence the barn is on its own parcel. Other New England barns are located at the Barnabas Nye House (MHC #75) at **260 Route 6A**, the Newel Hoxie House (MHC #50) at **272 Route 6A**, and at **9 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #1044). The latter stands on a separate parcel on the west side of Spring Hill Road next to Nye's crossing of the railroad tracks.

Sheds, shops, and studios are found on a few properties in the Spring Hill Historic District. In all cases these modest outbuildings have wood clapboard or shingled siding, are single storied and have gabled roofs. The Silas Swift-Abner Hoxie House (MHC #64) at **105 Spring Hill Road** has an assemblage of buildings, including

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the side-gabled barn noted above, a woodshed, a workshop, and a wellhouse. The Joseph Nye House at **10 Spring Hill Road** has a tiny shingled shop on the property, as does the house at **273 Route 6A**. A much larger early 20th-century shop is located at the Peleg Nye II House, **238 Route 6A**. The gabled-roof structure, with an extended front-roof slope, has a set of barn doors, a centered entrance door, and a large multilight stationary window. A shed-roof open wing extends from the south gable end.

A commercial warehouse or **storage barn** (MHC #728) is located at **299 Route 6A** on the Route 6A North Cranberry Bog (MHC #953) parcel. It is a gable-roof shingled building with sliding doors that have been covered with plywood (the building is abandoned), and has attached, now dilapidated greenhouses. Another warehouse, located at "Masthead" and known as the **Schumacher Seed Building** (MHC #756), was built in the 1950s when the owner of the property ran a nursery and shipped tree seeds and seedlings from here.

Monument. A **Wing Family Monument** (MHC #965) was installed in 1910 in front of the Wing Fort House at 61 Spring Hill Road. It is a large rectangular granite boulder about four feet high. An attached bronze plaque tells the history of Stephen Wing's settlement in Spring Hill.

Noncontributing Resources

Several infill capes and a couple of ranches are found throughout the district; all are in keeping in scale, materials and architectural features. The 1967 Cape at **271 Route 6A** (MHC #759) is a typical center-chimney Cape Cod cottage with attached breezeway and garage. A similar example is the house at **68 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #741). A Cape with a gambrel roof is located at **234 Route 6A** (MHC #767). The house at **259 Route 6A** is a Cape built in 1987 on the site of an outbuilding that had served as a plumbing shop in the mid 20th century. Two split-level ranch type dwellings are located at **40 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #755) and **98 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #730), built in 1962 and 1971, respectively. The **Juniper Hill Road subdivision** (MHC #s 743, 744, 746-749, 1037-1040) has a number of Capes and two modern houses built between 1965 and 1972 on ten lots created by a subdivision plan of 1962 that was modified in 1970. Most are of a scale that is consistent with the historic dwellings in Spring Hill. The more recent houses have shingled siding, varied fenestration patterns, and are surrounded by mature plantings that create privacy while maintaining the excellent views from the hill.

Two large 1970s buildings are located at **20 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #1045). Set well back from the road so that they are not visible, they include a neo-Colonial dwelling—with second-story overhang and drop finials—and a large side-gabled barn. The **Friends Community House** built in 1994 next to the Meetinghouse at 6 Quaker Road is consistent with the meetinghouse in scale, materials and architectural simplicity. A large barnlike structure was built on the **Nye-Putnam Jelly Kitchen House** (12 Discovery Hill Road, MHC #73) property. This new building is the **Nancy & George Putnam Education Building** (MHC #1037, 2007) at the Green Briar Nature Center and Jam Kitchen, as the property is now known. The education building is wood-framed, shingled, and in the form of a barn with a cupola; thus it is in keeping with secondary buildings in the district.

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Two resources that are noncontributing only because of their construction dates are the late 20th-century **bog pumphouse** at the Route 6A South Cranberry Bog (MHC #954), and a second family monument, the **Frank Everett Wing Memorial**, at the Wing Fort House (MHC #61) on Spring Hill Road. The bog pumphouse is a small brick structure situated on one of the dikes along the western edge of the bog. The Wing memorial was erected in the rear side yard of the Wing Fort House property in 1971. It tells of Frank Everett Wing's (1876-1963) contributions to strengthening the Wing Family Association and preserving the Wing Fort House. The monument is on a concrete pad that includes a decorative early 20th-century cast-stone bench.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the district, sites may be present. Five Native sites are located in the general area (within one mile), all located on stream terraces leading from the Sandwich Fish Hatchery and an unnamed creek to Old Harbor Creek, Sandwich Harbor, and Cape Cod Bay. Each of these sites occupies a similar environmental location as found in many areas of the Spring Hill Historic District

Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native sites. Several well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and other landforms are present throughout the district in close proximity to wetlands. Soils in the district are generally sandy and loamy, formed in sandy glacial outwash and stony and bouldery glacial till. Major wetlands in or located within 1,000 feet of the district include Spring Hill Creek, Old Harbor Creek, Cow House River, the mill pond at Spring Hill Creek, and two ponds created to flood the cranberry bogs. Most of the northern portion of the district borders extensive tidal marshes between Dock Creek and Scorton's Creek. The location of upland and marine-related ecosystems within the district would have offered a wide variety of flora and fauna for ancient Native American subsistence and settlement activities

Given the information presented above, the size of the district (approximately 117 acres), and the availability of open space, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the Spring Hill Historic District.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Spring Hill is part of the first area in Sandwich that was settled by Europeans between the Shawme and Scorton marshes. Few extant examples of farmsteads and residences and even fewer archaeological sites from this 17th-century period of settlement survive. Structural evidence of residences, barns, outbuildings, and evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century farmsteads may survive in the district. Archaeological sites of farmsteads and residences in the district include the original site of the Joseph Nye House (mid-18th century) moved to its present site at 10 Spring Hill Road in 1837 from a location just east of its present location and the original site of the Colonel John Nye House (ca. 1790), moved back to its present site at 12 Discovery Hill Road in 1820. Archaeological evidence of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-

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related features may also survive with extant buildings in the district. Other important potential civic/institutional sites may include the first and second Quaker meetinghouses and related stables, outbuildings and occupational related features located on the Hoxie House property at 22 Gilman Road, the Wing School (built 1834, burned 1862) at 83 Spring Hill Road, a town-owned school (1834) at the eastern end of Spring Hill Road, and the Muse-At-Rest School (1827), originally attached to the Barnabas Nye House.

Structural evidence of industrial resources (mills, outbuildings, waterpower-related structures) may also survive from the 17th through 20th-century period. A mill, probably a gristmill, was built in the 1640s by Benjamin Nye on Spring Hill Creek near his dwelling at 1 Nye Street. A second mill, a gristmill, was constructed on Spring Hill Creek in 1743 by Samuel Wing near the earlier Nye Mill. By 1826, Deming Jarves set up a stave factory at the earlier Wing Mill. In 1894, John B. Vodon purchased the Wing/Jarves mill site and began a glass business at that location.

Unmarked graves containing evidence of a burial shaft, coffin, human remains, personal items of the deceased, and memorial offerings may survive at the "Old" and "New" Quaker burial grounds and at the Spring Hill Cemetery.

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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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Mid 17th C. - 1960

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Sandwich Public Library

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8. Statement of Significance

The Spring Hill Historic District is significant for its association with the development of Sandwich's agricultural history and as the location of the Sandwich Meeting, the first Quaker meeting to be established in North America. Spring Hill is part of the first area of Sandwich that was settled. It is situated between two marshes – the Shawme and Scorton Marshes. The Spring Hill Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, craftsmanship, feeling, and association. The district is significant at the local level for a period extending from the earliest construction date of the mid 17th century to 1960, through which time Spring Hill was a center of agricultural activity in Sandwich. Given the remarkably few changes to the buildings and landscape, the district continues to reflect the town's agricultural and architectural heritage. The district is within the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District (1973) as a local historic district; therefore, it is also listed in the State Register of Historic Places. The **Wing Fort House** was individually listed in the National Register (1976).

Sandwich was first settled in 1637 at Shawme (Sandwich Center), and incorporated as a town in 1639. Today, Sandwich comprises an area of about 44 square miles and has a population of about 22,000 persons. Located in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, Sandwich is on the northwestern part of Cape Cod. It is bordered on the north by salt marshes and Cape Cod Bay, on the south by Mashpee, on the east by Barnstable, and on the west by Bourne. Part of the Massachusetts Military Reservation (formerly Camp Edwards and later Otis Air Force Base) is located on the southwestern edge of the town.

Overview of the Development of the Town of Sandwich

The political boundaries of Sandwich were formed by a number of shifts in town lines between Sandwich and Bourne, Barnstable, Falmouth, and Plymouth, as well as the setting off of Mashpee from Sandwich. Prior to English settlement, the territory was inhabited by Native Americans known as the Wampanoags. English settlement history began in 1627, when some families from Lynn, Duxbury and Plymouth arrived in that part of Sandwich that now is Bourne, and continued in 1637 when families arrived in the area of the village of Sandwich. The first meetinghouse was built in the village of Sandwich at the intersection of River and Old North Streets in 1638, and was replaced in 1656 and again in 1703. At about the same time of early settlement, a group of dwellings at Spring Hill east of the village sprang up, and the same occurred west of the village at Scusset. This east-west development followed the main east-west Native American trail that became the Cape Cod Bay road (Route 6A), upgraded in 1684 as the King's Highway and two centuries later known as the Old Cranberry Highway.

The roots of Quakers and the Society of Friends in this country are in Sandwich, and specifically in Spring Hill, where the first Society of Friends was established. The Meeting that was organized here is reported to be the nation's longest continuous in this country. Early references are to the "friends," which later became the Society of Friends. Eventually the name changed to Sandwich Meeting of Friends. Some documents used the word "Quakers" but the most common nomenclature was "Friends." The beginning of the Friends movement

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was not easy; early members, including families living in Spring Hill, suffered from persecution. Of the first 18 families who formed the original Society of Friends, at least seven families lived in Spring Hill, including the Wings and Hoxies, who were prominent in the development of the community.

Sandwich's location on Cape Cod Bay with tidal rivers and creeks flowing from the bay, provided excellent fishing and shell fishing, as well as vast acres of salt marsh, which helped to sustain the highly productive agricultural economy of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Local farmers were engaged in growing corn and grains as well as harvesting salt hay. Large numbers of cattle were raised, and fed on the salt hay, some of which was also distributed to nearby towns. Sheep were also found in significant numbers in Sandwich. There were three gristmills by the mid 18th century—one at Spring Hill. Sawmills were established when the interior woodlands gave rise to lumbering.

Aside from grist and sawmills, industrial activity began with a small cotton mill, which was on Shawme Lake from 1811 to the early 1830s. However, the industry to which Sandwich owes its fame was the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company (west of the Spring Hill Historic District), founded by Deming Jarves (1790-1869) in 1825. In the early years wharves, protected by the barrier beach at Sandwich, extended out into Dock Creek—the deepest parts of the salt marsh. This was important because the glass business depended upon coastal shipping until the railroad arrived in Sandwich. In 1848, the Cape Cod Branch Railroad (eventually became the New York, New Haven & Boston Railroad) passed into Sandwich from Middleborough, and was extended through the Spring Hill area to Barnstable and Yarmouth in 1854. Railroad stations were located in Jarvesville (NR pending) and in East Sandwich, very close to the eastern edge of the Spring Hill Historic District.

Other industrial activity included production of iron and copper tacks, and some businesses ancillary to the glassworks, such as stave mills to make barrels. Lumbering in the vast acreage of forest land for firewood was also a lucrative business in the early to mid 19th century. Agriculture continued to flourish, with 151 farms recorded in the 1860 Agricultural Census. By the end of the 19th century, cultivation of cranberries became the lucrative regional crop, reflected by Sandwich boasting nine cranberry growers in the early 20th century.

Growth of Sandwich was halted by the turn of the 20th century. The Sandwich Glass Company closed in 1888, and other businesses that were expected to thrive due to the dredging of the Cape Cod Canal in the early 20th century never materialized. Bourne was set off from Sandwich in 1884. All of these factors contributed to a substantial reduction in Sandwich's population from a high of 4,496 in 1855 to 3,694 in 1870 and only 1,433 in 1905. Unlike other communities on Cape Cod, Sandwich's 19th- and early 20th-century economy was not bolstered by tourism, except in small numbers, so there were not large seasonal population changes. Resort development occurred later along the barrier beaches after the mid 1920s improvements of Route 6 and the 1930s bypass of the village (now Route 6A).

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Early Families of Spring Hill

Early families settling in Spring Hill formed clusters of development, with the Wings on the north side of Spring Hill Road, the Nyes at the western end of Spring Hill Road and Route 6A, and the Allens and Hoxies near the Friends' property. As this discrete area between Sandwich Center and East Sandwich evolved, family lands were subdivided to build dwellings for subsequent generations, with the same family names remaining in Spring Hill for well over 300 years. The early road was the Kings Highway (now Route 6A) from which Spring Hill Road made a loop north towards the salt marshes and beaches. The eastern end of Route 6A in Spring Hill curved northerly to pass the **Society of Friends Meetinghouse** (6 Quaker Road, 1st and 2nd meetinghouses on the site of the 3rd Meetinghouse). It joined with Spring Hill and meandered south again to continue on its east-west route.

Stephen Wing (1621-1710) built his house here in the mid 17th century. (The 1976 National Register Nomination lists 1641 as the date of construction; however, additional physical research would be required to confirm such an early date.) Known as the **Wing Fort House** (61 Spring Hill Road, MHC #61, NR-1976) it became the ancestral home for generations of Wings and today is one of the most well-preserved properties in Sandwich. There are stunning views overlooking the marshland from the house's position on the north side of Spring Hill Road.

Like other early Quakers in New England, Wing suffered persecution. Nevertheless he continued to promote religious freedom. He was one of the original eighteen families who joined the first regular Friends meeting in North America in 1658. Now known as the Sandwich Meeting of Friends, its roots are in Spring Hill where the first Quakers (Christopher Holder and John Copeland) arrived in 1657. Many of the first eighteen families lived here including William Allen, Daniel Butler, William Gifford, Ludowick Hoxie, Thomas Jefferson, John Newland and Stephen Wing. The first Friends meetinghouse was constructed in 1672. In 1695, a half-acre parcel of land was sold to the Friends by the town for the Friends Burying Ground (MHC #889). The deed was conveyed to William Newland and Robert Harper "in behalf of friends and for friends use forever." It is situated on the property now known as the **Clark Hoxie House** (22 Gilman Road, MHC #82).

A second Friends meetinghouse was built in 1704, and the main **Friends Burying Ground** (6 Quaker Road, MHC #810)—approximately 1¼ acres next to the meetinghouse—was purchased by the Meeting in 1745. It was not until 1811 that the present **Friends Meetinghouse** (6 Quaker Road, MHC #65) was built to replace the second one. The simplicity of design and well preserved integrity of this fine meetinghouse, flanking **Friends carriage sheds**, and Burial Ground lined with stone posts and iron-rail fencing, form an important part of Spring Hill's developmental history and account for a number of Quaker families living here from the mid 17th century on. It is important to note that grave markers were not used here until the 1830s.

Among the early families of Spring Hill were the Nyes who arrived ca. 1640 when Benjamin Nye[1] (1620-ca. 1704) married Katherine Tupper. Over a period of 200 years, many Nye houses were built clustered around the small triangle formed by Route 6A, Spring Hill Road, and Nye Street. Benjamin Nye built his first house in

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about the location of 1 Nye Street. He also established one of the early Sandwich mills on Spring Hill Creek which passed in front of his house. In about 1685, he built a second mill and house on Old County Road (not in this district) and moved there leaving his ca. 1640 house to his son, John Nye [2] (1644-1722). John Nye's son, Ebenezer Nye [3] (1687-1748), built his house at **267 Route 6A** (MHC #49) ca. 1720 on land that was just east of his father's house. Ebenezer's son, Silas Nye[4] (1725-1795), who inherited his father's ca. 1720 dwelling in 1748, is reported to have moved a small ca. 1638 house that had belonged to James Skiff, Esq. Silas attached the 1638 Skiff house to the **Ebenezer Nye House**. Skiff had been one of the founders of Sandwich and a constable. The two Nye houses—Benjamin Nye's house, which had been at 1 Nye Street but was replaced in ca. 1761 with the **Joseph Nye House** now at 10 Spring Hill Road), and the **Ebenezer Nye House** (with the Skiff addition at 267 Route 6A)—became the nucleus of Spring Hill in the mid 1700s.

During the second half of the 18th century, other Nye houses were built at Spring Hill on family land. Barnabas Nye (1734-1813), son of a third generation John, constructed the two-story, three-quarter Colonial house at **260 Route 6A** ca. 1763. When Barnabas moved to Acushnet, Massachusetts ca. 1776, he sold his house to his cousin, Heman Nye, who was a ship owner and captain. In 1826 Heman's business suffered substantial losses and he was forced to sell the Barnabas Nye House and build himself a smaller dwelling at **211 Route 6A** (MHC #76) in 1827. Heman Nye Jr. (1812-1896), who was a cobbler, succeeded his father, and ca. 1880 he moved his cobbler shop, reportedly attaching it to the west side of the modest dwelling.

In the late 18th century more Nye houses cropped up in Spring Hill when Peleg Nye II built his three-quarter Colonial at **238 Route 6A** (MHC #71) ca. 1770. Here he raised his family, and when it was time for his daughter Sylvia to marry, Nye built the Federal-style house at **246 Route 6A** (MHC #70) for Sylvia and her husband, Thomas Hamblin. Part of the house at **12 Discovery Hill Road** (MHC #73) was built ca. 1790 by Colonel John Nye (1757-1840), who married Anna Wing in 1777 and served in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In 1820 the house was moved back from the road, and altered to accommodate two families.

Benjamin Nye's ca. 1640 house (site of 1 Nye Street) continued to be lived in by his grandsons—sons of John Nye—until ca. 1761 when two died (Peleg and John), leaving the family homestead to Joseph Nye (1723-1790). Benjamin Nye's old 17th century homestead was replaced with a more modern ca. 1761 house on the same site (1 Nye Street) by the new proprietor, Joseph Nye. Then, in 1837, the ca. 1761 family house was divided into two parts for Joseph Nye's two sons, Joseph Jr. and Lemuel: the three-quarter Colonial Cape was moved to **10 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #56) by Joseph Nye, Jr. (1771-1846), and Lemuel Nye built the fine Greek Revival dwelling at **1 Nye Street** (MHC #55), probably attaching it to the rear ell, which is likely to have been the piece of the family house that he inherited. Members of the Nye family remained in the area and once the railroad was extended in 1854, passing close to Joseph Nye's house at 10 Spring Hill Road, the intersection of Spring Hill Road and the railroad tracks became known as Nye's Crossing.

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Another prominent name in Spring Hill was Hoxie. They were Quakers, and first settled on land near the second Friends Meetinghouse purchased from the Allens, also Quakers. Clark Hoxie (1724-1785) built his three-quarter Cape at **22 Quaker Road** in ca. 1752, on the same property that held the Quakers' first burial place, referred to as the **Old Quaker Burial Ground** (MHC #889), where Hoxies and other early Quaker families were buried. Nearby on Spring Hill Road, Hoxies occupied both **103 and 105 Spring Hill Road**, also near the meetinghouse. Abner Hoxie purchased the ca. 1790 Federal house (MHC #64, 105 Spring Hill Road) from Silas Swift in 1836, and prior to that, his son Charles Hoxie owned the early 19th-century house next door (MHC #69, 103 Spring Hill Road). This same house (103) was owned by Joshua Hall (1818-1908) from about 1847, when he married Abby J. Hollway, until the Civil War. Subsequently the house came back into the Hoxie family when Nathaniel Hoxie (1824-1903) purchased it. The Hoxies and Halls were farmers, and it is likely that Abner Hoxie was responsible for the assemblage of outbuildings at 105 Spring Hill Road. Newell Hoxie (1803-1884) built his Greek Revival house at **272 Route 6A** ca. 1840. His parents, Joseph Hoxie (1764-1856) and Deborah Wing Hoxie, were descended from the original Quaker families in Spring Hill. Newell Hoxie was a Quaker teacher, probably in Paul Wing's schools.

Agricultural and Industrial Development of Spring Hill

Early farms in Spring Hill made good use of the upland areas, the salt marshes, and Spring Hill Creek running through the village. Records of farming are scant until the 19th century, when extant buildings and agricultural census illuminate the story of the economic development of this area. Transportation routes continued to be improved, a necessary part of an agricultural economy. In 1854, the railroad was extended through Spring Hill running just north of Route 6A, with the East Sandwich Railroad Station (MHC #705) located east of this district. The original road (now Route 6A) that led past the meetinghouse was straightened by a causeway between the **Route 6A Cranberry Bogs** (MHC #s 953, 954) and Twin Ponds, connecting on the east end with Spring Hill Road. The part of the old route that led to the Meetinghouse became known as Friends Meeting Street, later named Quaker Road. Although there now was a direct route through Spring Hill, there still were three railroad crossings located at each end of Spring Hill Road and at Friends Meeting Street.

In the third quarter of the 19th century farmers in Sandwich grew from 151 in 1860 to 182 in 1880. The Agricultural Census of 1860 listed the farmers by post office with 28 farmers located in Spring Hill. Most owned a horse or two, several "milch" cows, and a swine. They grew peas, rye, Indian corn, Irish potatoes, and hay, and made large quantities of butter. The same family names of Nye, Hoxie, and Wing were recorded as farmers in Spring Hill. Other local farming families in the 19th century included Chipman, Fish, Freeman, Hollway and Hall. Two Fish brothers—George Fish and Russell Fish—settled at **22 and 28 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #s 57 & 58) in the mid 19th century. George Fish purchased land in 1853 from his brother. At 28 Spring Hill Road he built his house and a fine English barn that remains. A descendant, George H. Fish, who lived on Spring Hill Road, probably in one of the two Fish houses, raised dairy cows and sold milk at the turn of the last century.

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By the 1880s, many of the farmers had taken up cranberry growing, which soon became a firmly established part of the local economy. An even earlier date can be attributed to cranberry cultivation as evidenced in a deed for the **Route 6A Cranberry Bogs** (MHC #953, 954) dating to 1860, noting that some of the land was used for cranberry growing. The largest landowner in Spring Hill was Paul Wing (1811-1900), who had nearly 600 acres by 1880. An educator and farmer, Wing farmed the land, yielding market garden crops, butter, and field crops such as rye and hay, while also running the **Spring Hill Boarding School** (83 Spring Hill Road, MHC # 63). Much of his land was the salt marsh north of the ancestral house (**61 Spring Hill Road**) and his property at **83 Spring Hill Road**. The bogs were established near creeks where there were flat areas that could be flooded in the winter to protect the vines. On Route 6A, the **Twin Ponds** (MHC #962) and the creeks that flowed between them and the Cow House River were the water sources.

The cranberry business in Sandwich was minor compared to some Cape Cod towns and to the Plymouth-Carver-Wareham area just west of Cape Cod, yet in the early 1900s Sandwich boasted nine large growers, with four maintaining bogs in Spring Hill. Individual cranberry growers in the Spring Hill area were William Chipman, Samuel P. King, Charles E. Cobb, and Joseph Wing (1849-1921). When Joseph Wing's father, Paul, gave up teaching and closed the boarding school on his property, Joseph took over **83 Spring Hill Road** and began to cultivate cranberries, experimenting scientifically. Cobb and King lived on the south side of Route 6A, near the Twin Ponds, at **312 Route 6A** and **298 Route 6A**, respectively, and had bogs surrounding their dwellings. Another Cobb lived farther east at **334 Route 6A**. King, a cranberry grower, had built his commodious foursquare house and large barn ca. 1896.

Industrial activity in Spring Hill began in the 1640s when Benjamin Nye set up a mill on Spring Hill Creek near his dwelling (location of **1 Nye Street**). This was probably a gristmill. A century later, in 1741, Samuel Wing was granted land on the Spring Hill Creek and permission to build a gristmill in town. This is likely to have been close to the location of Benjamin Nye's 17th century mill. Wing's grist mill was in business by 1743 on the creek at its crossing of Spring Hill Road—the approximate location of the 1895 J. B. Vodon & Son Cutting and Engraving Shop (**6 Spring Hill Road**). In the early 19th century, the gristmill site and water privilege with small dam were purchased by Deming Jarves (founder of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company), Clark Hoxie (who lived in Spring Hill at **22 Quaker Road**), and William Stutson. Here in 1826, Jarves set up a stove factory by substantially increasing the height of the old gristmill dam and doubling the amount of water held back to form the Mill Pond (MHC #963), bound by Nye Street and Route 6A. The barrels made here were used to ship glass made at the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, located west of Spring Hill in Jarvesville (NR Pending). A lull in the production as a result of the financial panic of 1837 was followed by recovery with production at full capacity by 1838. Staves were made from local wood, which was in short supply by 1849. Production declined, staves were eventually shipped from Maine and the mill fell into disrepair. For a short time, wood sash and blinds were produced here too. The site went through several ownership transfers, but was not returned to working order until the end of the 19th century. (The 1857 map shows a "grist mill" at this location, although there are no other accounts of such an operation at that time.)

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In 1894, John B. Vodon, a glass engraver from Belgium, purchased the mill site and dam, and built a mill to set up his own glass business. After immigrating to America in 1873, he had been employed as an engraver at the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company. When the Glass Company closed in 1888 Vodon remained in Sandwich. He built his new mill building partly of stone, to accommodate a large waterwheel and belting system used to harness the power necessary for the business. The **J. B. Vodon & Son Cutting and Engraving Shop** (6 Spring Hill Road, MHC #74) was completed in 1895, the dam was restored and business began again on the site of the 18th-century gristmill and 19th-century stave factory. Vodon and one son ran the glass-cutting business here, and had a store on Main Street in Sandwich Center where they sold their cut glass, which they also produced for the Boston market. The business closed in 1916, and about the time of Vodon's death it was sold to Maurice Fuller of Cataumet, who ran a commercial laundry here until 1925. The factory was converted to a residence in the 1930s, but retains the Vodon signboard over the front door.

19th Century Educational and Social Development

In 1834, Paul Wing (1811-1900), of the prominent Quaker family in Spring Hill, built a day school at 83 Spring Hill Road for Quaker boys and girls. When the school burned in 1862, Wing replaced it with the **Spring Hill Boarding School** (83 Spring Hill Road, MHC #63) for boys only. By this time members of the Wing family lived at the boarding school as well as in the **Wing Fort House** (61 Spring Hill Road, MHC #61), and in the **Cottage** (MHC #62), built in ca. 1845, at 69 Spring Hill Road by Seth Bowerman Wing (1816-1905). Visiting teachers, guests of the family, and school visitors stayed in the boarding school.

In later years when it became evident that Paul Wing's sons had not taken an interest in teaching, the school was closed. Wing's son, Joseph Wing (1849-1921), lived in his father's house (eventually inheriting it). He established cranberry bogs and experimented in the cultivation process on the nearly 600 acres of Wing land.

At about the same time that Wing opened his first private Quaker school, a town-owned school was constructed on the eastern end of Spring Hill Road. In 1838, Abner Hoxie sold a small piece of land with the schoolhouse, the Sandwich District School, on it. (The building had become part of his farm at **105 Spring Hill Road**.) The **Sandwich District School** (339 Rte 6A, MHC #68) was moved from the Hoxie property across the road to its present location on the corner of Spring Hill Road and Route 6A, where it stayed in operation until well into the 1900s when it was converted into a residence. The move nearly coincided with the formation of the Spring Hill Cranberry Company, which needed to move the school in order to establish the bog.

Another school had been established in a large wing of the **Barnabas Nye House** (MHC #75). It was known as the **Muse-At-Rest School**. This wing, which was added to the Nye House ca. 1827, was moved to its own foundation and turned into a separate residence ca. 1870. It was moved yet again to its present location, ca. 1935. Little is known about the type of school operated at Muse-At-Rest.

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Large summer estates in Sandwich were the exception, not the rule, as they were in other Cape Cod towns. One of these exceptions was "**Masthead**" (36 Spring Hill Road, MHC #59), constructed for John H. Foster (1850-1932) in 1898. Foster had been born in Spring Hill in the **Ebenezer Nye House** (267 Route 6A, MHC # 49), but had left to build his career as a master of dancing. Eventually known internationally, he opened dance studios in Newport and Boston as well as Paris and London. Foster purchased surrounding cottages for his servants. In 1917, he added a whimsical wing to his house in the shape of a Spanish galleon. Foster also had his caretaker's house constructed at **53 Spring Hill Road** (MHC #753) in 1901. Herman A. Luksanen (1843-1919) and Thomas F. Kelleher built the house, and Luksanen, who was the caretaker for Foster's "Masthead," lived here. Luksanen had emigrated from Finland in 1895.

The road pattern in Spring Hill was unchanged after the straightening of Route 6A in 1854 (noted above), except for minor changes in alignment of Route 6A when the Old King's Highway was upgraded and straightened through Sandwich in 1930. The only name change occurred in the late 19th century when Friends Meeting Street became known as Gilman Street, for Mrs. Gilman who lived at **16 Quaker Road** (MHC #1042) and was custodian of the Society of Friends Meetinghouse. In the mid to late 20th century Gilman Street was renamed Quaker Road, and the road was discontinued from Route 6A due to the absence of crossing signals at the railroad.

20th Century Development

As noted above, much of the local farmland had been converted to the cultivation of cranberries in the late 19th century. In 1909 the Ahonen family purchased the **Clark Hoxie House** (MHC #82) and the adjacent **Quaker Road Bogs** (MHC #952). The Ahonens were Finnish as were other families in the area who came in the late 19th century and had been farmers in Finland. Barbara Gill, Sandwich Archivist and granddaughter of Finnish immigrant Herman Luksanen, speculates that Finnish farmers may have come to work in the bogs, as the trench and dike system of cranberry cultivation was not unlike farming in some parts of Finland.

The **Route 6A Cranberry Bogs** (MHC #s 953 and 954) were owned by William Chipman in the late 19th century. He joined with David Armstrong to form Chipman & Armstrong. According to deeds, cranberry cultivation began on the land of the Route 6A bogs as early as 1860. The Spring Hill Bogs, too, were active throughout the 20th century, and a small bog at **92 Spring Hill Road** was converted to blueberry cultivation in the 1960s or 1970s. The Chipman & Armstrong bogs were purchased by Wilho Lampi in 1956.

The **Spring Hill Cranberry Bog** (MHC #939) was first cultivated by the Sandwich Cranberry Company, which was founded in 1883. Two trustees represented the company, beginning with James Wesson (d. 1927) of Boston and Benjamin Abbe (d. 1928) of Bourne, followed by James Freeman of Sandwich and Caroline Freeman of Boston in 1928. By the 1960s, the bog had been taken over by Spring Hill Cranberry, Inc., formed in 1964. The first trustees were Jonathan Leonard and Malcolm Reiss, followed soon thereafter by Jonathan Shaw. In 1996, these bogs were sold to Richard Canning, who currently owns three parcels amounting to about

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65 acres. Spring Hill Cranberry had also purchased the **Quaker Road Bog** (MHC #952) from the Ahonen family; however, the Ahonens have regained ownership of the bog next what has been their family home (**22 Quaker Road**, MHC #82) for just over 100 years.

John H. Foster, proprietor of "Masthead," made his mark on Spring Hill, not only through his unique estate, but also by influencing others to come here. Dodge MacKnight (1860-1950), a noted American watercolorist whose works were purchased by the Gardner Museum and the Museum of Fine Arts in 1901 and 1907, respectively, purchased the **Barnabas Nye House** (MHC #75) and lived here with his family upon returning to America from Europe in 1897. He was known locally for his winter landscape paintings. In 1903 Foster's niece, Ida Putnam, opened the Green Briar Jam Kitchen in one of the old Nye houses at **12 Discovery Hill Road**. The present owner, the Thornton W. Burgess Society, continues to produce jams and jellies in Putnam's kitchen, and calls it the "oldest commercial cooking operation in the country." Thornton Waldo Burgess (1874-1965), wildlife enthusiast and children's author grew up in Sandwich and as a youth he worked for local farmers, including William Chipman (**1 Discovery Hill Road**, MHC #72). Burgess explored the local woods and wetlands, and he attributed some of his stories' settings to the local bogs and springs. Although he moved away from Sandwich, Burgess kept in touch and made frequent visits. In 1939 he told Ida Putnam that "[t]is a wonderful thing to sweeten the world which is in a jam and needs preserving." In 1979 the Jam Kitchen property was purchased by the Thornton W. Burgess Society and the Green Briar Nature Center and Jam Kitchen was dedicated in 1984.

Another Spring Hill resident who reportedly contributed to Thornton Burgess' interest in wildlife was Alice R. Cooke (d. 1955), who lived in the **Peleg Nye II House** (MHC #71, 238 Route 6A). She fed and tamed many animals in the old woodshed connected to the rear of the house. Burgess came to see her collection of four-legged diners and wrote his book "Aunt Sally's Friends in Fur" based on what he saw here. In addition to her love of wildlife, Miss Cooke was certified by the Commonwealth to run a small mental hospital, which was known as Locust Grove Asylum, and which she established in the Peleg Nye II House in the early 1900s.

In 1940, John Foster's unusual summer estate, known as "**Masthead**" (MHC #59, 36 Spring Hill Road) was purchased by German immigrant Friedrich W. Schumacher (1896-late 1900s), who came to the United States soon after World War I to study horticulture at the Arnold Arboretum. In 1926, he established his company, F. W. Schumacher Tree and Shrub Seeds in Norwood, MA. In 1940, Schumacher made his way to Cape Cod, as he had heard about a horticulturist who was able to grow many different varieties of plant material on the Cape that would not survive in the climate of the Boston area. Schumacher moved his seed business to his Spring Hill estate, and spent another thirty years there creating new seeds that were shipped all over the world. New buildings were constructed on the property to house Schumacher's business, including the **Schumacher Seed Building** (MHC #756) ca. 1950. When Schumacher retired in 1971, he sold his estate and business to David Allen, who still owns the property and business, continuing this horticultural/agricultural tradition in Spring Hill.

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By the early 20th century, all three Wing houses on the north side of Spring Hill Road were owned by Alvin Phinney Wing (1846-1934). Throughout the 20th century the Wing Family of America held reunions at the family homestead (61 Spring Hill Road), using the nearby Cottage (69 Spring Hill Road). A.P. Wing's daughter, Cora M. Wing (1875-1964), inherited her father's houses, and in 1942 sold the Wing Fort House to the family association. For 300 years members of the Wing family had lived in the family homestead. Preservation of the Wing Fort House occurred in the 1960s under the leadership of Frank Everett Wing, who was president of the family association at that time. When Cora Wing died in 1964 the Wing Family of America, Inc. purchased the Seth B. Wing House (the Cottage) and preserved it as well. Not only have the two houses been well preserved, but so has the natural and scenic landscape.

Spring Hill Area Today

The Spring Hill Historic District has a rich landscape conveying its agricultural past, much of which is part of the present—particularly the cranberry bogs. In addition to the local historic district designation as part of the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District, three local roads—Spring Hill, Discovery Hill, and Quaker Roads—all are designated Scenic Roads under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40-15C. Part of the salt marsh that is northwest of Spring Hill Road and the land surrounding the Green Briar Nature Center and Jam Kitchen are town-owned conservation land.

At the northern edge of the district some of the land was subdivided, creating late 20th century subdivisions. The Juniper Hill Road subdivision, which was laid out in 1962 and 1970 on the south side of Spring Hill Road, is included in the district because the landscape, topography, and views from Juniper Hill Road make it integral to the historic district. Hill Wood Way, a 1990 subdivision that is also south of Spring Hill Road, is not in the district, nor is the Countryside Subdivision on Boulder Brook Road, which is a late 1970s and early 1980s subdivision on the north side of Spring Hill Road opposite Hill Wood Way. Hill Wood Way is well screened from the road, and Boulder Brook Road is not visually connected with the Spring Hill Historic District.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Sandwich are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area can help document Native American subsistence and settlement patterns in the Inner Cape area, one of the least-known regions on the Cape archaeologically. The location of the Spring Hill Historic District, adjacent to a marine related ecosystem in close proximity to estuarine and marsh areas, indicates shell midden sites may be present in this area. Archaeological excavation and analysis of these midden sites may contribute important information related to seasonal studies of site/resource use as a result of the unique preservation qualities of middens. Artifacts and floral and faunal materials, usually absent from most sites because of poor preservation, are often found in middens. Ancient sites in this area may also enable a study of the effects of sea-level rise on changing settlement and resource use/availability in the Sandwich Harbor/Springhill Creek locale. Ancient settlement in the Harbor and Spring Hill Creek area may be

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associated with coastal formation processes, the formation of the barrier beach, and resources that adapted or were eliminated by that change

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the settlement of Sandwich, especially its early period, the agricultural and industrial history of the town, and the Quaker community in Sandwich. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate the sites of 17th- and early 18th-century farmsteads in the district for which few extant examples or archaeological sites survive. Structural and artifact evidence may contribute important information related to the architectural characteristics of First Period houses and the configuration of the town's early settlement. Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and the location of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with both extant buildings and archaeological sites may contribute important evidence related to the internal configuration of farm buildings and domestic/agricultural activities conducted on early farmsteads. Much of the above information may also be obtained from extant buildings and archaeological sites associated with 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads and residences located in the district.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the Spring Hill Historic District's early inhabitants. Occupational-related features associated with both archaeological sites and extant buildings may contribute important evidence related to the daily lives of families and individuals who lived on farmsteads at specific points in time and the changes in their lives over time. Important information may survive related to changes in family and community structure. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features, especially privies, may also contain macrofossil evidence that may contribute important information related to the overall health, diet, and pathologies that affected the inhabitants of the 17th- through 19th-century Spring Hill and Sandwich settlement.

Structural evidence of barns, stables, and outbuildings, and their location combined with the detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features, may contribute important information related to the agricultural history of Sandwich. Few records exist for farming in the Spring Hill area prior to the 19th century. The identification, location, careful mapping, and detailed analysis of ancillary structures, objects, and features associated with farmsteads at different points in time and under different economic conditions may contribute information related to the function and configuration of farm buildings as the town's population and village economy changed. Seventeenth century farm buildings and their distribution may have similarities with the early colonists' country and/or region of origin. The architectural, functional, and spatial characteristics of later 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads evolved as colonists adapted to new environmental, cultural, economic, and social conditions.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may also contribute important information related to the agricultural history of Sandwich. Material culture artifacts and macrofossil evidence may

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contribute information related to changing agricultural technologies and the types of crops and animals on farms. The presence of stratified deposits may also indicate the potential to analyze the above characteristics as they change over time.

Structural evidence of farmstead outbuildings, combined with detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features, may contribute important information related to the social history of individual farmsteads, the Spring Hill area, and the town of Sandwich. Information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of inhabitants in the areas described above may survive. Information related to the social structure of farms, families, and the town may also exist. For example, cranberry production beginning in the 19th century may have introduced seasonal migrant laborers to local farmsteads and the town. Information may also exist that documents the introduction of new ethnic groups to the town to work on farms, in factories, or in maritime-related occupations.

Structural evidence and archaeological features may contribute important evidence related to the growth of industry in the Spring Hill Historic District. Archaeological testing of two gristmill sites constructed in the 17th and 18th centuries on Spring Hill Creek may contribute evidence of the architectural characteristics of the mill buildings, the mill's waterpower systems, gristmill technologies, and the mill's relationship to agricultural production in the area. At least one shoe shop has also been identified in the Spring Hill District. In the late 19th century, the Benjamin Nye Jr. shoe shop was attached as a side wing to the Benjamin Nye Sr. house at 211 Route 6A. Archaeological testing may contribute evidence of the shop structure and the manufacturing process conducted therein. Similar testing at other farmsteads and residences in the district may contribute evidence that indicates the extent that shoe manufacture was present in the area and its relationship to agricultural production.

During the 19th century, glass-related industries were also present in the Spring Hill locale. These industries were related to the large glass factories located in the Jarvesville area. By 1826, Deming Jarves established a stave factory at the earlier Wing Mill on Spring Hill Creek. Staves were used to manufacture barrels to ship glass products. Archaeological testing may produce evidence of changes to the factory building as its function changed from a gristmill to stave production. In 1894, John B. Vodon purchased the Wing/Jarves mill site and began a glass manufacturing business (1895) at that location. Archaeological testing may identify further changes to the factory building to accommodate the manufacture of glass, especially changes related to the power system.

Archaeological research conducted in the vicinity of the extant Third Quaker Meetinghouse (1811) may contribute important information regarding Quaker lifeways, construction techniques, and general use of the meetinghouse. Structural evidence, construction features, and artifacts may contribute information related to architectural and design characteristics that might allow an accurate reconstruction of the First (1672) and Second (1704) Quaker Meetinghouses also located on the property. Structural evidence of barns, stables,

(continued)

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property approximately 117 acresUTM References See continuation sheet. (Medfield Quad Map)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 Zone	379190 Easting	4622510 Northing	3. Zone 19	Easting 378810	Northing 4622250
2. 19 Zone	379120 Easting	4622310 Northing	4. 19 Zone	378720 Easting	4622060 Northing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet					

Verbal Boundary Description**Boundary Justification****11. Form Prepared By**name/title Gretchen G. Schuler and Eric D. Dray, preservation consultants, with Betsy Friedberg, MHC NR Directororganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2010street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125-3314**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 Sandwich state MA zip code 02537

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Hill HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

UTMs

	Zone	Northing	Easting
E.	19	4621970	378510
F.	19	4622080	378040
G.	19	4622730	377030
H.	19	4623020	377150
I.	19	4622750	377580
J.	19	4623230	377850
K.	19	4622890	378430
L.	19	4622620	378420
M.	19	4622860	378490
M	19	4622410	378910

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries follow lot lines on Assessors Map #s 39, 40, 58, 59, 60, 67, 68, and 69. The lots are included in their entirety with the exception of Lot 60-015 (the Spring Hill Cranberry Bog) of which only about 1/2 of the 60-acre parcel is included in the district. Property lines along the northwest side and along the south side follow natural features—Spring Hill Creek, which forms the rear property line of dwellings along the north side of Spring Hill Road, the Twin Pond that is on the south side of Route 6A within a single lot, and cranberry bogs, which form part of the southern boundary and the eastern boundary. [Note that assessor's maps 39 and 40 are scaled 1"=400' and the remaining maps are scaled 1"=200'.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the properties that make up the small village of Spring Hill that evolved around this section of the Kings Highway (now Route 6A) and Spring Hill Road—an area that has had a distinct identity in Sandwich in the 18th and 19th centuries, and with 20th-century development as infill. A small section along the northern edge of Spring Hill Road is omitted for its late 20th-century development and lack of identity with the 18th and 19th century village and earlier 20th-century infill along the two main roads of the district (Route 6A and Spring Hill Road). Of the three subdivisions built in the last half of the 20th century, only the Juniper Hill Road area (1970s) is included in this district for its landscape, topography, and its visual relatedness to other properties near the top and spilling down Spring Hill. Two other subdivisions are omitted because they are not visually integrated into the district, are well screened from Spring Hill Road, and have a number of post-1960s houses that do not contribute to the district. These two subdivisions are Hill Wood Way on the south side of

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Hill HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 10 Page 2

Spring Hill Road and Countryside Subdivision on Boulder Brook Road, which is located on the north side of Spring Hill Road between two Wing properties (69 and 83 Spring Hill Road). All the houses are set back out of view from Spring Hill Road.

At the western end of the district on Route 6A at Great Island Road, a newly formed and not yet built subdivision, to be called Brewster Lane, has also been excluded from the district. The Heman Nye House (211 Route 6A, 67-014) lies to the immediate west of the subdivision and forms the district's westernmost boundary. About half of parcel #60-015 is in active cranberry cultivation, which is highly visible from the road and from aerial views. The rest of the parcel, not included in this district, stretches southeast. It is upland area or not used to grow cranberries, and not accessible to the rest of the district visually and physically. The original 100-acre parcel has been subdivided with some subdivisions on upland land east of the district. The Town maps and aeriels are used to define the section of parcel #60-015 still in use as a bog. For the purposes of this nomination, the parcel is divided at the third dike northeast of the bog's frontage on Spring Hill Road, and the bog's back acreage is excluded from the nomination.

(end)

Photographs

All photographs included with this Nomination were taken in October 2007 by Gretchen G. Schuler, preservation consultant writing the nomination.

Photo #	View
1. Quaker Meetinghouse and shed 6 Quaker Road	Looking north, northeast
2. Spring Hill Cranberry Bog Spring Hill Road	Looking east, northeast
3. Spring Hill Cemetery Route 6A	Looking east
4. Clark Hoxie House 22 Quaker Road	Looking southwest
5. Barnabas Nye House 260 Route 6A	Looking west on Route 6A

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National Park Service

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Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Atlases/Maps

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- 1880: Walker, George H. *Atlas of Barnstable County*, "Village of Springhill."
- 1910: Walker. *Atlas of Barnstable County*. Walker Lithographic Publishing Company, Boston, MA.
- 1943: United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey. Chatham Quadrangle.

Books

Barlow, Raymond E. and Joan E. Kaiser. The Glass Industry in Sandwich, Volume 4. Barlow-Kaiser Publishing Co., Inc. New Hampshire: Windham. 1983.

Other Sources

- Agricultural Census: 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
- Barnstable Registry of Deeds.
- Clarke, Elinor. "F. W. Schumacher" *The Quarterly Bulletin of the American Rhododendron Society*. July 1972, Vol 26, No. 3. <http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/JARS/v26n3/v26n3-clarke.htm>
- Massachusetts Historical Commission. Adams, Virginia H. & Jenkins, Candace, *Sandwich Historic Preservation and Community Character Inventory Report*, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., May 1993.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission, *Historic & Archaeological Resources of Cape Cod & the Islands A Framework for Preservation Decisions*, 1986.
- Street Directories: *Bourne, Falmouth & Sandwich*. 1900, 1908, 1926.
- http://www.childsgallery.com/artist_bio.php?artist_id=1225 Information about Dodge MacKnight.
- <http://www.thorntonburgess.org/Burgess%20bio.htm> Information about Thornton W. Burgess.

(end)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Hill HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 10 Page 3

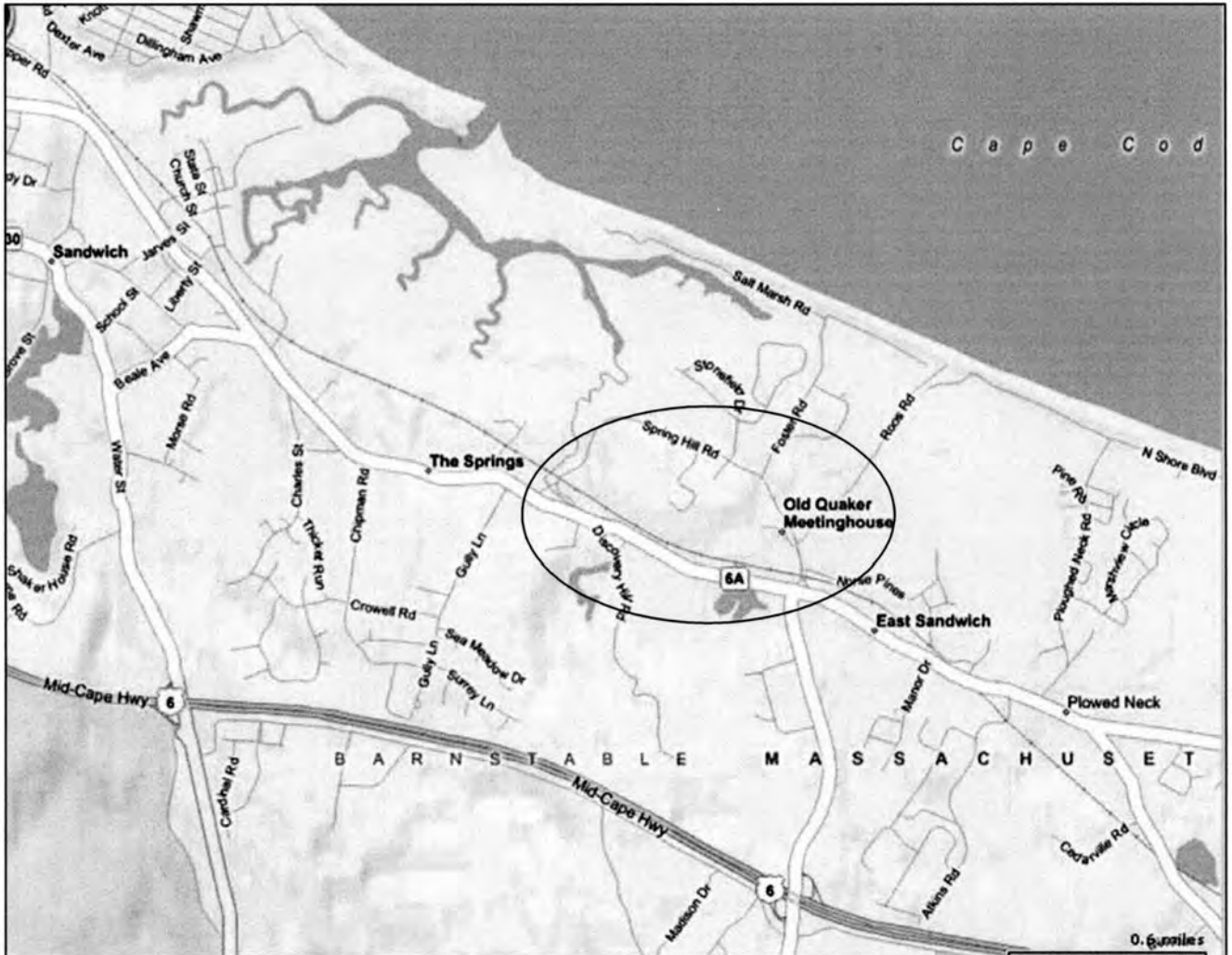
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 6. Silas Swift – Abner Hoxie House
105 Spring Hill Road | Looking east, northeast |
| 7. Franklin Nye House
264 Route 6A | Looking south |
| 8. Spring Hill Boarding School
83 Spring Hill Road | Looking east, northeast |
| 9. Vodon Cutting & Engraving Shop
6 Spring Hill Road | Looking east, northeast |
| 10. Masthead
36 Spring Hill Road | Looking southeast |

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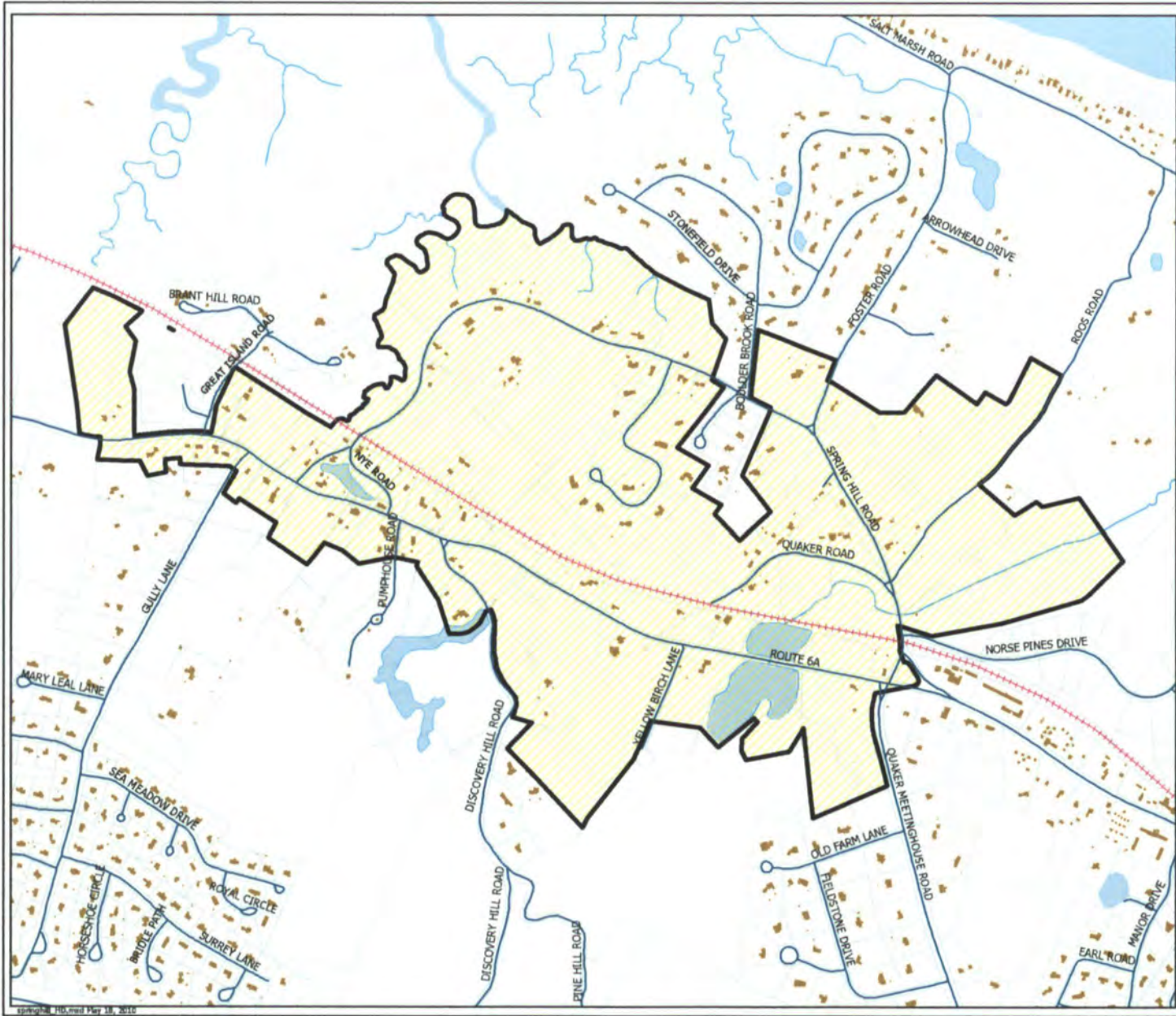
Spring Hill HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

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Sandwich, MA
Spring Hill Locus Map





Spring Hill National Register Historic District, Sandwich, Massachusetts

-  Spring Hill Historic District
-  Building Footprints
-  Assessors' Parcels 2008
-  Road Centerline
-  Railroad



Data Sources:
 Identification of Historic District Parcels by
 Eric Dray and Gretchen Schuler, Preservation Consultants.

Town of Sandwich GIS data, Sandwich Assessing
 Department, and the Cape Cod Commission's Geographic
 Information System Department.

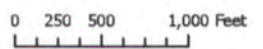
This map was produced by the Cape Cod Commission's
 Geographic Information System Department, a division of
 Barnstable County, May 2010.

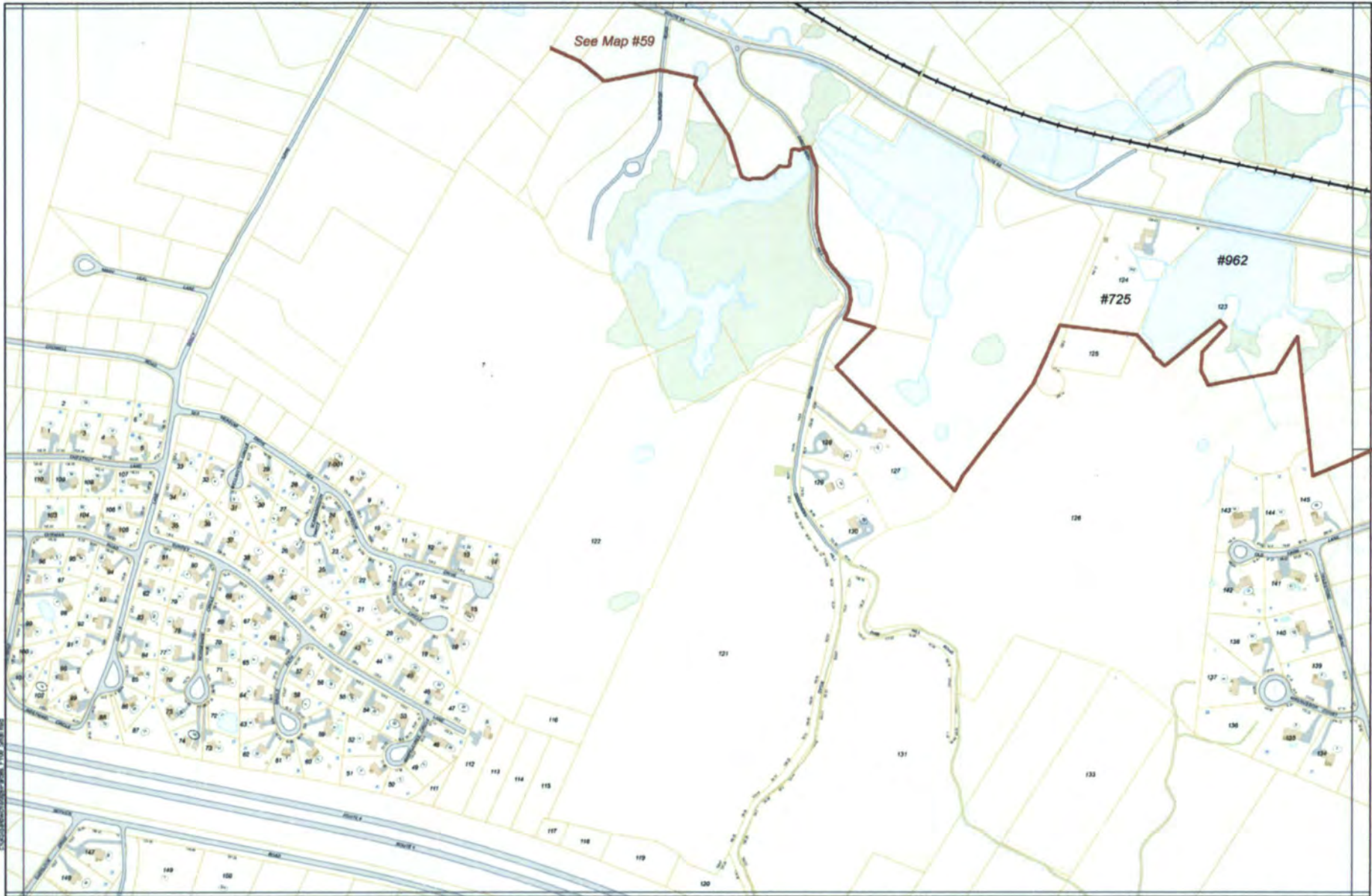
Comments and corrections are welcome at the Cape Cod
 Commission office.

This map is illustrative and all depicted boundaries are
 approximate. The information depicted on this map is
 for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal
 boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel
 level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site
 survey, or supersede deed research.



Keeping a Special Place Special





See Map #59

MAP TILE 39
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 400'

LEGEND

- Parcels FY'08
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

38	33	34
32	33	34

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

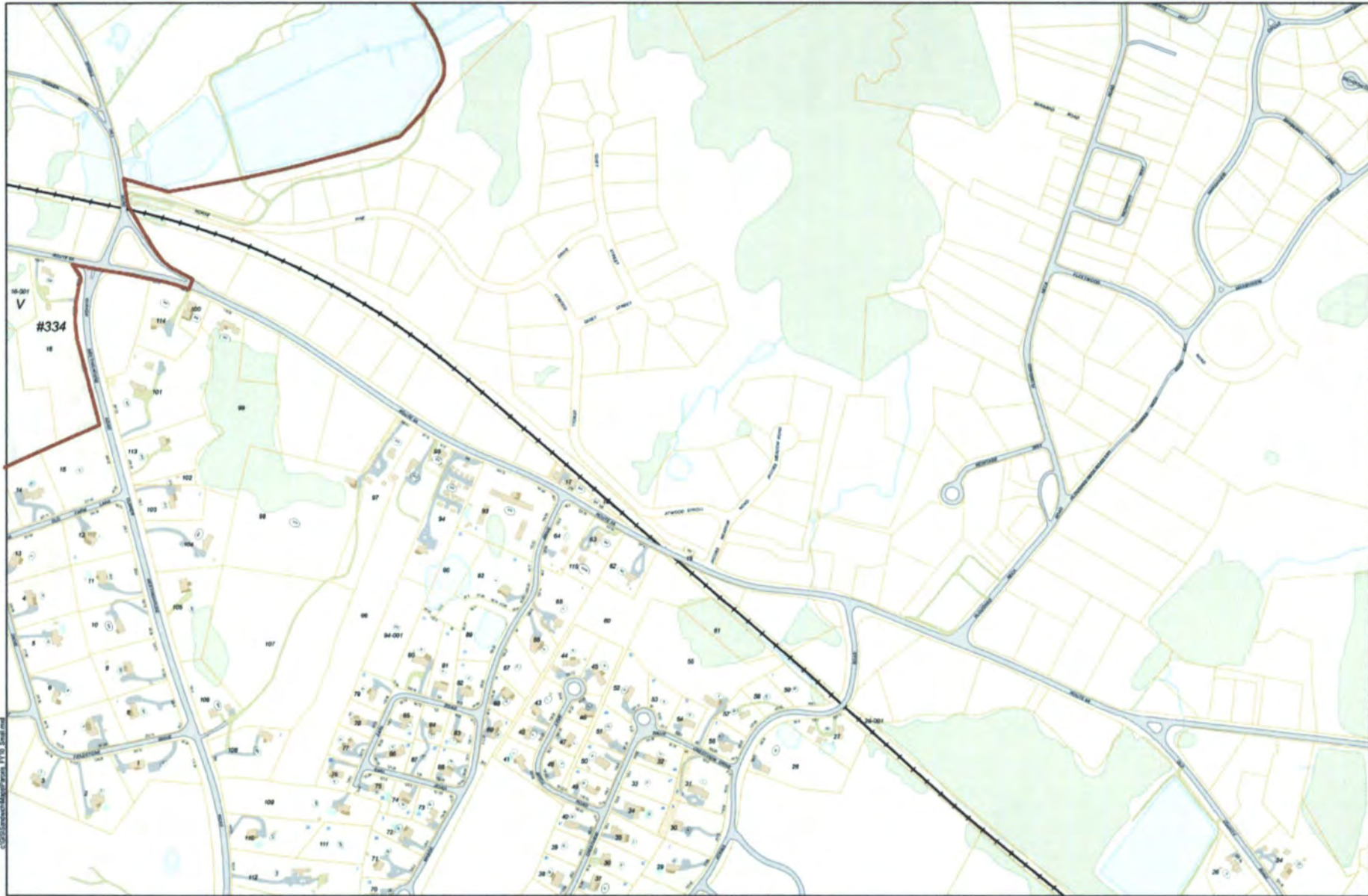
For Assessment
Purpose Only
Not to be used
for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

#xxx = MHC #
V = Vacant Parcel



MAP TILE 40
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2010
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 400'

- LEGEND:
- Property Parcels
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

30	31	32
33	34	35

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

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MARCH 2010



0 200 400 Feet

#xxx = MHC #
V = Vacant Parcel

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MAP TILE 58
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND:

- Parcels FY09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads
- and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

73	74	75	76
66	67	68	69
38			59

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

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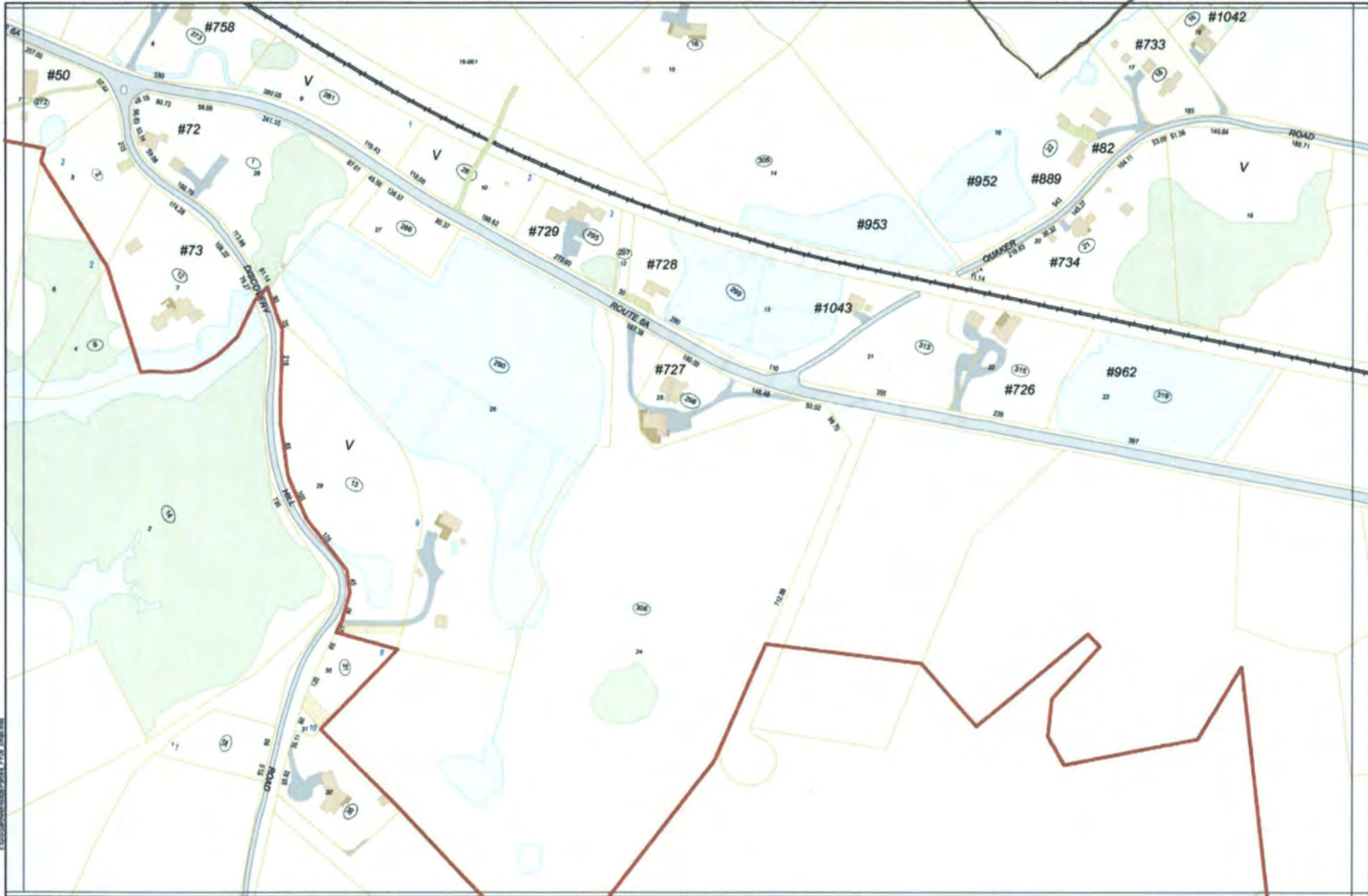
MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

#xxx = MHC #
V = Vacant Parcel

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MAP TILE 59
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



- LEGEND
- Parcels FY09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads
 - and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads
 - and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

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MAY 2009



#xxx = MHC #
V = Vacant Parcel

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MAP TILE 60
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND

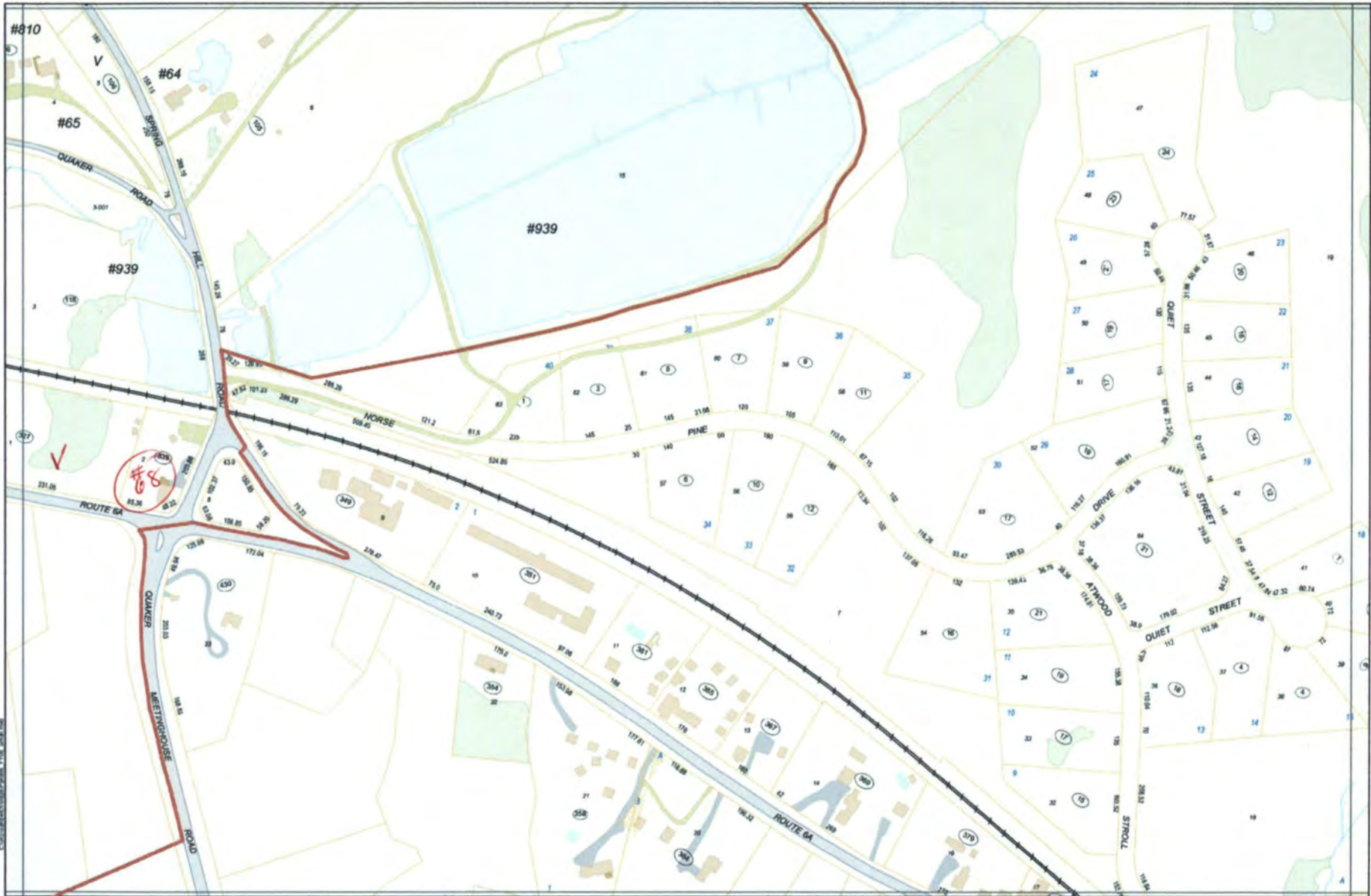
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- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61
51	52		

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

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MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

#xxx = MHC #
V = Vacant Parcel

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Spring Hill HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 13

carriage houses, and evidence of occupational-related features may help reconstruct the facilities available with each meetinghouse and how these facilities changed over time. Two carriage houses and two outhouses have been identified with the Third Meetinghouse. One carriage house was located on each side of the meetinghouse. Both outhouses were located behind the meetinghouse. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of members of the Sandwich Quaker community and how these characteristics may have changed from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

Unmarked graves located at the three burial grounds and cemeteries in the district may contribute important information related to the individuals interred there as well as information about the Spring Hill locale and the town of Sandwich. At the "Old" Quaker burial ground (1694) located at 22 Quaker Road, all burials are unmarked. Archaeological testing may accurately identify the total number of individuals interred, the boundaries of the burial ground, and the socioeconomic diversity of the individuals buried. The burial ground may contain Quakers, Native Americans, African Americans, and paupers, indigents, or other unknown persons. Detailed analysis of the contents of graves may contribute social, cultural, and economic information for deceased individuals. Osteological study of skeletal remains might also contribute information related to the overall health and pathologies of individuals, families, and the Quaker and Sandwich community.

(end)

MAP TILE 67
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND

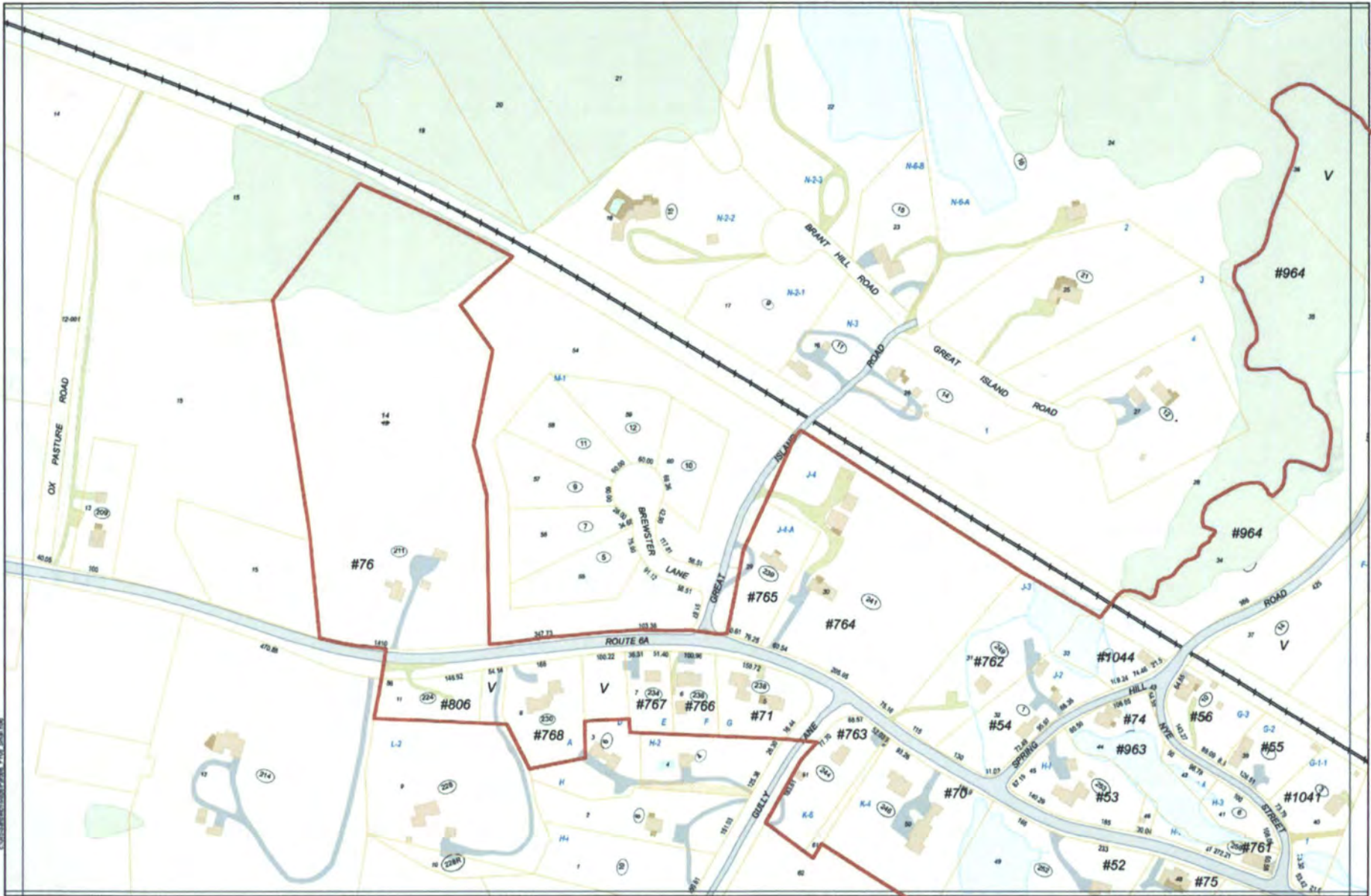
- Parcels FY09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

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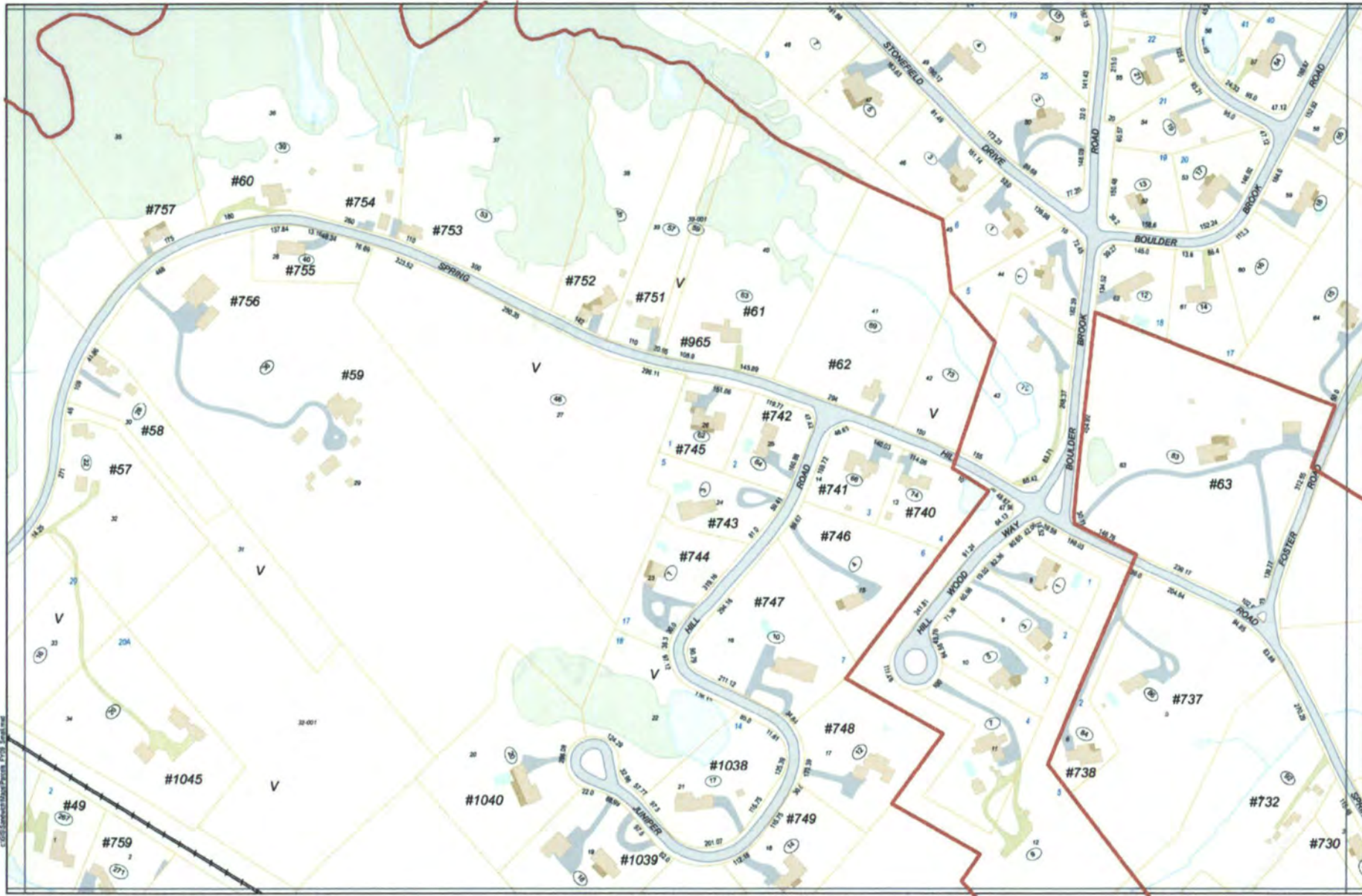
MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

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 V = Vacant Parcel

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MAP TILE 68
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

- LEGEND
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

75	76	77	78
67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61
52	53	54	55

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

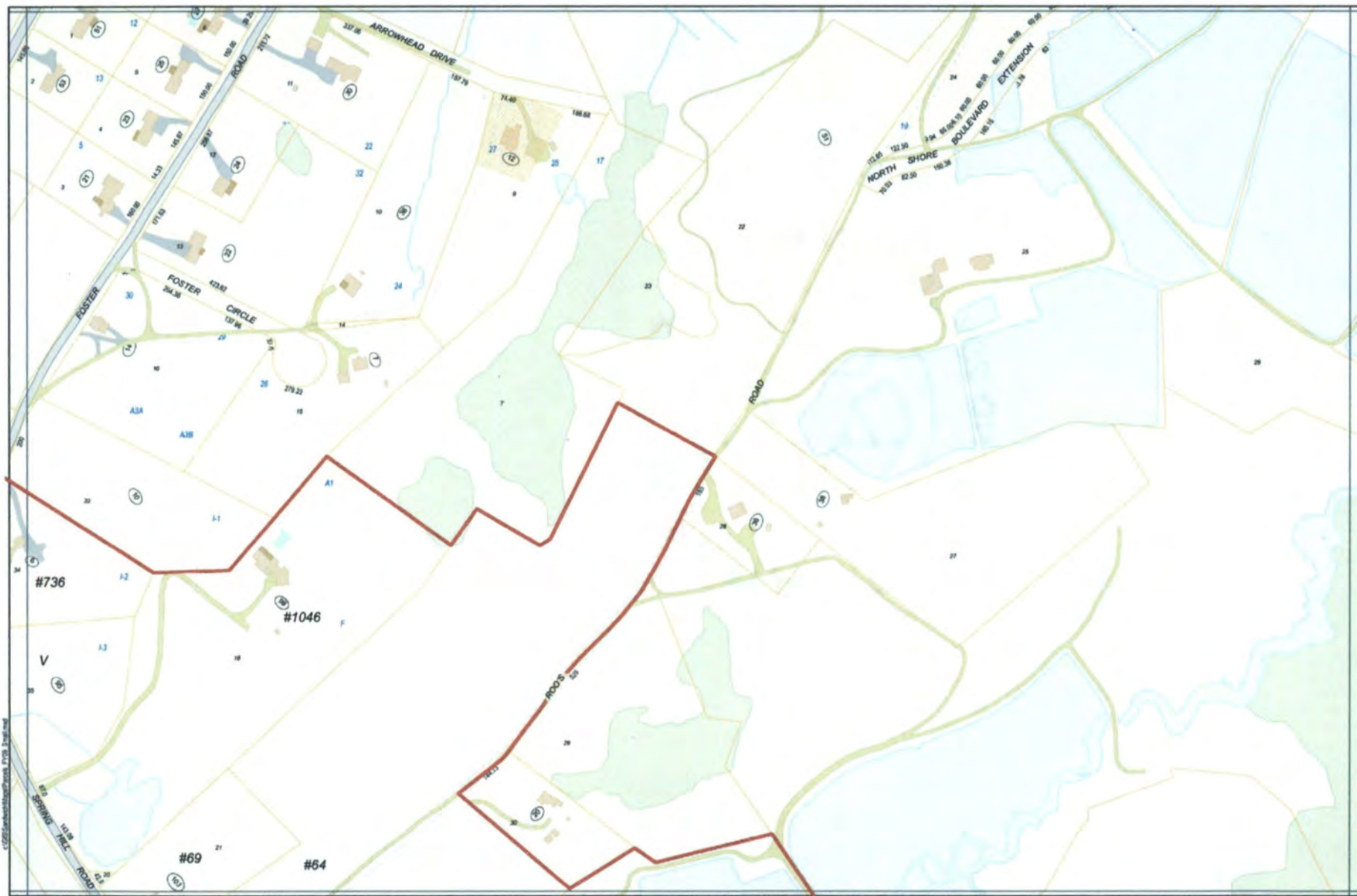
For Assessment
Purposes Only
Not to be used
for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

#xxx = MHC #
V = Vacant Parcel



MAP TILE 69
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

- LEGEND
- Parcels FY09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads
 - and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

75	76	77	78
67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61
50	51	52	53

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

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MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

#xxx = MHC #
 V = Vacant Parcel

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Spring Hill Historic District Data Sheet

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	AESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
72	1	Discovery Hill Rd	59-028	Nye, Caleb-Chipman House	ca. 1790	Federal	C	B
73	12	Discovery Hill Rd	59-003, 59-005	Nye - Putnam Jelly Kitchen	ca. 1790	Federal	C	B
2019	12	Discovery Hill Rd	59-003	Nancy & George Putnam Education Building	2007	neo-Colonial Revival	NC	B
736	13 6	Discovery Hill Rd Foster Rd	59-029 69-034	Sandwich Water District parcel house (was listed as 93 Spring Hill Road)	1941	vacant land Cape	C	B
743	6 3	Gully Rd Juniper Hill Rd	67-003 68-024	frontage on Rte 6A only house	1970	Cape	NC	B
746	4	Juniper Hill Rd	68-015	house	ca. 1972	Cape	NC	B
744	7	Juniper Hill Rd	68-023	house	ca. 1965	Gambrel Cape	NC	B
747	10	Juniper Hill Rd	68-016	house	ca. 1965	Cape-ranch	NC	B
748	12	Juniper Hill Rd	68-017	house	ca. 1975	Modern	NC	B
749	14	Juniper Hill Rd	68-018	house	1970	Cape	NC	B
1037	16	Juniper Hill Rd	59-015	house	ca. 1970	Cape	NC	B
1038	17	Juniper Hill Rd	68-021	house	ca. 1975	Modern/Cape	NC	B
1039	18	Juniper Hill Rd	68-019	house	ca. 1975	neo-Colonial Revival	NC	B
1040	20	Juniper Hill Rd	68-020	house	ca. 1970	Cape	NC	B
55	1	Juniper Hill Rd Nye St	68-022 67-039, 67-041	vacant lot - part of 17 Juniper Nye, Lemuel Jr. House	1837	Greek Revival	C	B
1041	3	Nye St	67-040	Foster Barn - now residence	mid 19th C.	New England barn	C	B
65	6	Nye St Quaker Rd	67-042 60-004	vacant lot - part of 10 Spring Hill Society of Friends Meetinghouse	1810	No style	C	B
2020	6	Quaker Rd	60-004	Sandwich Friends Community House	1994	neo-Colonial Revival	NC	B
810	6	Quaker Rd	60-004	Friends Meeting Carriage Sheds	19th C.	Utilitarian	C	B
1042	6	Quaker Rd	60-004	Society of Friends Burying Ground	1745	Landscape	C	Si
733	16 18 18	Quaker Rd Quaker Rd Quaker Rd	59-018 59-017 59-017	Bowman, D. House house 2-car garage	ca. 1850s ca. 1940 late 20th C.	No style Cape No style	C C NC	B B B
734	21 21	Quaker Rd Quaker Rd	59-020 59-020	house converted garage	ca. 1920s ca. 1920s	Bungalow Arts and Crafts	C C	B B

Spring Hill Historic District Data Sheet

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	G/NC	TYPE
		21 Quaker Rd	59-020	barn	late 20th C.		NC	B
82		22 Quaker Rd	59-016	Hoxie, Clark House	ca. 1752	Colonial/Cape	C	B
		22 Quaker Rd	59-016	Barn	19th C.	English Barn	C	B
		22 Quaker Rd	59-016	2-car garage	mid 20th C.		C	B
889		22 Quaker Rd	59-016	Friends Old Burying Ground	1695		C	Si
952		Quaker Rd	59-014, 016	Quaker Road Cranberry Bog	1920		C	Si
		Quaker Rd	59-019	vacant parcel				
76	211 Rte 6A		67-014	Nye, Heman House	1827	Greek Revival;3/4 Cape	C	B
	211 Rte 6A		67-014	Barn	mid 19th C.	English Barn	C	B
806	224 Rte 6A		67-011	Spring Hill Cemetery	1812		C	Si
	228 Rte 6A		67-009	frontage on Rte 6A only				
768	230 Rte 6A		67-008	house (moved here after 1943)	ca. 1930	Cape	C	B
767	234 Rte 6A		67-007	house	1969	Gambrel Cape	NC	B
766	236 Rte 6A		67-006	house	1947	Ranch	C	B
	236 Rte 6A		67-006	barn	mid to late 20th		NC	B
71	238 Rte 6A		67-005	Nye II, Peleg House	ca. 1770	Colonial	C	B
	238 Rte 6A		67-005	barn/shop	early 20th C.		C	B
765	239 Rte 6A		67-029	house	ca. 1940	Cape	C	B
764	241 Rte 6A		67-030	house	1950	Ranch	C	B
763	244 Rte 6A		67-051	house	ca. 1930	Arts and Crafts	C	B
	244 Rte 6A		67-051	studio-cottage	ca. 1930	Arts and Crafts	C	B
70	246 Rte 6A		67-050	Hamblin, Thomas and Sylvia Nye House	1790	Federal	C	B
	246 Rte 6A		67-050	Barn	mid 19th C.	English barn	C	B
762	249 Rte 6A		67-031	house	post 1972	Cape	NC	B
52	252 Rte 6A		67-049	Muse-at-Rest School	1827	Federal	C	B
53	253 Rte 6A		67-045	Haines House	1727	Georgian	C	B
	253 Rte 6A		67-045	converted garage	20th C.		NC	B
761	259 Rte 6A		67-047	house	1987	Cape	NC	B
75	260 Rte 6A		67-048	Nye, Barnabas House	ca. 1763	Colonial	C	B
	260 Rte 6A		67-048	barn		New England barn	C	B
51	264 Rte 6A		58-026	Nye, Franklin House	1847	Greek Revival	C	B
	264 Rte 6A		58-026	barn	mid 19th C.	side-gabled barn	C	B
	264 Rte 6A		58-026	3-car garage	late 20th C.		NC	B
961	264 Rte 6A		58-026	water tank on metal frame tower	early 20th C.		C	Ob
760	264A Rte 6A		58-026	Nye Cottage	ca. 1880	No style	C	B

Spring Hill Historic District Data Sheet

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
49	267	Rte 6A	68-001	Nye, Ebenezer House	1720	Colonial	C	B
759	271	Rte 6A	68-002	house	1967	Cape	NC	B
50	272	Rte 6A	59-007	Hoxie, Newel House	1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	272	Rte 6A	59-007	barn	3rd qtr 19th C.	New England barn	C	B
	272	Rte 6A	59-007	shop	3rd qtr 19th C.		C	B
758	273	Rte 6A	59-008	house	ca. 1920s	No style	C	B
	273	Rte 6A	59-008	2-car garage	late 20th C.		NC	B
	273	Rte 6A	59-008	small shop	early/mid 20th C.		C	B
	287	Rte 6A	59-010	vacant parcel	n/a			
	290	Rte 6A	59-026	house	1973	neo-Colonial Revival	NC	B
954		Rte 6A	59-026, 59-024	Route 6A South Cranberry Bog	1880		C	Si
968		Route 6A	59-026	bog pumphouse	late 20th C.	brick-no style	NC	St
729	295	Rte 6A	59-011	house	1971	Cape	NC	B
727	298	Rte 6A	59-025	King, Samuel P. House	ca. 1896	Four Square	C	B
	298	Rte 6A	59-025	barn	early 20th C.		C	B
728	299	Rte 6A	59-013	commercial shed w/ greenhouses attached	ca. 1950	No style	C	B
1043	299	Rte 6A	59-013	house	1963	No style	NC	B
725	312	Rte 6A	39-124	Howland-Cobb House	1888	Colonial Revival	C	B
	312	Rte 6A	39-124	barn	early 20th C.	Arts and Crafts	C	B
	313	Rte 6A	59-021	outbuilding (to #315)	unknown		NC	B
726	315	Rte 6A	59-022	house	early 20th C.	No style	C	B
962	319, 320	Rte 6A	59-023, 39-123	Twin Ponds	ca. 1840		C	Si
	322	Rte 6A	40-016-001	vacant parcel - wetlands	n/a			
	327	Rte 6A	60-001	vacant parcel - wetlands	n/a			
67	334	Rte 6A	40-016	Freeman House	1850	Greek Revival	C	B
	334	Rte 6A	40-016	garage	late 20th C.		NC	B
68	339	Rte 6A	60-002	Sandwich District Schoolhouse	1830/ca.1880	No style	C	B
953		Rte 6A	59-013	Route 6A North Cranberry Bog	1880		C	Si
		Rte 6A	59-009, 59-027, 59-015-001	vacant parcels				
54	1	Spring Hill Rd	67-032	Freeman House	1760	Colonial	C	B

Spring Hill Historic District Data Sheet

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	C/NC	TYPE
		1 Spring Hill Rd	67-032	barn	early 20th C.	side-gabled barn	C	B
		1 Spring Hill Rd	67-032	long shed	late 20th C.		NC	B
74		6 Spring Hill Rd	67-044	J.B. Vodon & Son Cutting and Engraving Shop	1895	No style	C	B
963		6 Spring Hill Rd	67-044	Mill Pond	1826		C	Si
1044		9 Spring Hill Rd	67-033	Barn to Nye House (#10)	3rd qtr 19th C.	New England barn	C	B
56		10 Spring Hill Rd	67-038	Joseph Nye House	ca. 1761	Colonial / Greek Revival	C	B
		10 Spring Hill Rd	67-038	shed-shop	late 19th C.	No style	C	B
964		Spring Hill Rd	67-034, 67-035	Marshland - #13 and 21	n/a		C	Si
1045		20 Spring Hill Rd	68-034	house	1974	neo-Colonial	NC	B
		20 Spring Hill Rd	68-034	Barn	ca. 1970s		NC	B
57		22 Spring Hill Rd	68-032	Fish, Russell House	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	C	B
		22 Spring Hill Rd	68-032	converted garage/shed	ca. 1940s	No style	C	B
58		28 Spring Hill Rd	68-030	Fish, George House	ca. 1854	Greek Revival	C	B
		28 Spring Hill Rd	68-030	Fish Barn	mid 19th C.	English Barn	C	B
		28 Spring Hill Rd	68-030	barn	2009		NC	B
		31 Spring Hill Rd	67-036	vacant parcel				
757		35 Spring Hill Rd	68-035	house	1940	No style	C	B
59		36 Spring Hill Rd	68-029	Foster, John H. House, "Masthead"	1898	Shingle Style	C	B
756		36 Spring Hill Rd	68-029	Schumacher Seed Building	1950	No style	C	B
		36 Spring Hill Rd	68-029	warehouse	late 20th C.	industrial - concrete	NC	B
		36 Spring Hill Rd	68-029	three shingled sheds	early to mid 20th c.		C	B
60		39 Spring Hill Rd	68-036	Gifford House; "Bitter Sweet Farm"	1770	Colonial	C	B
755		40 Spring Hill Rd	68-028	house	1962	Split/Ranch	NC	B
754		51 Spring Hill Rd	68-036	garage-converted (also known as 43)	1930	No style	C	B
753		53 Spring Hill Rd	68-037	Foster, John H. Caretaker's House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	C	B
752		55 Spring Hill Rd	68-038	house	ca. 1920s	No style	C	B
751		57 Spring Hill Rd	68-039-	house	1958	Cape	C	B
		59 Spring Hill Rd	68-039-001	vacant parcel - part of 57 Spring Hill Rd				

Spring Hill Historic District Data Sheet

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
61	61	Spring Hill Rd	68-040	Wing Fort House	mid 17th C.	Colonial; 3/4 house	NR	B
965	61	Spring Hill Rd	68-040	Wing Family Monument	1910		C	Ob
967	61	Spring Hill Rd	68-040	Frank Everett Wing Memorial	1971		NC	Ob
745	62	Spring Hill Rd	68-026	house	1968	No style	NC	B
742	64	Spring Hill Rd	68-025	house	1970	Cape (reproduction)	NC	B
741	68	Spring Hill Rd	68-014	house	1963	Cape (reproduction)	NC	B
62	69	Spring Hill Rd	68-041	Wing, Seth Bowerman House	1845	Greek Revival	C	B
	73	Spring Hill Rd	68-042	vacant parcel - part of 69 Spring Hill Rd				
740	74	Spring Hill Rd	68-013	house	1962	Cape (reproduction)	NC	B
63	83	Spring Hill Rd	68-063	Spring Hill Boarding School	1862	Greek Revival	C	B
	83	Spring Hill Rd	68-063	garage		No style	NC	B
738	84	Spring Hill Rd	68-006	Schuneman, Imogene House	ca. 1920s	No style	C	B
737	86	Spring Hill Rd	68-005	house	1941	No style	C	B
732	92	Spring Hill Rd	68-004	Blueberry Hollow (4 small bldgs and one structure - a fruitstand)	1950s	No style	C	Bx4, 1St
	95	Spring Hill Rd	69-035	vacant parcel	n/a			
730	98	Spring Hill Rd	68-003	house	1971	Split Level Ranch	NC	B
1046	99	Spring Hill Rd	69-018	house	1978	unknown	NC	B
69	103	Spring Hill Rd	69-021	Hoxie, Charles House	early 19th C.	Federal	C	B
64	105	Spring Hill Rd	60-006	Swift, Silas - Abner Hoxie House	1790	Federal	C	B
	105	Spring Hill Rd	60-006	barn	mid 19th C.	English Barn	C	B
	105	Spring Hill Rd	60-006	wood shed	mid to late 19th	utilitarian	C	B
	105	Spring Hill Rd	60-006	workshop	mid 19th C.	utilitarian	C	B
	106	Spring Hill Rd	60-005	vacant parcel - part of 6 Quaker Rd				
939		Spring Hill Rd	60-015, 60-003, 60-003-001	Spring Hill Cranberry Bog	1880		C	Si
966		Spring Hill Rd	60-015	Cranberry Intake House	late 19th C.	utilitarian	C	St
		Spring Hill Rd	68-027	vacant parcel	n/a			
		Spring Hill Rd	67-037, 68-031, 68-032-001, 68-033	vacant parcels	n/a			

Spring Hill Historic District Data Sheet

INV.	STREET	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	S/NO	TYPE
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Total Contributing=93

Buildings=79

Sites =10

Structures = 2

Objects =2

Total Noncontributing = 42

Buildings = 40

Sites = 0

Structures = 1

Objects = 1

Previously NR listed = 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Spring Hill Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 9/13/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/13/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/28/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/28/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000862

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 10-28-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - 01.tif



MA. Sandwich
Barnstable County
Quaker Meeting House
6 Quaker Road
Lodging north, northeast
October 2007
PHOTO #1





MA_SANDWICH(BARNSTABLE COUNTY)_SPRINGHILL_02.tif



MA, Sandwich
(Barnstable County)
Spring Hill Bog
Looking east, northeast
October 2007
Photo #2





MA-SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - 03. 17



MA Sandwich
(Barnstable County)
Spring Hill Cemetery
Route 6A

Looking East
October 2007
PHOTO # 3





MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - 04.tif



MA Sandwich
Barnstable County
Clark Hoxie House
22 Quaker Rd
October 2007
Photo # 4





MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - OS.tif

MA, Sandwich
Barnstable County
Barnabas Nye House
Looking west on Route 6
October 2007
Photo # 5



MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - 06 . tif

MA, Sandwich
Barnstable County
Silas Swift - Abner Hoxie House
105 Spring Hill Road
October 2007
Photo #6



MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRING HILL - 07.tif



MA. SANDWICH
BARNSTABLE COUNTY
FRANKLIN NYE HOUSE
204 ROUTE 6A
OCTOBER 2007
PHOTO # 7





MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - 08.tif

MA, SANDWICH
BARNSTABLE COUNTY
Spring Hill Boarding School
83 Spring Hill Road
October 2007
Photo # 8



L. V. FERRIS
CUT & ENGRAVED

MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - 09. tif



MA, Sandwich
Barnstable County
Voden Cutting & Engraving Shop
6 Spring Hill Road
October 2007
Photo # 9





Springhill Historic District
Sandwich, MA

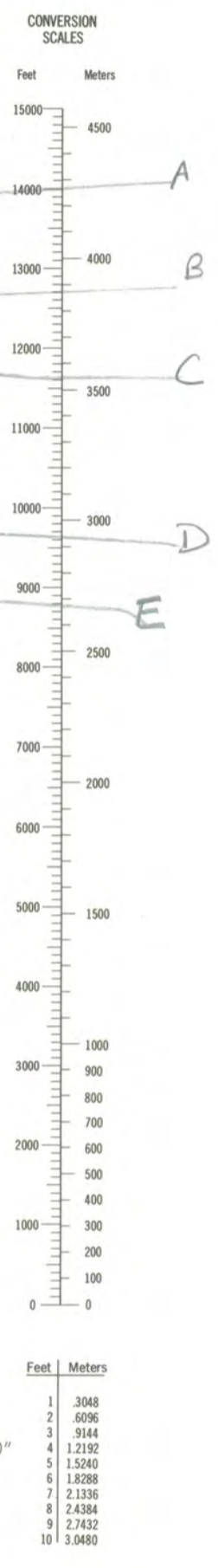
Barnstable County

36 Springhill Rd - "Masthead"

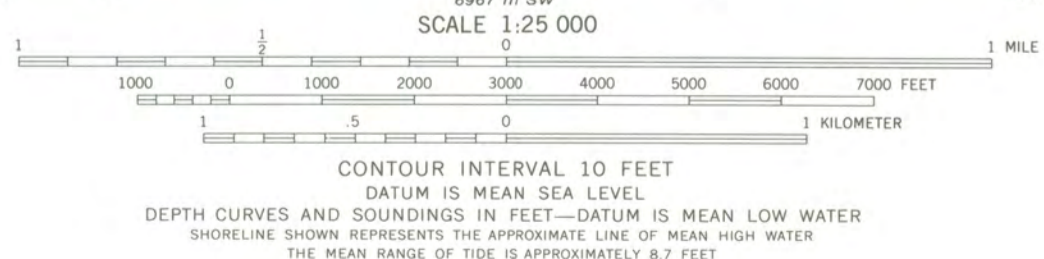
Photo # 10

MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - SPRINGHILL - 10.tif

Massachusetts
Barnstable County
Sandwich
Spring Hill
Historic District



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935 and 1938
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 1208 (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



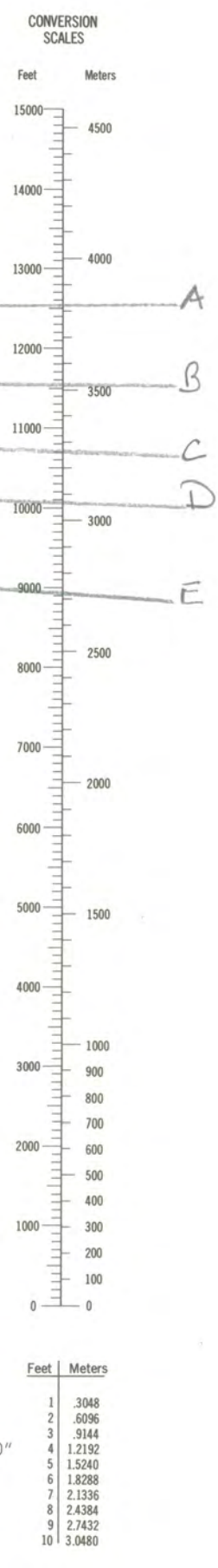
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

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

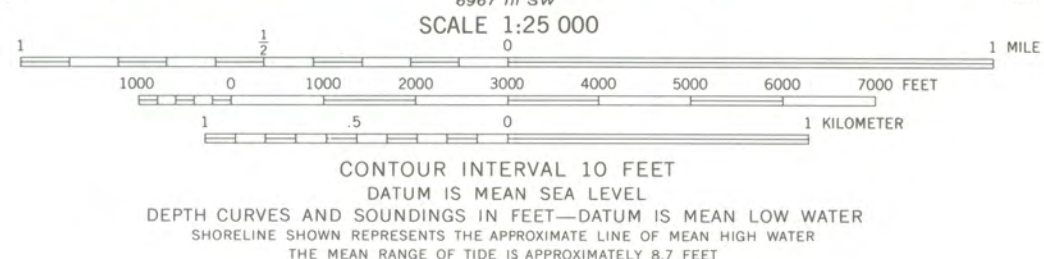
SANDWICH, MASS.
N4140—W7022.5/7.5
1972
AMS 6967 III NW—SERIES V814



Massachusetts
Barnstable County
Sandwich
Spring Hill
Historic District



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935 and 1938
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
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10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19



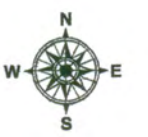
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ———
Secondary highway, hard surface ———
Light duty road, hard or improved surface ———
Unimproved road ———
Interstate Route ———
U. S. Route ———
State Route ———

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

SANDWICH, MASS.
N4140—W7022.5/7.5
1972
AMS 6967 III NW—SERIES V814



MAP TILE 39
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 400'

- LEGEND:
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

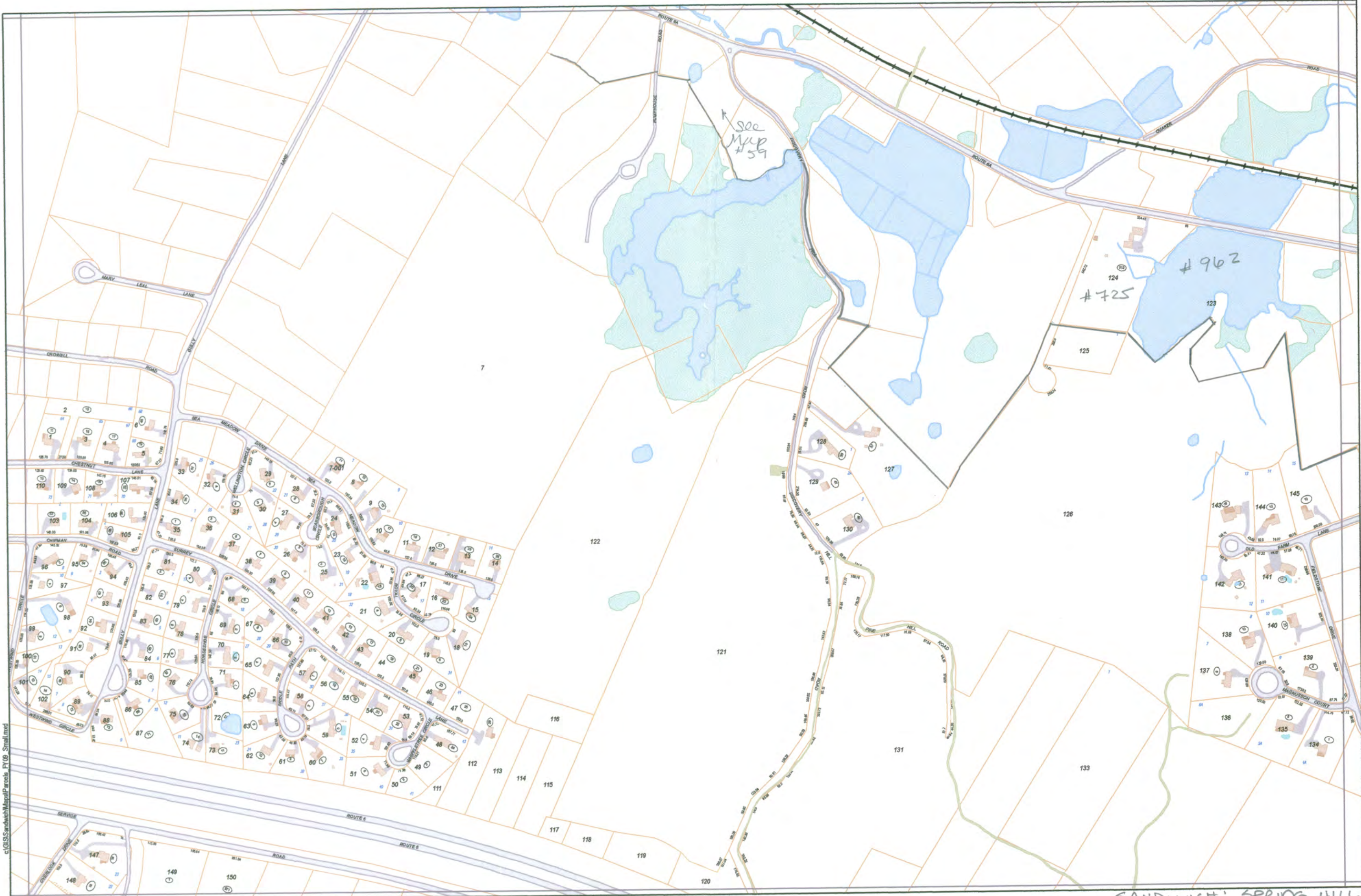
MAP 1 of 8

36	37	38	39
30	31	32	33
24	25	26	27

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
Purposes Only
Not to be used
for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

SANDWICH: SPRING HILL HD
#xxx = MHC #
V = vacant parcel

MAP TILE 40
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 400'

LEGEND:

- Parcels FY'09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

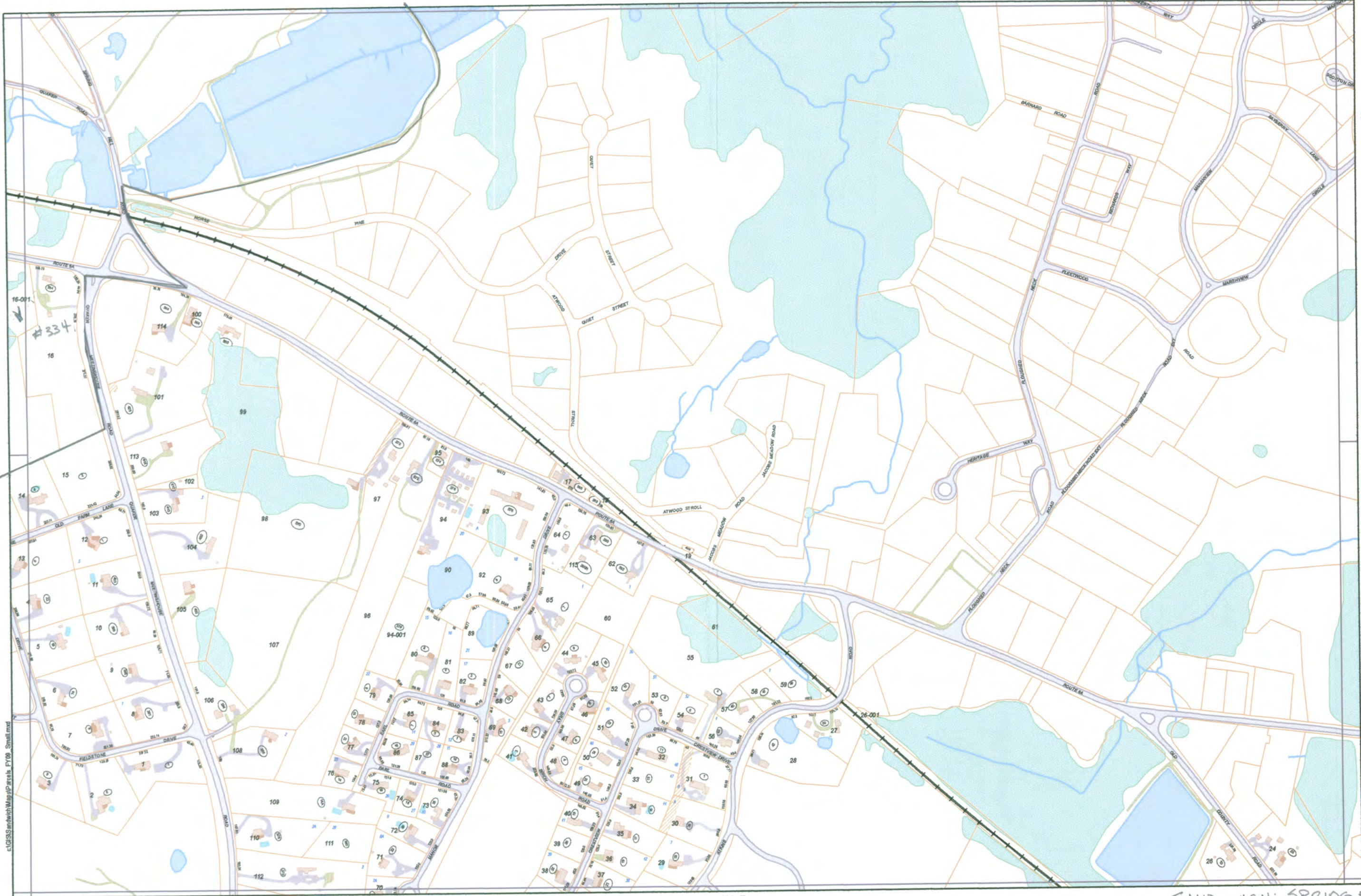
(MAP 2 of 8)

32	33	34	35
33	34	35	36

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

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 for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

SANDWICH: SPRING HILL HD
 #xxx = THC #
 V = vacant parcel

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MAP TILE 58

PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND:

- Parcels FY'09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

MAP 3 of 8

73	74	75	76
66	67	68	
38		59	

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

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MAY 2009



SANDWICH: SPRING HILL HD
#xxx = THK#
V = Vacant parcel

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MAP TILE 59
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

- LEGEND:
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

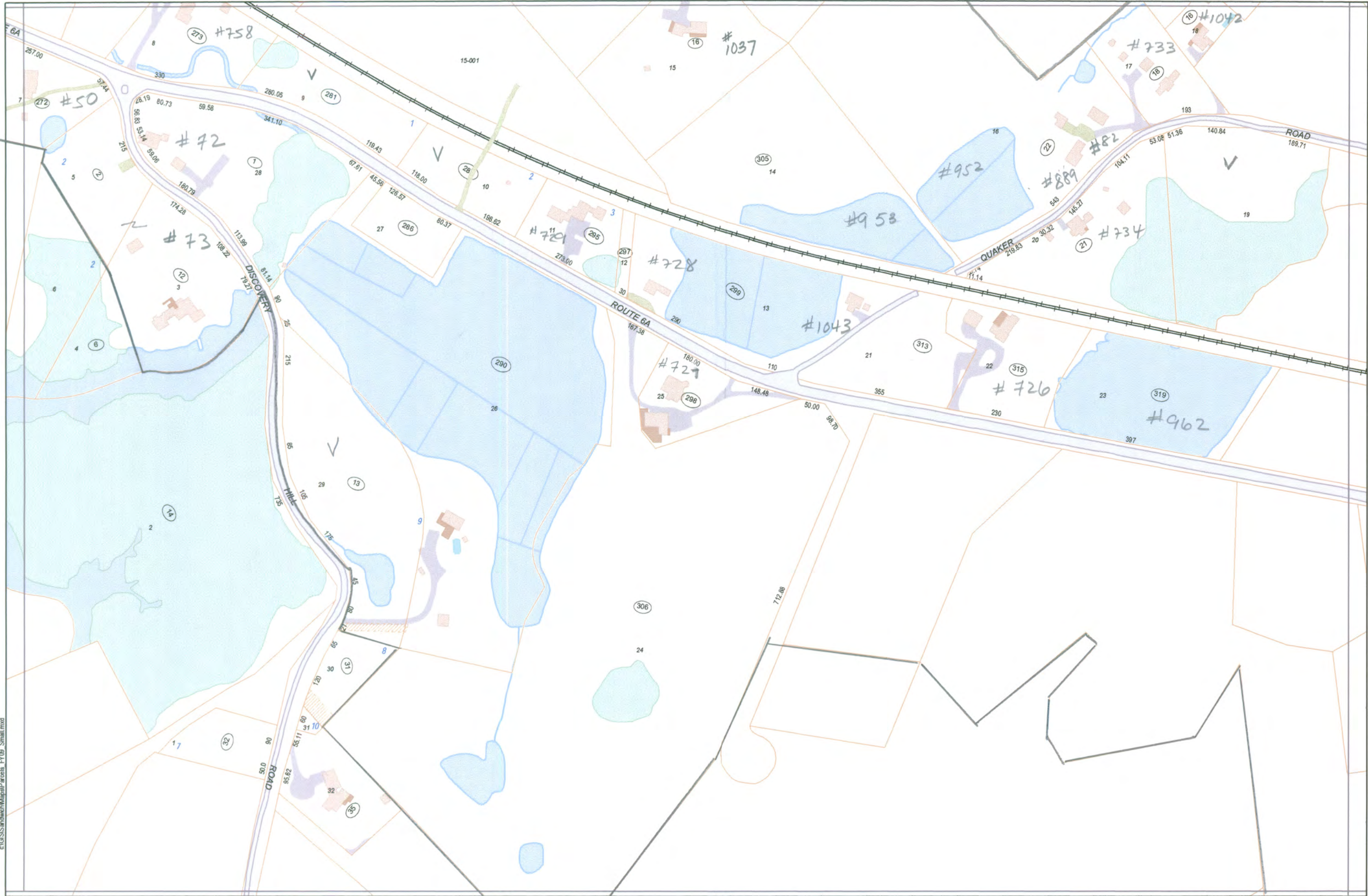
MAP 4 of 8

67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61
		40	52

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

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MAY 2009



SANDWICH, SPRING HILL HD
 #xxx = MHC#
 V = vacant parcel

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MAP TILE 60
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND:

- Parcels FY'09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

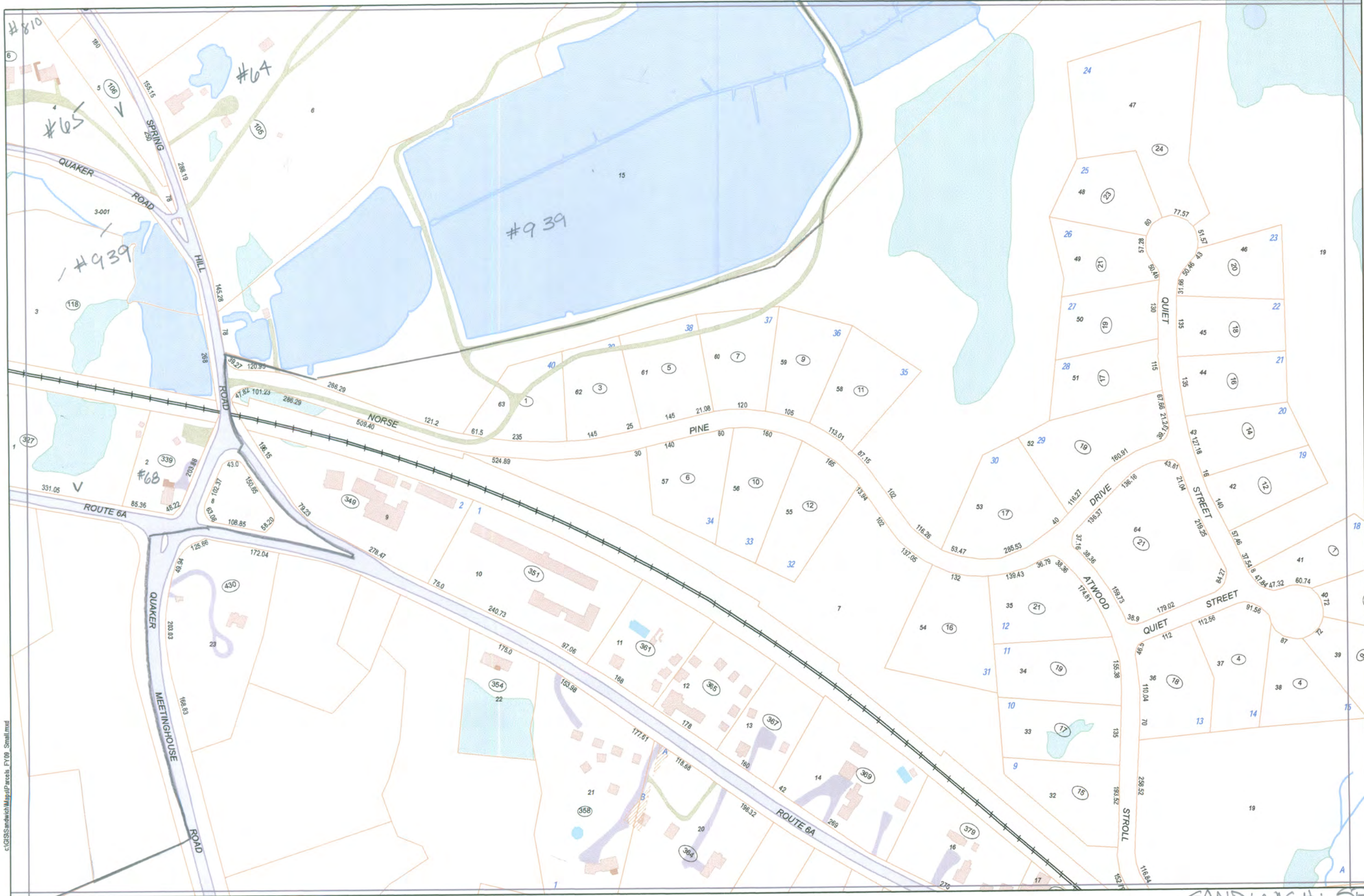
MAP 5081

67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61
			52

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
Purposes Only
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for Conveyances.

MAY 2009

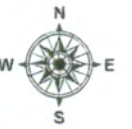


0 200 400 Feet

SANDWICH SPRINGHILL
#8
#xxx = MHC#
V = vacant parcel

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MAP TILE 67
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND:

- Parcels FY09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

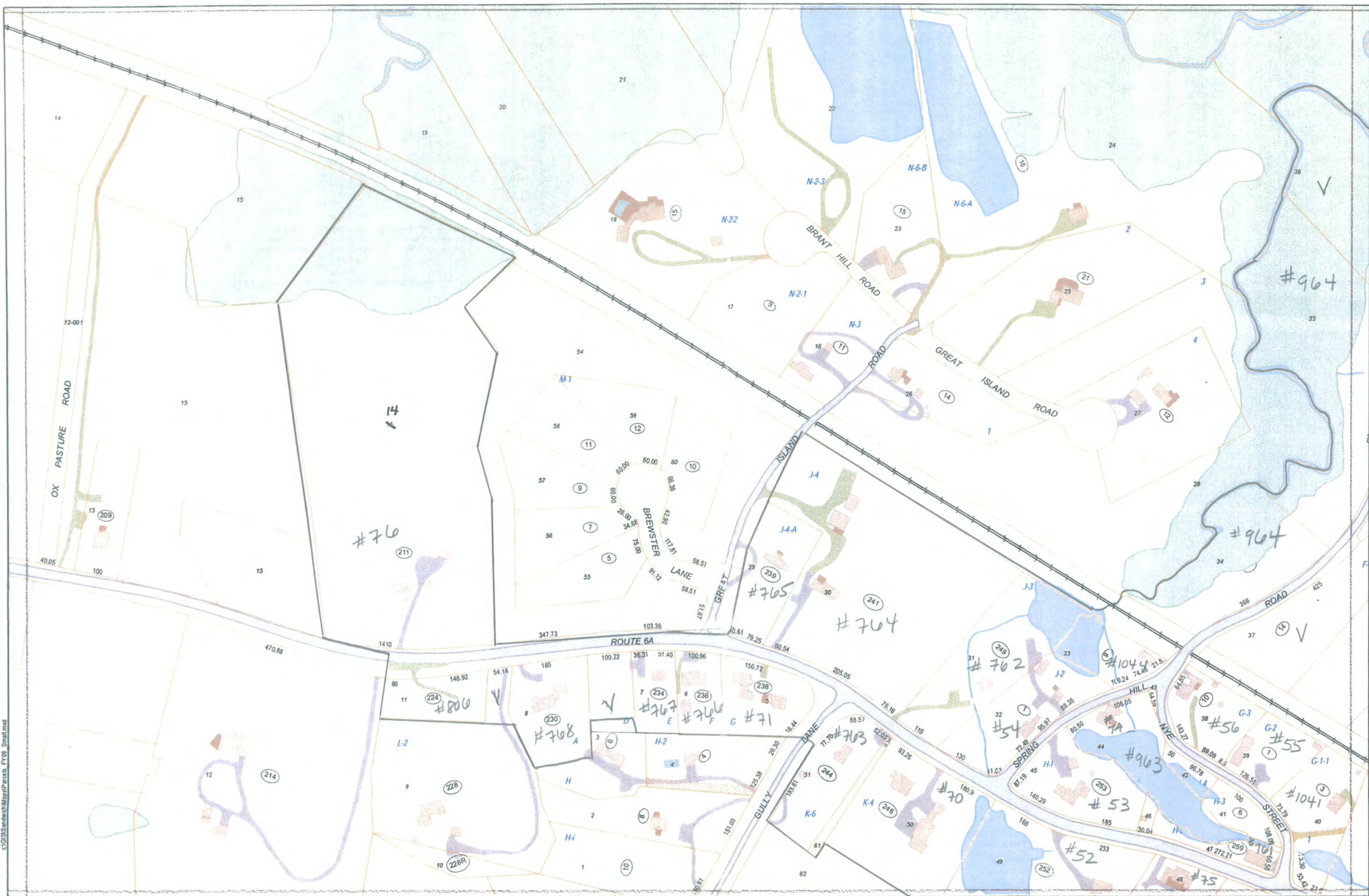
MAP 6 of 8

73	74	75	76
66		68	
38	58	59	

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

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MAY 2009



SANDWICH: SPRING HILL RD
 #xxx = MHC#
 V = vacant parcel

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MAP TILE 68
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

- LEGEND:
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

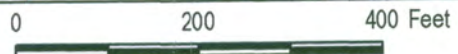
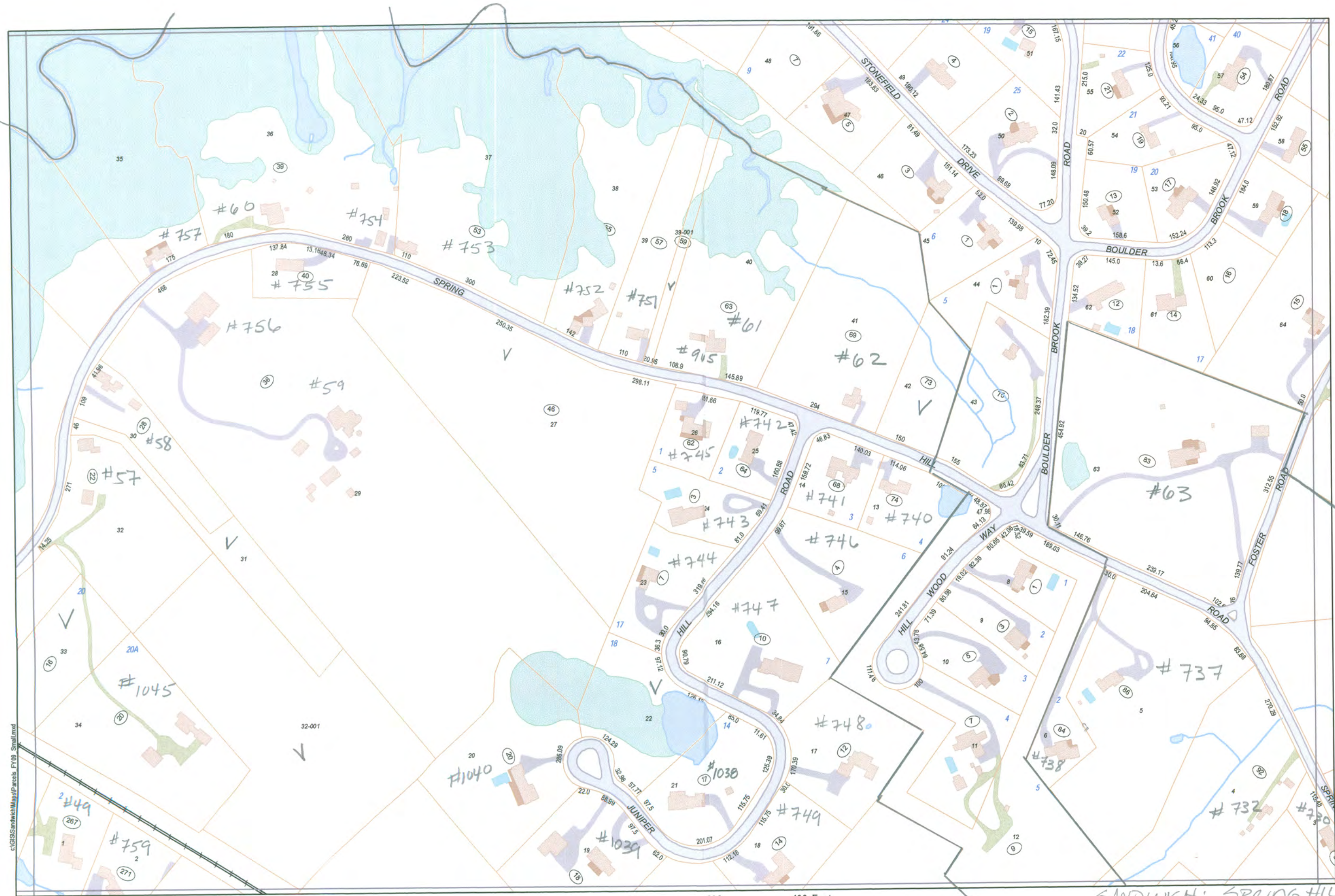
MAP 7 of 8!

75	76	77	78
67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61
39	40	41	52

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
 Purposes Only
 Not to be used
 for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



SANDWICH: SPRING HILL HD
 #xxx = MHC #
 V = vacant parcel

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MAP TILE 69
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND:

- Parcels FY'09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

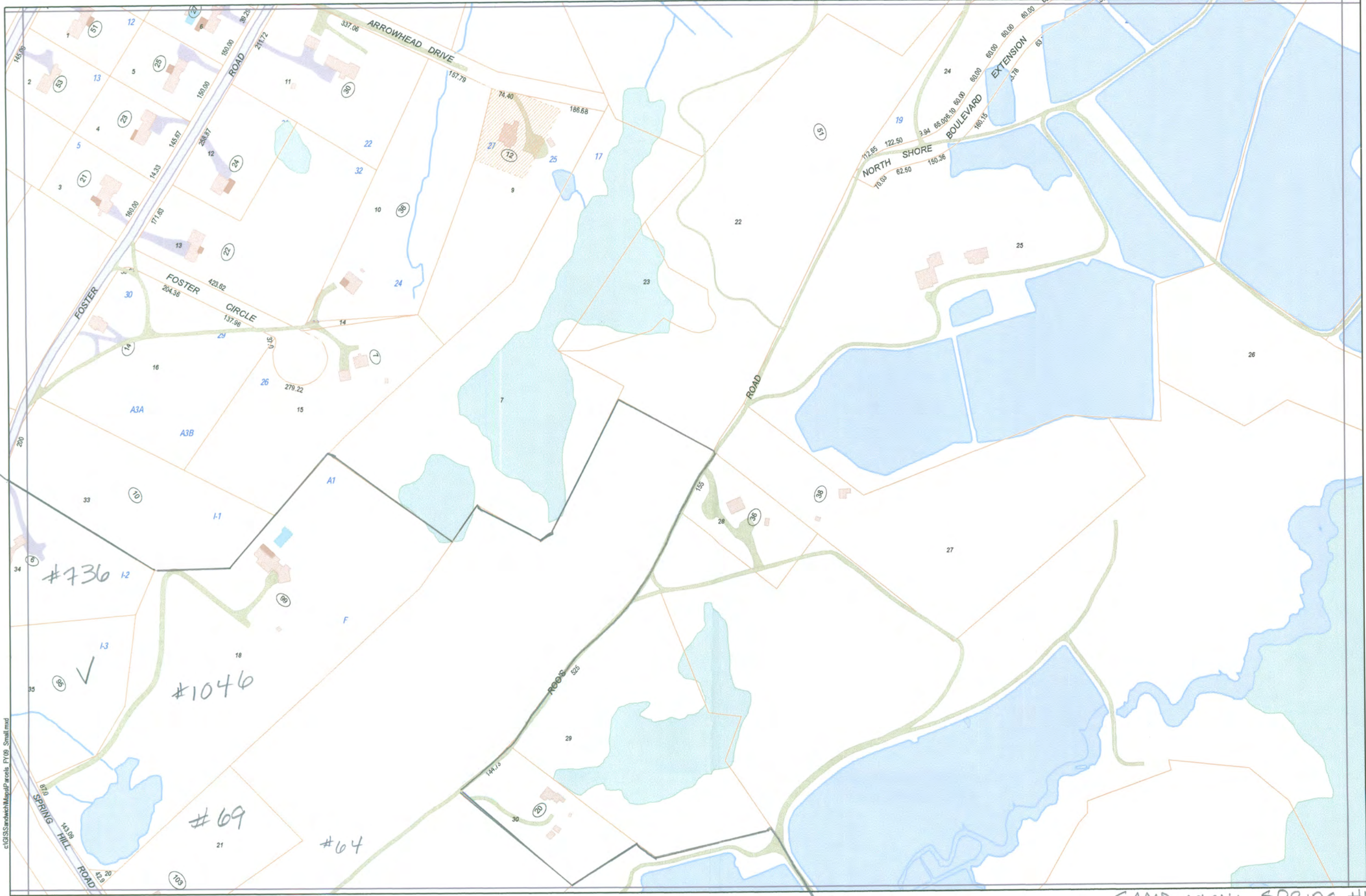
MAP 878

75	76	77	78
67	68	69	70
58	59	60	61
49	50	51	52

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
 Purposes Only
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 for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



SANDWICH SPRING HILL HD
 #xxx = MHC #
 ✓ = vacant parcel

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

September 2, 2010

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Spring Hill HD, Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Bill Daley, Sandwich Historical Commission
Dana Barrette, Chairman, Sandwich Board of Selectmen
Eric Dray, Gretchen Schuler, consultants
Daniel Marstens, Sandwich Planning Board
Sarah Korjeff, Cape Cod Commission