NPS I	Form	10-900
(Rev.	10-90	D)

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nom	inating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the
National Register of Histori	c 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 Brewster Old King's Highway National Register Historic District

other names/site number

25 31 2 12

2. Location

street & number ______ N/A_ not for publication

city or town Brewster

□ removed from the National Register □ other (explain): ___

state Massachusetts code 025 county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02630

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preserva	ation Act of 1986, as amended. I hereby certify that this momination
	on standards for registering properties in the National Register of irements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property mmend that this property be considered significant t for additional comments.)
State or Federal agency and bureau	the second s
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
State or Federal agency and bureau 4. National Park Service Certification	e of the Keeper D Al Date of Action

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L NAT. 1	REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLAC NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	CES

<u>N/A</u> vicinity

Brewster Old King's Highway Nat'l Reg. Hist. Dist. Name of Property Barnstable, MA County and State

5. Classification			A Demonstra	and the second
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Proper (Do not include previously listed resources in the		
X private	_ building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
X public-local _ public-State _ public-Federal	X district _ site _ structure	237	112	buildings
		14		sites
	_ object	10	angen II., paking an anatal	structures
		1 0 0 1 Told	2	objects
		262	114	Total
Name of related multiple pr	roperty listing	Number of cor	ntributing resources pre	viously listed

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure	DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure
COMMERCE: specialty store	COMMERCE: specialty store
GOVERNMENT: town hall	GOVERNMENT: town hall, fire station
EDUCATION: school, library	EDUCATION: library
RELIGION: church, parsonage	RELIGION: church, parsonage
AGRICULTURE: storage, field, outbuilding	FUNERARY: cemetery
FUNERARY: cemetery	

7. Description Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE, COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal, MID-19TH CENTURY:

Greek Revival, Gothic Revival; LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick Style; LATE-18TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; LATE-19TH AND 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls WOOD SHINGLE, CLAPBOARD, BRICK

roof <u>WOOD SHINGLE, ASPHALT SHINGLE, SLATE</u> other _____

Narrative Description

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

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7. DESCRIPTION

Narrative Introduction

Brewster's heritage remains vibrantly alive in the Old King's Highway Historic District. At its heart, the First Parish Church and colonial burial ground evoke memories of the earliest 18th century settlers. Elegant two story mansions speak eloquently of the prosperous years following the Revolution when Brewster became known far and wide as the home of daringly successful sea captains. Scores of sturdy Cape Cod cottages are the legacy of the common mariners and yeomen who formed the community's backbone. Civic pride is the message delivered by the exuberant Queen Anne style Old Town Hall and the charming Ladies Library. Strung out along the winding path of the Old King's Highway among fields, woodlands, and salt marshes, these buildings capture the essence of Brewster's past and transmit its message of continuity to the future. They invite us to step back and explore the events that have produced the town we know today.

Settlement/Road Patterns

The Old King's Highway Historic District in Brewster is an exceptionally well-preserved microcosm of local and regional history, illustrating major development patterns, architectural trends, and the constant evolution of the cultural landscape. Linear in form, the district is focused on the meandering corridor of present-day Route 6A/Main Street with limited excursions onto some side streets. Laid out in 1665 as the region's primary overland transportation corridor, Main Street was historically known as the County Road or King's Highway. It connected Cape Cod's earliest settlements along a circuitous route that skirted the extensive salt marsh systems of Cape Cod Bay. Limited straightening took place in the flush years of the mid-19th century as some tidal areas were traversed by causeways or bridges. In Brewster, the original route followed Stony Brook Road around the extensive marshes associated with Quivett Creek and Stony Brook at the western end of town.¹

The district epitomizes regional settlement patterns, the earliest of which spread eastward along the north side of the peninsula. Typically, Brewster's pioneers clustered around the meetinghouse on Main Street, and at several mill sites on Stony Brook. As the town prospered, new development concentrated in the area between those two points, with important crossroads serving as magnets. Generally, early roads led southward to neighboring communities (Chatham Road/Route 137 and Harwich Road/Route 124), or northward to ship landings on Cape Cod Bay (Paine Creek Road, Robins Hill, Breakwater Road, and Point of Rocks/Foster Roads; and east of the district at Ellis Landing Road, Linnell Road, and Crosby Road). By the mid-19th century, new residences, businesses, and institutions had been built along most of the Main Street to create a continuous linear settlement.

The many names by which the road is known illustrate its central role in the continuing history of the town and region. Subsequent text refers to the road as Main Street, acknowledging its primary local role during the district's period of significance.

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Typically lots were large and deep, with those north of the road stretching back to Cape Cod Bay.

The district is centered on the most important of those crossroads, at Main Street, Breakwater Road, and Harwich Road (Route 124). Breakwater Road, which accessed the primary ship landing and docking facility, was central to the local economy. Harwich Road added social, political, and religious facets to the area, securing its role as the heart of the 18th century community. Harwich Road led residents of the South Parish to religious services and town meeting at the First Parish Church before their own church was constructed in 1748, and before the 1803 separation of Harwich and Brewster.

This key intersection is still dominated by the <u>First Parish Church</u>, rebuilt for the third time on its original 1700 site (1969 Main Street; 1834; MHC #22; NR map #97) and the adjacent <u>Old Burying</u> <u>Ground</u> of 1707 (Breakwater Road/Main Street; #98). From this nexus, the district stretches westward for approximately 1.5 miles, encompassing portions of Lower Road, Stony Brook Road, Long Pond Road, Breakwater Road, and Brier Lane as well as Main Street. The east boundary is approximately 1.2 miles from the church and includes part of Old North Road.

The extent of the district, and the primary role of Main Street was described by county historian Charles Freeman in 1867:

Brewster is, in fact, one of the most agreeable towns on the Cape. The neat and thrifty aspect of the dwellings has long been proverbial. These are chiefly on or near the county road and are thickly studded along to considerable extent; but, aside from this route, or that parallel with it [Lower Road], and nearer the shore, as also on streets crossing from the one to the other, are many pleasant situations.²

The district includes a total of 228 assessors' lots. Of those lots, 160 are dominated by building or landscape features that date from the ca. 1650-1945 period of significance, and thus contribute to the historic character of the district. Most of these contributing elements are dwelling houses built in the late-18th through the mid-19th centuries. This character-defining core is supplemented by earlier and later dwellings, institutional and commercial buildings, agricultural outbuildings, cemeteries, stone walls, and fences. The remaining 68 lots do not contribute to the historic character of the district. Nevertheless, the vast majority of these lots are either undeveloped, or built up with a Reproduction Cape house, and so do not seriously detract from that historic character. All structures, whether defined as contributing or non-contributing, are nestled within a gentle nurturing landscape comprised of salt marshes, low hills, small streams, fields, and wooded areas.

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Topography and Landscape

Brewster's cultural landscape results from a continuous interaction between human activities and the natural environment. Development historically focused on the narrow strip of land that rimmed Cape Cod Bay. This area offered relatively fertile soils, coupled with the natural pasturage and abundant game of adjacent salt marsh systems. Hilly inland areas, composed primarily of stony glacial till, were valued chiefly as wood-lots. Numerous ponds and streams provided rich supplies of fish. Stony Brook, the chief alewife run, was also valued as a regionally important power source. The shallow protected waters of Cape Cod Bay, which encouraged early maritime activities, were outclassed by deeper harbors in the 19th century despite man-made improvements like a stone breakwater at the town center.

Brewster's landscape and topography, especially the central area encompassed by the district, was described thus in 1806 by the Reverend John Simpkins:

The face of the country is diversified by a mixture of hilly and level land. In travelling the county road that runs through the town, you pass over several eminences which afford a pleasant and extensive view of the town. The eye, passing over the lands at the northward of the road, beholds the waters of the Atlantick ocean rolling into the Bay, and is presented with the form of the Cape, as it bends round to Provincetown

In or near the centre, as it respects the east and west boundaries of the town, is erected on a gentle rise of ground a convenient house for publick worship; which, being enlarged A.D. 1796, is 72 feet by 45. It is a wooden building, but handsomely painted and ornamented with a well proportioned tower and steeple at the west end, which rises to the height of 110 feet.

In 1799, Lombardy poplars were planted at a convenient distance in front, and at each end of this building, which, with a grove of willows in a bottom adjacent, and several thriving orchards in the vicinity, give to this spot a very rural aspect, agreeably enlivened by a water prospect.³

Typically, this linear district lacked a formal <u>town common</u> focus in the 18th and 19th centuries. A small triangle immediately west of the <u>First Parish Church</u> (1969 Main Street; MHC #; NR map #97) at Breakwater Road, which had once served as a military training field and town pound, was set aside for that purpose in the early-20th century. It is known as <u>The Egg</u> (NR map #96) due to its oval shape and depressed contour. Amy Hawes designed the rustic fieldstone watering trough in 1902 as a memorial to tea merchant Herbert Grafton Woodworth (1867-1949) and his wife Grace Greenleaf

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Woodworth (1868-1942). Woodworth, who owned a large amount of property in the area including the adjacent <u>Captain William Freeman House</u> (15 Breakwater Road; 1860-62; MHC #118; NR map #100), had taken responsibility to care for the area. The town purchased it in 1983 to halt a proposed parking lot. The rear of the triangle is now fenced with modern granite posts linked by chains. An 1850s view shows a post and rail fence.⁴

The oldest and most important landscape element in the district is the <u>Old Burying Ground</u> of 1707 (MHC #804; NR map #98) adjoining the rear of the <u>First Parish Church</u> (1969 Main Street; MHC. #22; NR map #97) at Main Street and Breakwater Road. This rather small lot of gently rolling land is maintained in rough turf and dotted with a variety of trees including cypress, pine, and spruce. It is enclosed by a granite post and iron rail fence erected in 1872. The decorative iron gate now centered on the Breakwater Road (W) side once stood between the church and its carriage shed. All stones face west to Breakwater Road. They include large numbers of 18th century slate markers displaying typical arched tops and death's head motifs; the oldest is for Hannah Freeman who died in 1707. The mid-19th century is well represented with typical marble stones carved with willows and urns, and a few more unusual slate and brownstone examples. One simple mid-19th century vault for the Bangs family occupies the southwest corner. Many of the town's key historic figures are buried here. Copper medallions mark the graves of thirty-two Revolutionary War soldiers.

The later <u>Brewster Cemetery</u> (451 Lower Road; 1800; MHC # 806; NR map #86), established by a private association, is located near the district's northwest corner where it extends back from the street in a long narrow rectangle; the west side of the parcel remains wooded. The developed area is surrounded by a granite post and iron rail fence, and traversed by a rectilinear road system which consists of narrow paved passages along the sides and center; a period hand water pump remains centered on the east side. The landscape is maintained in rough turf and planted with a variety of shrubs and mature trees including several massive beeches. This cemetery contains an abundance of the ornate and sometimes allegorical stones that characterize the late-19th century; some modern stones are located to the rear. Major monuments, located near the center of the cemetery grounds, include an obelisk to the Crosby family and a temple-front vault to the Nickersons. These, and many other stones are grouped into family plots surrounded by stone or cast stone retaining walls.

Architecture

As the focus of settlement throughout Brewster's history, the district contains a tremendous variety of building types and architectural styles dating from the early-18th century to the present. Residences from all periods remain in abundance along with a good representation of institutional buildings from the 19th and early-20th centuries. A few commercial buildings have survived as well. The first half of the 19th century, which was the most prosperous for the town and region, is the best represented.

Paine and Tucker 1990

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Maritime-related structures have disappeared entirely, reflecting the fact that Brewster seamen usually shipped out of ports with better harbors, along with the transitory nature of the structures themselves. Salt works and fish weirs have vanished throughout the region. The area's agricultural heritage is reflected in the many extant barns which are often reused for antique shops and other commercial purposes. The preponderance of traditional side gable "English-type" barns testifies to the difficulties of farming the region's often poor and stony soils. Only the most prosperous farmsteads were updated with the gable-end barns that characterize the mid-19th to early-20th centuries.

Institutional Buildings

The <u>First Parish Church</u> (1969 Main Street; 1834; MHC #22; NR map #97; photo #11) at Main Street and Breakwater Road is the single most important building in the district, marking its geographic center, and reflecting the social, economic, and institutional growth of the community. The first meetinghouse was built on the present site in 1700 with an 18' extension by 1713. A second building "of good timber, boarded, shingled, clapboarded, plastered, and glazed" was constructed in 1722, with a tower, open belfry, and 110' spire added to the west gable end in 1796. Historic views show a typical two story 18th century meetinghouse: seven by five bays, with a gabled entry porch centered on the long south side and a belfry tower centered on the west. The interior contained galleries, box pews, and a high pulpit on the north wall, opposite the entry.

The present building was constructed in 1834 to the designs of Whittemore Peterson of Duxbury, with his 1833 First Parish Church in Sandwich providing the model. Both the Sandwich and Brewster churches successfully mix the Gothic and Greek Revival styles, with handsome pointed-arch windows on all elevations, combined with more subtle classical moldings. At Brewster, the clapboard building rises from a brick foundation. The south gable front on Main Street contains three entries, rather than the single entry at Sandwich. These entries are framed by pilasters incised with a Greek key motif, and headed by two-part entablatures with heavy molded lintels. A similar pilaster and entablature combination is repeated on a larger scale at the building corners and cornice. The facade is surmounted by a turn-of-the-century steeple whose clock was donated by Capt. John Henry Sears in 1897. The bell was a gift of Matilda P.C. Nickerson in 1899 while the pipe organ was given by Freeman Cobb in 1861. The modern east wing replaced open carriage sheds.

The <u>Old Town Hall</u> (1673 Main Street; 1881; MHC #12; NR map # 52; photo #7) is a prominent landmark at the intersection of Main Street and Chatham Road/Route 137. Its exuberant Queen Anne style, with irregular silhouette and mixed materials stands in contrast to the chaste gabled form of the First Parish Church. Designed by noted Boston architect Walter T. Winslow, this two story building features a prominent half-timbered gabled entry porch that originated as a porte-cochere, and a corner tower with banks of windows containing the small-pane sash that typifies the style. It is sheathed with clapboard at the first story, and fishtail or scalloped shingles elsewhere, and rises from a high brick foundation. The front lawn, which is embraced by a U-shaped drive, contains three simple boulders with bronze plaques to memorialize veterans of the Vietnam and World Wars. It is one of the finest

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Queen Anne style buildings in the district or in the region. It is also one of a very small number of public buildings from this period to survive on Cape Cod where so many were replaced in the growth years following World War II.

The <u>Brewster Ladies Library</u> (1822 Main Street; 1868; MHC #17; NR map #75) is another extraordinary local example of late-19th century architecture. Constructed as the first library building on Cape Cod, it is also one of the region's very few examples of the Stick Style. The original front section rises one story from a cobblestone foundation to a hip roof that once displayed decorative cresting. The symmetrical north facade is defined by two half-timbered cross gables with large windows and jerkin-head roofs framing a center entry with shed roof porch. This massing reflects the internal arrangement of well lit, wood paneled reading rooms framing a center hall. A small rear wing was added in 1877 with funds provided by Joseph Nickerson. End-wall chimneys were removed in the 1920s. A larger rear wing, designed by Henry Boles in 1976 to complement the original building, is not overwhelming despite its size.

The <u>First Baptist Church</u> (1848 Main Street; 1860; MHC #18; NR map #76), accompanied by its late-19th century Parish House, stands immediately east of the library. Clapboard clad, it rises from a stone foundation to a gable roof with corbeled cornice derived from the Italianate style. The original steeple, which rose above the gable-end facade, was removed in 1912 and replaced with the present projecting tower and steeple. Parishioners of this church were generally artisans, in contrast to the sea captains who dominated the First Church.

The <u>Immaculate Conception Catholic Church</u> (2580 Main Street; 1907; NR map #159) stands near Thad Ellis Road at the east end of the district. It is a simple example of the Shingle Style whose original character has been obscured by modern aluminum siding. Mrs. Roland Nickerson, who owned an imposing summer estate east of the district, sponsored this church on behalf of her staff.

The <u>Almshouse</u> (2311 Main Street; 1838; MHC #286; NR map #141) is typically a very simple 1 and 1/2 story, shingle clad, wood frame building designed to provide shelter for the town's needy citizens. It is unusual in its five bay, wide-gable form with center entrance. Windows contain typical 9/6 sash. Full shed dormers were added to both main roof slopes in the 20th century as was the enclosed entry porch. Both architectural changes are probably related to the change in use from almshouse to private dwelling in the 1930s.

Two of Brewster's five 19th century district schools remain in the district, although in much altered form. The <u>No. 2 Schoolhouse</u> (1573 Main Street; ca. 1860; MHC #243; NR map #43), which once served as the high school, overlooks Schoolhouse Pond near the west end of the district. It is a two story Italianate style structure whose bracketed front gable is still visible behind a modern front; the surmounting cupola has been removed. The <u>No. 3 Schoolhouse</u> (2340 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #289; NR map #144), which served the smaller population east of the town center, has been reused as a barn attached to the Whistle Stop Motel. Sometime after 1925, the one story gable front school

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building was moved westward a short distance and turned 90 degrees. One of its twin entries has been sealed.

The former <u>Union School</u>, also known as the Brewster Elementary School (2180 Main Street; 1925; NR map #135), which now serves as the main Town Hall, is the most recent of the contributing institutional buildings in the district. It was designed to consolidate pupils from the five neighborhood or district schools cited above. Set well back from the road, behind playing fields, the Colonial Revival style School/Town Hall is a cubic two story building enclosed by a low hip roof. It is sheathed with wood shingles and trimmed with corner pilasters. The facade is centered on a monumental entry bay with paired pilasters rising two stories to a pediment. The entry itself is headed by a large round-arched fanlight surmounted by a lintel shelf supported on carved ancones. An internal stair rises to the principal story where classrooms were lit by large windows with 9/9 pane sash. A large rear wing (1952) whose windows contain 12/12 sash contains a large meeting hall/gymnasium on the ground floor.

Commercial Buildings

The handsome Italianate style <u>Brewster General Store</u> (1935 Main Street; 1852; MHC #159; NR map #93; photo #10) is the most important commercial building in the district, combining both historical and architectural interest. Sited directly opposite the intersection of Main Street and Harwich Road/Rte. 124 in the heart of the district, it originated as the town's second Universalist Church in 1852. A few years later, in 1858, it was sold to W. W. Knowles and converted to use as a general store which incorporated the local post office for much of its history. The two story, wood frame structure is clapboard clad and faces a three bay, gable front to the street. Typically, the cornice is trimmed with paired brackets. The ground floor features two off-center entries separated by large multi-pane display windows, all of which are protected by a flat roof supported on large sawn brackets. While these features typify commercial buildings of the mid-19th century, the over-size arched windows on the lateral sides of the building, continue to reflect its origins as a church.

The <u>Brewster Garage</u> (1726 Main Street; ca. 1910; NR map #58), at the corner of Chatham Road/Rte. 137, is the primary automobile-related structure in the district. It is a simple one story cube, constructed of rusticated concrete block, and enclosed by an overhanging hip roof with exposed rafter ends. Regularly spaced windows contain 6/6 sash. A shingled tower rises from the rear.

Other commercial buildings in the district reflect the traditional practice of locating businesses in or near the proprietor's dwelling. A one story, hip roof, stone dwelling at the town center (2026 Main; NR map #109) originated in the 19th century as the <u>Zoeth Snow Blacksmith Shop</u> which was one of several in that area. A nearby cottage (2080 Main; MHC #26; NR map #118), once stood closer to the street where it appears to have served as the <u>J. Bangs Tailor Shop</u>, and later as <u>Doigs Pharmacy</u>. The <u>Elisha Crocker House</u> (2043 Main Street; ca. 1850; NR map #112) contained the owner's undertaking business; formal viewing rooms were located at the first story, while coffin making

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facilities were accommodated in the basement, and coffins were stored in the attic. The late-19th century <u>Considine Livery Stable</u> (2005 Main Street; NR map #104) was a associated with the adjacent house (1993 Main Street; ca. 1870; MHC #23; NR map #103). The <u>Brewster Village Market</u> (1756 Main Street; ca. 1920s; NR map #68) originated as an A & P.

Dwellings Georgian Style

The oldest dwellings in the district are the traditional 1 and 1/2 story gable roof cottages that characterize the region. Popularly referred to as Cape Cod cottages or Capes, they appear in five bay forms known as full Capes, four bay forms known as three-quarter Capes, and three bay forms known as half Capes.⁵ Much admired over time for their compact and simple form, they served as the proto-type for modest homes throughout the nation in the post-World War II period. The original 18th century models are uniformly clad with wood shingles and rise from very low stone foundations to low-posted gable roofs. Cornices located directly over the windows which often contain 9/6, 6/9, or 12/12 sash. Both windows and entries are usually simply framed. Small, circular, brick or stone lined holes often take the place of modern full cellars. Many of the five bay examples result from expansions of the other forms as indicated by the asymmetry of their facades. Materials, massing, and form distinguish these dwellings rather than style or detail.

The <u>Edward Snow House</u> (2042 Main Street; ca. 1700; MHC #24; NR map ##111) is one of the oldest and finest examples of a Georgian style Cape in the district, with a prominent location near the First Parish Church. Constructed with a full five bay facade and center chimney, it displays all of the important characteristics cited above. Windows contain a mix of 9/6 and 12/12 sash. The enclosed entry porch with sidelights appears to date to the mid-19th century. The main block was expanded with wings in 1740 and 1870. Nineteenth century owner, Zoeth Snow maintained one of the center's three blacksmith businesses next door. That stone building (2026 Main Street) was converted to a residence in the early to mid-20th century.

Another house of similar vintage, but substantially greater alteration, is the <u>Deacon Chillingsworth</u> <u>Foster III House</u> (2449 Main Street; 1723; MHC #163; NR map #151). Located nearly opposite the busy intersection of Underpass Road, this house occupies a relatively large corner lot planted with mature chestnut trees, a screen of fir trees along Main Street, and a tall lilac hedge along Foster Road. The house is a full five bay Cape with center entry and chimney whose early form and character remain clear despite the numerous ells related to its 20th century uses as part of the Sea Pines School and as a fine French restaurant. Deacon Foster (1680-1764) was a founder of the First Parish Church. His descendent, Capt. Freeman Foster (1782-1870), lived here in the 19th century.

Some historic sources refer to these three forms as the double house, house and a half, and house

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The <u>Samuel Foster House</u> (2325 Main Street; ca. 1750; MHC #287; NR map #142) also originated as a full five bay Cape with center chimney. At the turn-of-the-century, the front roof slope was extended or overshot and supported on turned posts to create a verandah where residents could relax and enjoy the out-of-doors. A full shed dormer was added above, and 2/2 window sash was installed. These alterations are important character defining features, reflecting the town's early summer resort history. During the late-19th century, this house was occupied by Charles S. Foster who served as selectman (1862-64), town clerk and treasurer (1861-1888), and town clerk (1889).

The <u>Clark Homestead</u> (1139 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1750; MHC #308; NR map #22) provides an excellent example of a three bay, half Cape with extensive rear ells and an attached English-type (side gable) barn. Its low-posted form is sheathed with shingles and rests on a low fieldstone foundation. The simply framed entry occupies the left (W) outer bay, and the chimney is nearly centered on the roof ridge. Windows contain 12/12 (facade) and 9/6 sash (gable ends).

The <u>Capt. Bela Berry Jr. House</u> (2601 Main Street; ca. 1780; MHC #32; NR map#160; photo #13) is a later example illustrating the continued use of a traditional regional building technique called plank construction.⁶ The five bay, center chimney dwelling rests on a low fieldstone foundation above a small circular stone cellar with brick floor. The structure consists of heavy vertical planks framed into 13' x 15" sills. It is sheathed with shingles, and windows contain later 6/6 sash. The low-posted main block is extended by a multi-part rear ell, and accompanied by a detached barn. Captain Berry (1831-63) is the earliest known owner. Thadeus Ellis occupied the house in the late-19th century, while the nearby <u>Sea Pines School</u> (2553 Main Street; MHC #30; NR map #158) expanded there in the 20th century.

The <u>Freeman-Hopkins House</u> (1491 Main Street; ca. 1760; MHC #239; NR map #38) is the primary two story house of this period, introducing some of the elegant details that characterize Brewster's outstanding Federal period dwellings. Cubic in form, it is enclosed by a steep hip roof with center chimney; this odd pairing is rarely seen outside Barnstable County. The center entry is fronted by an enclosed porch. The house is now sheathed with clapboard, although shingles appear in 19th century photographs. The heavy corner quoins presage those seen on the Captain Elijah Cobb House. W. Freeman owned the house in 1858. Late-19th century owner, Sophia Hopkins, taught at the Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown. In the 1890s she was occasionally accompanied by Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller on summer sojourns at her familial homestead.

Plank construction made minimal use of heavy posts for structural stability, relying instead on thick vertical planks that were framed into sills and girts.

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Federal Style

The prosperity and population growth of the post-Revolutionary period is clearly illustrated by the large number of dwellings that were built at that time. Many were large two story houses, often with the fashionable hip roofs and paired interior or end wall chimneys that allowed room for a fashionable center hall plan. Brick began to appear as a foundation material, and clapboard siding sometimes replaced shingles, especially on facades. Windows generally contained 6/6 sash, and entries were often framed by elegant fanlights and sidelights. These high style houses are concentrated in the earliest and wealthiest settlement area between the town center and Factory Village. Only one, the Harding House-Sea Pines School (2553 Main Street, E19th cen., MHC #30; NR map #158) with its atypical four bay facade, is located east of Old North Road.

The Cape Cod cottage form continued to be popular as well, with buildings of this period distinguished from their predecessors by higher-posted forms (which provided greater ceiling height as well as space for lights over the door), transoms over entries, and 6/6 window sash. Brewster's plethora of sea captains are associated with both high style and traditional dwellings of this period. Some properties developed a connected farmstead form, with the dwelling house connected to side gable and gable front barns by a series of ells, illustrating the continuing role of agriculture in the local economy.

<u>The Capt. Joseph Snow House</u> (1751 Main Street; ca. 1800; MHC #14; NR map #67; photo #6) is the finest of several elaborate Federal period mansions in the district, with details that equal or surpass any in the region. The double-pile mass with paired end wall chimneys, rises two stories from a brick foundation to an unusually low hip roof whose handsome cornice displays both dentils and modillions. End walls are brick while facade and rear elevations are clapboarded and trimmed with pilasters. The center entry is framed by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, and fronted by a Doric portico. Shuttered windows contain 6/6 sash, and at the first story are headed by dentilated cornices. Those on the brick end walls are headed by splayed lintels. The relatively large lot, opposite Chatham Road/Route 137, is currently well screened by a late-19th century stone wall and high evergreen hedge. Captain Joseph Snow (1830-56) was an early owner.

The <u>Capt. Elijah Cobb House</u> (739 Lower Road; 1799; MHC #96; NR map #79; photo #8) is another major example of the Federal style in the district. Although ascribed similar construction dates, this house displays earlier features than the Snow House including corner quoins, interior chimneys, and a steeper hip roof with upper deck balustrade. The entry, with its fluted pilasters carrying an open pediment over a fanlight, is also more reminiscent of the Georgian style. This five by two bay house is sheathed with clapboards and rests on a brick foundation. Shuttered windows contain 6/6 sash. A three bay west wing may once have served as a shop or office. Captain Cobb (1768-1848) was one of Brewster's most successful sea captains. After retiring from the sea in 1820, he served as town clerk, treasurer, inspector general, justice of the peace, and state senator and representative. This key building is presently vacant and deteriorating.

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The <u>Capt. Isaac Clark House</u> (1073 Stony Brook Road; 1799; MHC #70; NR map #27; photo #3), which defines the southwest corner of the district, is a slightly more modest version of the Cobb House. Here the five by two bay mass is also enclosed by a moderately steep hip roof with interior chimneys and dentilated cornice. It is clapboard clad with a brick foundation, but paneled pilasters replace corner quoins. The center entry displays a leaded fanlight, and a delicate portico that may date to the early-20th century. M. Burrill of Boston is thought to be the builder (Mansfield Burrill was listed as a housewright in 1809-1810 Boston city directories). Clark's granddaughter, Augusta Mayo, described the west front chamber of this sophisticated house as "upholstered with Russia chintz which grandfather had brought from one of his voyages. The bed-curtains, spread, window curtains were of this chintz of maroon and gold color, a large arm chair and toilet table also were covered with the same."⁷ Clark (1761-1819), who was noted for his Russian voyages and as a State Representative (1803-1812), died on a trip to Africa with Capt. Elijah Cobb. This fine hilltop house is accompanied by a mid-19th century gable front barn, and a turn-of-the-century windmill which is the only one to survive in the district.

Other hip roof Federal style houses in the district include the Joseph Smith House (d. 1842; 1174 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1800; MHC #71; NR map #20), the Capt. Elisha Foster House (1794-1873; 1222 Stony Brook Road; 1800; MHC #72; NR map #16), the Capt. Bangs Pepper House (1806-1885; 2062 Main Street; 1799; MHC #25; NR map #115), the Dr. George Copeland House (1882 Main Street; early 19th cen; MHC #20; NR map #90) which housed a school in 1839, the Capt. Isaac Foster House (1770-1855; 321 Lower Road; 1799; MHC #53; NR map #89) at the districts northwest corner, and the Capt. Warren Lincoln House (1810-1900; 1595 Main Street; ca. 1800; MHC #247; NR map #48) with its atypical three-quarter facade.

More traditional, 2 and 1/2 story gable roof houses of this period include the <u>Paine House</u>, which retained the early center chimney form, (2499 Main Street; ca. 1820; MHC #192; NR map #152), and builder John McKenzie's <u>Crocker House</u> (393 Lower Road; ca. 1812; MHC #93; NR map #88).

Full five bay Capes in the Federal style display both the traditional center chimney form, and the more up-to-date paired interior chimney plan. The <u>Mrs. P. Lincoln House</u> (423 Lower Road; ca. 1800; MHC #94; NR map #87) is a good example of the former, retaining the center chimney and low-posted form of earlier dwellings, but adding a transom over the center entry. Windows contain 12/12 sash, and small outer windows are found in the gable ends. Other houses of this type include the <u>Gorham House</u> (61 Brier Lane; ca. 1800; MHC #284; NR map #10), and the <u>Capt. Obed Snow House</u> (113 Brier Lane; ca. 1800; MHC #285; NR map #11). The somewhat later <u>Capt. Bailey Foster House</u> (1809-92; 1696 Main Street; ca. 1830; MHC #13; NR map #54) combines a fashionable elliptical fanlight over the entry with traditional 12/12 and 9/6 window sash. It is a bit higher-posted, with about 10" between window heads and cornice.

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The <u>Capt. Solomon Freeman House</u> (667 Lower Road; 1800; NR map #82; photo #9) is similar, but displays fashionable interior chimneys, and a dentilated cornice. The entry is framed by pilasters and a transom. Windows contain 6/6 sash. The foundation is brick. The dormers on the front roof slope, widow's walk on the ridge, and clapboard facade appear to be 20th century changes. A well-detailed reproduction iron fence runs along the street. Solomon Freeman (1800-1887) commanded the brig Margaret. After retirement he developed the wetlands across the street as a cranberry bog, and served as state representative. The <u>Capt. George Freeman House</u> (2165-75 Main Street; ca. 1820; MHC #282; NR map #134) is the only other interior chimney Cape in the district. Freeman was a fisherman and carpenter before becoming a sea captain; he died in 1884 on a voyage to Java. Jean Olmstead, a later resident, was Brewster's first selectwoman (1968-73).

The <u>Isaiah Clark House</u> (1187 Main Street; ca. 1830; MHC #6; NR map #1), which defines the west end of the district, is a good example of a Federal style three-quarter Cape. Shingle clad, it is distinguished from its predecessors by its higher posted form and granite block foundation. The entry, which occupies the left (W) inner bay, is headed by an elliptical louvered fan rather than the more typical rectangular transom. The non-aligned chimney rises through the inner right (E) bay. The house is accompanied by an English-type (side gable) barn.

The district contains several three bay, half Capes from this period. The clapboarded Jones-Harnden <u>House</u> (2257 Main Street; ca. 1829; MHC #284; NR map #138; photo #12), with its high-posted form and transomed entry, is a good example. The entry occupies the right (E) bay, with the chimney offset to the left (W) bay. It may be an earlier house moved from East Harwich in 1829. If so, it was updated and expanded with a rear ell and attached English-type (side gable) barn after the move. Similar examples include the <u>Capt. Benjamin Snow House</u> (1810-1851; 110 Breakwater Road; 1820; MHC #119; NR map #101) and the <u>Tabitha Snow House</u> (77 Old North Road; 1810; MHC #293; NR map #131) defining two of the northern edges of the district, and the <u>Mayo-Nickerson House</u> (30 Old North Street; ca. 1820; MHC #133; NR map #129) with archaic lean-to form.

Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival style, which flourished during the district's major period of growth and prosperity (ca. 1820 to ca. 1860) is, not surprisingly, the dominant style. Most houses of this type turn their gables to the street, and display three bay facades with the entry occupying one of the outer bays. A less common variant has a five bay, wide-gable front with center entry. This new orientation mimicked the pedimented silhouette of a Greek temple, and so seized the popular imagination.

Gable front houses of this type appear in one and two story variants, and are often extended by rear or lateral wings fronted by columned verandahs. Clapboard is sometimes substituted for shingle, especially for front elevations, and trim usually consists of wide corner-pilasters rising to a two or three-part entablature. Entries often display sidelights and transoms along with similar pilaster and entablature frames. A less visible, but still notable, change is the appearance of granite block

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foundations, reflecting the success of quarries in coastal towns like Quincy and Rockport. The traditional 1 and 1/2 story, side gable cottage remained popular as well, often decked out with the fashionable details noted above.

The 2 and 1/2 story <u>Capt. Benjamin Freeman House</u> (1560 Main Street; ca. 1835; MHC #18; NR map #41; photo #5) is the finest Greek Revival style house in the district, reflecting the geometric severity of the Regency variant. Its unusual T-plan, emphasizes a two by two bay stem that projects forward to form a pedimented facade. Flushboard sheathing imitates the appearance of stone. It is trimmed with unusually wide pilasters and entablature, and encircled by a verandah supported on fluted Doric columns. A rear ell has been raised from one to two story height. Capt. Freeman (1808-84) is best known for his 1854 voyage on the clipper ship Witchcraft, traveling from Boston to San Francisco in just 98 days. He married Betsy Winslow in 1833, providing a plausible construction date.

The <u>Captain William Low Foster House</u> (2380 Main Street; ca. 1850; NR map #147) is a welldetailed, but more typical example of the style. Consisting of a three by two bay gable front block with a four by one bay lateral east wing, it rises 2 and 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a pedimented gable roof. Chimneys rise through the right roof slope of the main block and center of the wing. The building is sheathed with clapboard and trimmed with paneled corner pilasters and two-part entablature. The main entry occupies the inner right bay of the wing where it is framed by full-length sidelights; the wing is fronted by a verandah with fluted Doric columns. Rear wings extend to a gable front barn, and a mature copper beech shades the front lawn. Similar examples include the <u>Capts.</u> <u>Judah Baker-Nathan Foster House</u> (1807-1853; 1833-1874; 1912 Main Street; 1852; MHC #21; NR map #92), the <u>Capt. Charles Freeman House</u> (1822-90; 1990 Main Street; ca. 1863; MHC #265; NR map #102) the <u>William W. Knowles House</u> (2019 Main Street; ca. 1861; MHC #269; NR map #107), and the <u>Captain Joseph H. Sears House</u> (1795 Main Street; ca. 1854; NR map #71). The <u>Captain</u> <u>Tully Crosby House</u> (1809-1891; 2389 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #187; NR map #148), extends the wing to the rear rather than side.

The <u>Crowell-Hardy House</u> (1802 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #256; NR map #72) is an interesting two story house displaying the more unusual five bay, wide-gable form. It is sheathed with clapboard and trimmed with corner pilasters and entablature. The center entry exhibits sidelights and a similar pilaster and entablature frame. Captain William Freeman moved from his Breakwater Road mansion to this house at the turn-of-the-century.

The <u>Dr. Samuel H. Gould House</u> (2052 Main Street; ca. 1855; MHC #237; NR map #113) and the <u>Harding-Baker House-Crocker</u> (2550 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #191; NR map #157) are 1 and 1/2 story variants of the gable front with wing type. Baker (1825-1878) was a farmer. The <u>Capt. Joseph Lincoln House</u> (1825-1870; 1792 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #16; NR map #70), the <u>Benjamin Crocker House</u> (2017 Main Street; ca. 1835; MHC #268; NR map #106), the <u>Elisha Crocker House</u> (2039 Main Street; ca. 1860; MHC #271; NR map #110), and the <u>Capt. Barnabas Cobb House</u> (793

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Lower Road; ca. 1830s; MHC #225; NR map #78) are simple gable front blocks with basic pilaster and entablature trim.

The J. H. Cahoon House (1217 Main Street; ca. 1840; NR map #3; photo #1) represents a very simple and traditional version of the Greek Revival style. It is an asymmetrical five by one bay cottage with attached ell and gable front barn. Its date and style are revealed primarily in its high-posted form, clapboard siding, and wide cornerboards. The off-center entry is framed by simple pilasters and lintel shelf that recall the Federal style. The <u>Berry-Freeman House</u> (2016 Main Street; ca. 1860; MHC #267; NR map #105) is similar.

Late-19th Century Styles

The dominance of the Greek Revival style was not challenged until the 1860s, a decade that ushered in a long and steady period of decline for the entire Cape Cod region. Thus, late-19th century styles like the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne never achieved the widespread popularity of the Greek Revival. Those later styles generally applied different details to the existing side gable and gable front house forms. Typical Gothic Revival style details included steeply pitched roofs that were sometimes decorated with "gingerbread" vergeboards, and pointed-arch windows. The Italianate style often added brackets to both the cornice and entry, windows with round-arches or heavy caps, and projecting bay windows. Mansard roofs and occasional towers distinguished the Second Empire style from the Italianate. Asymmetrical massing, reflecting the introduction of open floor plans, and varied exterior sheathing materials were hallmarks of the Queen Anne style.

A few houses that retained the traditional side gable, 1 and 1/2 story form were dressed up with a charming combination of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate style elements. The <u>J. R.</u> <u>Wixon House</u> (1179 Stony Brook Road; 1860s; MHC #19; NR map #19; photo #2) is an excellent example of this type. Built on the traditional side gable plan with symmetrical center entry facade, it displays the granite block foundation, clapboard siding, and pilaster/entablature trim associated with the Greek Revival style. But this chaste combination is enlivened by a steep central facade gable (Gothic Revival), and bay windows with paneled aprons (Italianate) framing the main entry. The house is accompanied by a large barn. The <u>J. Bangs House</u> (2080 Main Street; ca. 1855; MHC #26; NR map #118) is a clapboard, side gable house with a symmetrical three bay facade centered on an entry framed by pilasters and sidelights. Three Gothic gables with modest vergeboards rise from the facade. A small building built into a hill to the west of the house appears to have been Bangs' tailor shop, and later Doig's Pharmacy.

The <u>Capt. William H. Clark House</u> (1839-1883; 1199 Main Street; ca. 1876; MHC #7; NR map #2) represents another variant, built on the gable front with wing plan. It rises 1 and 3/4 stories from a granite block foundation to intersecting gable roofs with chimneys centered on both main block and wing. It is sheathed with clapboard, with the main block and entry (centered on the wing) trimmed with typical Greek Revival pilasters and entablature. These classical elements contrast with the Gothic

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Revival style twin gables that rise above the wing, and the pierced posts that support its verandah. A bay window adjacent to the entry is an Italianate derived element. The house is accompanied by a gable front barn, and is set off from the street by a picket fence. The <u>S. H. Rogers House</u> (1311 Main Street; ca. 1860s; MHC #236; NR map #28; photo #4) with connected barn, and the <u>B. F. Fessenden House</u> (1709 Main Street; ca. 1885; MHC #251; NR map #56) with twin gabled side and rear ells are similar. The <u>Crocker-Hopkins House</u> (2095 Main Street; ca. 1852; MHC #278; NR map #120) lacks the wing, but adds twin Gothic gables to the east side elevation.

Like most other mid to late-19th century styles, the Italianate appears in side-gable and gable front forms of both one and two story height. In addition, the most sophisticated examples assume a cubic form enclosed by a low hip roof. The <u>Capt. Elisha Bangs House</u> (1646 Main Street; 1854; MHC #11; NR map #51) is a well-detailed example of this type. Its blocky three by four bay form is sheathed with vinyl (originally clapboard), and rises two stories from a granite block foundation. It is trimmed with corner quoins and a heavy modillion cornice.

Windows with 6/6 sash are emphasized with bold projecting architraves. The pedimented entry porch and oriel window above were added before 1892; paired bay windows on the east side were added in the early-20th century. Capt. Bangs (1805-1886) commanded, and later owned, ships involved in foreign trade.

The <u>Captain William Freeman House</u> (15 Breakwater Road; 1860-62; MHC #118; NR map #100) is another fine example of the style. Like earlier Greek Revival style houses, this five by three bay structure faces a pedimented gable front to the street. It is also sheathed with clapboard and trimmed with paneled corner pilasters and a two-part entablature that encircles the house. Italianate style elements include the segmental-arched windows in the gable, and the verandah with its bracketed supports; an octagonal cupola was unfortunately lost in the 1938 hurricane. Captain Freeman was very successful, attaining considerable wealth from the clipper trade. His house replaced the Georgian dwelling of Parson Simpkins, facing the First Parish Church. Most other versions of the Italianate style, like the gable front <u>Atwood House</u> (2241 Main Street; ca. 1890s; MHC #283; NR map #137) and the <u>Captain Isaac Fessenden House</u> (2141 Main Street; ca. 1855; MHC #281; NR map #127), display minimal details like bracketed entries and bow windows.

The district's finest Second Empire style house was unfortunately demolished in 1951 leaving only its large lot and imposing carriage house as reminders of its former presence at the town center. The <u>Freeman Cobb House</u> (1891 Main Street; 1857) was a cubic two story structure trimmed with corner quoins, surmounted by a bellcast mansard roof, and fronted by a tall projecting tower. The extant <u>carriage house</u> (1929 Main Street; 1857; MHC #262; NR map #91), with segmental-arch door openings, quoins, and a hip roof surmounted by a cupola, conveys some of its architectural quality. Freeman Cobb, who was Capt. Elijah Cobb's grandson, made his fortune building a stage line to serve the Australian gold fields.

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The <u>E. E. Knowles House</u> (1772 Main Street; 1872; MHC #15; NR map #69) is a well-detailed one story version of the Cobb House, displaying a bellcast mansard roof with bracketed cornice and dormers, a central entry tower breaking through the roof, bay windows, and a front verandah. It replaced the Capt. Jeremiah Mayo House. Other examples include the two story <u>Capt. Winslow Knowles House</u> (1861 Main Street; ca. 1870; MHC #19; NR map #77), the <u>James Nickerson House</u> (1993 Main Street; ca. 1870; MHC #23; NR map #103), and the <u>Capt. Charles Myrick House</u> (1841-1905; 2071 Main Street; ca. 1870; MHC #275; NR map #116) with its matching carriage house.

The Zoeth Snow House (2022 Main Street; 1881; MHC #270; NR map #108) is one of the few Queen Anne Style houses in the district, reflecting the local and regional loss of population and wealth in the late-19th century. It is distinguished from its earlier neighbors, by its site which is well back from Main Street on higher ground. The 2 and 1/2 story house displays a full verandah across its three bay gable front facade. It is sheathed with both plain and decorative shingles. Snow appears to have built this house to the rear of his ancestral home (2042 Main Street; ca. 1700; MHC #24; NR map #111) and blacksmith shop (2026 Main Street; M 19th cen.; NR map #109). The <u>T. D. Sears House</u> (44 Brier Lane; ca. 1891; MHC #283; NR map #9) is a similar example.

The district includes a surprising number of early-20th century bungalows, in light of the sharp drop in population that had occurred by that time. Several are well-detailed. Typically, these are small, rustic, one story structures with overhanging roofs and verandahs. Particularly good examples are found at 2091 Main Street (NR map #119) and 2354 Main Street (NR map #145).

Effect of Modern Changes

The Old King's Highway Historic District is exceptionally well-preserved, retaining a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations to its ca. 1650-1945 period of significance. Much of the credit goes to the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District, established in the early 1970s to monitor change to the area's historic buildings and setting. Throughout this regional district, buildings have survived remarkably well with few major losses. In Brewster, the Freeman Cobb House was demolished in 1951 before the district was established. The Elijah Cobb (739 Lower Road; 1799; MHC #96; MR map #79) and Joseph Smith Houses (1174 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1800; MHC #71; NR map #20), two important examples of the town's hallmark Federal style mansions with strong historical associations, were vacant, deteriorating, and threatened with demolition by neglect in 1993. Now, in the summer of 1995, both have been restored.

Issues of setting and landscape preservation have been more problematical. New construction, which is governed more by zoning than historic districting, has been the major source of physical change in the district since 1945. As tourism and retirement homes have replaced agriculture and maritime industries in the local economy, former fields, woodlands, and coastal areas have been developed for residential and commercial use. Thus, along less densely settled segments of Main Street, relationships between buildings have sometimes changed. More radical is the subdivision of

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previously undeveloped back lots, and the introduction of numerous new access roads. Recognizing the importance of open space to the overall historic character of the district, undeveloped parcels that are designated as conservation land, are considered as contributing elements.

Fortunately, the majority of the non-contributing modern buildings in the district are dwellings whose design is derived from the traditional 1 and 1/2 story Cape Cod cottage form that characterizes the region. Thus, even though they disrupt the original dispersed settlement pattern by linking formerly discrete building clusters and farmsteads, they do complement the historic architecture of their neighbors. Boundaries for the National Register district have been defined primarily on the basis of new construction and disruption of historic development patterns. (see Section 10: Boundary Justification).

In modern times, relatively minor changes to the road have included paving, limited widening, and construction of narrow shoulders to accommodate increased auto traffic. Single-sided sidewalks have been added to separate pedestrians and cars. Small-scale wooden utility poles carry electrical and telephone wires. A single blinking traffic signal has been added at the intersection of Main Street and Stony Brook Road. Nevertheless, the road continues to follow the route established between the mid-17th and mid-19th centuries, and retains its two-lane form, framed by over-arching trees. Stonewalls and fences continue to define the shallow front lawns of many houses, providing a transition between public and private spaces.

Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric archaeological survivals within the boundaries of the Brewster Old King's Highway National Register Historic District. Fourteen sites are recorded in the general area, including four which are located within or may extend into the district. Site 19-BK-516, the John Henry Site, is located southeast of Cobb's Pond at the northern edge of the central portion of the district. That site was dated to the Late Woodland Period (1,300-400 B.P.) and contained a wide range of found material, including whale, deer, great oak, and shellfish remains. Site 19-BK-665, the Cobb's Pond Site, extends north/south along the western shore of Cobb's Pond and may also extend into the district. Cultural components are unknown at that site, which has been disturbed by residential construction and a roadway. At the western end of the nominated area Site 19-BK-660 is located within the district at the northern shore of Smith Pond. Archaeological investigations were conducted at that site, which was found to belong to the Late Woodland Period (1,300-400 B.P.) and contained one feature and some lithic debitape. The site, however, was not determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. North of Smith Pond and Route 6A Site 19-BK-297, the Nourse Site was located during housing construction but may remain largely intact. That site is probably a multicomponent site and contained a bifurcate base Early Archaic (9,000-8,000 B.P.) projectile point. The physical characteristics of the district include numerous well drained, level to moderately sloping terraces and other land forms adjacent to wetlands that indicate favorable locational criteria for Native American subsistence and settlement activities.

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fresh water and marine-related ecosystems represented by salt marshes and tidal creeks bordering Cape Cod Bay along the northern portion of the district and several fresh water ponds, including Smith Pond, Schoolhouse Pond, and Cobbs Pond, which either lie within, abut, or are in close proximity to (within 1000 feet of) the district. The Stony Brook drainage, a recognized locus of Native American settlement, also passes the district a short distance from its western boundary. Given the above information, the presence of known sites, the size of the district (260 acres), and the availability of open space, the presence of prehistoric sites is verified and a high probability exists that additional sites will be found.

There is a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains within the district. While few major losses are reported for the district during the 18th and 19th centuries, no examples from the town's 17th-century settlement survive. Fragments of 17th-century structures may have been incorporated into later structures, leaving them unrecognizable today. Structural remains dating from 1650 or later may also survive within the district. Older survivals may be concentrated in the western part of the district where early settlement was clustered near Stony Brook. Additional survivals from this period may also exist along Main Street to the meeting house focus at the First Parish Church at the intersection of Main Street and the Harwich Road. One of the more important historic archaeological sites in the district includes the grounds of the First Parish Church or Third Meeting House site. Structural remains from the First (1700) and Second (1722) Meeting Houses may survive on the grounds of the later third structure. Structural remains from 18th- and 19th- century residential, civic, and commercial structures may exist along the Main Street corridor, however, few actual sites have been identified. The Captain William Freeman House (1860-1862) replaced the earlier Parson Simpkins dwelling at 15 Breakwater Road. The Freeman Cobb House (1857) at 1891 Main Street was demolished in 1951, leaving a large open lot and a surviving carriage house. The 19th-century summer home of Capt. John Sears at 1807 Main Street was replaced in ca. 1940 as was the Bangs Tavern and Store (1709) at the corner of Main Street and Harwich Road which was replaced in 1867 and again in the mid 20th century. Structural remains may also survive at the original site of the No. 3 School House (ca. 1850), originally located a short distance east of its present location at 2340 Main Street. Other potential structural survivals in the district area include windmills, blacksmith shops, saltworks, and outbuildings known to have existed in the general area. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) are probably an important archaeological resource type in the district and may represent our only survivals for specific aspects of the district's significance, particularly maritime trades. Unmarked burials may also survive in the vicinity of the Old Burying Ground (1707) next to the First Parish Church on Main Street and at the Brewster Cemetery (1800) at 451 Lower Road. It is unknown at present whether or not a separate cemetery existed for the 1838 almshouse at 2311 Main Street.

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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.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- <u>X</u> B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X 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:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Barnstable, MA County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SETTLEMENT

MARITIME HISTORY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

ca. 1650 (time of settlement) - 1945

Significant Dates

ca. 1790 - 1860

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cobb, Captain Elijah; Clark, Capt. Isacc;

12

Sear, Capt. John Henry

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Walter T. Winslow, Whittemore Peterson

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- _ Other State agency
- _ Federal agency
- _ Local government
- _ University
- _ Other
- Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Brewster Old King's Hig Name of Property	hway Nat'l Reg. Hist. Dist.	Brewster, MA County and State	<u></u>	
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Acreage of Property	ca. 260 acres	ALL AND		
UTM References (Place additional UTM referen	nces on a continuation sheet)			
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Photographs Representative blac	ck and white photographs of	the property.		
Additional items (Chec	k with the SHPO or FPO for any additi	ional items)		
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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Brewster is a distinctive Cape Cod community, nestled on the peninsula's north side where it is embraced by the sheltered waters and rich estuaries of Cape Cod Bay. Settled in the mid-17th century, it developed a thriving maritime economy in the late-18th and 19th centuries that led to its modern appellation as the home of adventurous sea captains. Like most other towns of the region, Brewster's 20th century economy has been based primarily on tourism. The Old King's Highway National Register District is significant on the local level, as the community's traditional locus of settlement, possessing close ties with most of the important persons and events that have shaped Brewster's unique character and heritage over time. The exceptionally rich and concentrated brew of historic houses and churches, farmsteads and stores, bridges and stone walls, archaeological sites and landscapes, demonstrates more clearly than any narrative, the key role of the district in the continuing life of the community.

The district is also important on the regional level. The Old King's Highway, or County Road, was laid out in 1665 as the region's primary east-west transportation corridor, connecting the earliest Cape Cod villages with each other and with the colonial period centers at Plymouth and Boston. Nineteenth century improvements to the road and its mid-20th century designation as State Route 6A demonstrate its continuing importance as a regional transportation corridor. Establishment of the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District in 1973, reflects the corridor's central role in defining the quintessential character of Cape Cod in the hearts and minds of residents from Sandwich on the west to Orleans on the east.

That early historic district designation has maintained an unusually high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. The innate character of the road, coupled with the strength of local and regional efforts to plan for its future, have recently led Scenic America to name it as one of the nation's ten most outstanding scenic byways. Brewster's Old King's Highway National Register District meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register. The churches, moved buildings, and cemeteries contribute to the district significance because they meet the test of criteria considerations A, B, and D. The period of significance broadly extends from the initial ca. 1650 settlement to 1945 when unprecedented modern development began. The district character most strongly reflects the ca. 1790-1860 period of maritime prosperity and rapid population growth. It is significant on the local, regional, and state levels as an exceptionally well-preserved segment of a distinctive regional corridor, and for its strong relationships to the local and regional maritime economy of the 19th century.

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Settlement Period: ca. 1650-1803

The Brewster area was settled in the second half of the seventeenth century, after most of its lands were purchased from the Native American Sachems Wano and Sachemas.⁸ Present-day Brewster and Harwich were united as a single community whose territory stretched from Cape Cod Bay on the north to Nantucket Sound on the south when the Town of Harwich was established in 1694. Typically, early settlement concentrated in the northside area that later became Brewster where the <u>First Parish Church (#97, 1834, 1969 Main Street</u>) was erected in 1700. The South Precinct, in present-day Harwich, was established in 1747, with the North Precinct set off as the independent town of Brewster on February 19, 1803.⁹ The articles separating the two towns were signed at the <u>Capt. Isaac Clark House</u> (#27; 1073 Stony Brook Road; 1799). The new community was named for Elder William Brewster, the noted religious leader of Plymouth Colony. Early settlers of the town center included Edward Bangs, Jonathan Bangs, Judah Berry, Janus Cole, Chillingsworth Foster, Thomas Freeman, Stephen Griffith, John Mayo, William Myrick, Joseph Paine, and Edward Snow.¹⁰ Cobb, Crosby, Dillingham, Hopkins, Lincoln, Sears, Wing, Thatcher, and Winslow were other early surnames associated with the area.

Cape Cod's earliest settlement's were typically concentrated on the peninsula's north side because that area offered relatively direct overland and maritime connections to established commercial and governmental centers at Plymouth and Boston. In addition, the vast salt marshes that rimmed Cape Cod Bay supported a rich supply of game and shellfish, while its abundance of salt hay provided ready made pastures for the settlers' livestock.

Not surprisingly, the Old King's Highway or County Road (now Main Street/ Route 6A), which connected those early northside villages was designated as the region's primary east-west transportation corridor in 1665.¹¹ The original route skirted the coast and marshlands, following present-day Stony Brook Road at its western end to avoid the marsh system associated with Stony Brook and Quivett Creek. The present route in that area dates to the mid-19th century when advancing technology and increased wealth made bridges and causeways viable options to traverse creeks and wetlands. Locally, the County Road was sometimes called the Eastham or Yarmouth Road, referring to the settlements immediately to the east and west. Hereafter, the road is referred to by its current name of Main Street.

MHC 1984: 5

MHC 1984: 8/Deyo 1890: 891

Deyo 1890: 907

MHC 1984: 4

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Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, Harwich/Brewster was a small community whose population grew from about 100 persons in 1700 to 120 when the South Parish was created in 1742.¹² In the late-18th and early-19th centuries, the North Parish population of Brewster stabilized at about 1300.¹³ The original locus of settlement was in West Brewster at Stony Brook and its Mill Pond headwater. Native Americans had prized this waterway as a rich alewife run, and called it Sauquatucket Brook from which the present-day name of Setucket Road is derived. As one of the county's few large streams, European settlers also valued it as a major source of water power, establishing the area's first grist mill there in 1662.¹⁴ The "Factory Village" which thrived in the 19th century around a woolen mill, tannery, and knitting factory, will be the subject of a future nomination. There is no specific evidence of surviving 17th century construction to illustrate the district's earliest decades of settlement. Nevertheless, it is typical of the region for fragments of such early building to survive in the core of later houses; below ground archaeological evidence is also likely.

Settlement quickly spread eastward along Main Street where the first meetinghouse was erected in 1700 on the site of the present <u>First Parish Church (NR map#97, 1834, 1969 Main Street</u>). Constant improvements to this church are symbolic of the community's growth. It received an 18' addition in 1713; was rebuilt on the same site in a more elegant form in 1722, and was repaired and updated in 1760 and 1796.¹⁵ Harwich Road (Route 124), which abuts Main Street opposite the meetinghouse, was laid ca. 1700 out so that southside settlers could attend religious services before their own church was erected in 1747. Other roads that probably date to this early period include Chatham Road (Route 137), Freeman's Way, and Millstone Road.¹⁶

A concentration of small-scale commercial enterprises at the town center reinforced its primary role in the 18th century community. One of the earliest was <u>Bang's Tavern and Store</u> established by Edward Bangs (d. 1747) in 1709 on the corner of Harwich Road. He was succeeded by his grandson Benjamin (d. 1769) whose business outfitted ships, especially whalers. Descendants donated the property to the church across the street for use as the <u>First Parish Parsonage</u> in 1854. The old tavern was replaced in 1867, and again in the mid-20th century when it was sold by the church (NR map

Huggins, 1977: 4

MHC 1984: 6/Deyo 1890: 892

Horner 1934: 4-6

MHC 1984: 7

Horner 1934: 6 (the 1742 population included 41 males and 82 females)

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#QQ; 1944 Main Street; ca. 1960). John Silk and Nathaniel Stone also kept stores in the area.¹⁷

In addition to small-scale businesses such as these, and the manufacturing interests at Stony Brook, Brewster's pre-Revolutionary economy embraced a mix of agriculture, whaling, fishing, and maritime trade.¹⁸ The generally poor quality of the soil, contrasted with the riches offered by the sea, encouraged settlers to pursue the latter enterprises. Agriculture was dealt a further and nearly fatal blow during the Revolution, when normal maritime pursuits were curtailed by British warships, driving the entire population to seek subsistence from the land. The dire situation was described by the Reverend John Simpkins, writing in 1806:

Interrupted in their maritime pursuits, and deprived of employment in the fisheries, many of the inhabitants were compelled to resort to the land for subsistence. They were driven by necessity from year to year to diminish the value of their lands by severe tillage, breaking up a large quantity at a time, giving it little or no manure, until a soil, naturally free for grain, became reduced to the extreme of poverty.¹⁹

The period of the Revolutionary War was one of great hardship for Cape Cod. Even after hostilities ended, northside communities like Brewster continued to face great challenges to their spirit and ingenuity. The severe depletion of the soil described above, pointed the economy back to the sea, while the town's lack of deep harbor facilities discouraged a return to the old pursuits of fishing, whaling, and coastal trading. Brewster proved itself more than equal to the challenge, identifying and exploiting a unique niche that brought unprecedented growth and prosperity.

Maritime Prosperity: 1803-1860

As Brewster struggled to reestablish its maritime enterprises in the period immediately following the Revolution, efforts were hampered by its once advantageous location. The sheltered waters of Cape Cod Bay had favored the small-scale maritime enterprises of the 18th century. In the 19th century however, southside towns exploited the advantage of closer proximity to markets in New York and points south, including the West Indies where there was a strong demand for local cod and salt products. These enterprises were furthered by technological changes that favored ports with deep, sheltered harbors that could accommodate larger vessels. On Cape Cod, such harbors were concentrated on the southside which had been scoured by the Atlantic Ocean. Brewster had only shallow coves, or landings, where small ships were brought in at high tide, and unloaded as they lay on the flats at low tide.

Deyo 1890: 907-908

MHC 1984: 8

Simpkins 1806: 74-75

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Not surprisingly, fishing never assumed an important role in the town's post-War maritime economy. Brewster reported only two fishing vessels in 1806,²⁰ six in 1839,²¹ and four in 1845.²² By the 1850s and 1860s, Brewster was no longer involved in the cod fishery, and had greatly reduced fishing pursuits of all kinds.²³ One exception to this rule was weir fishing which persisted throughout the 19th century, and into the 20th. Here the low-tech strategy was to erect tall poles festooned with nets that would trap fish at low tide. The stranded fish were then gathered up in horse-drawn carts.²⁴ This fishing method was supplemented by day trips in small-scale vessels. Shellfishing also remained important to the local economy.

Lacking the facilities to harbor a modern fleet, creative Brewster mariners and entrepreneurs capitalized on their chief asset: proximity to Boston. This encouraged them to pursue merchant ventures out of New England's primary port which were of a much larger and lucrative scale than those open to their locally based counterparts. Brewsterites provided the crew, captains, and often the capital for voyages around the globe. As early as 1806, over 75% of the residents were employed at sea, with "more masters and mates of vessels who sail on foreign ventures belonging to this place than to any other town in the county."²⁵ Henry David Thoreau described Brewster as a "modern-built town" and a "favorite residence of sea captains", during his 1849 Cape Cod sojourn.²⁶

County historian Frederick Freeman provided the most detailed description of the special nature of Brewster's considerable maritime enterprises in 1867:

The commercial or maritime interests of the town are not to be estimated by the number of vessels that resort to its harbor. Extensive ownership is had of larger craft that sail from Boston and other ports. It has generally been estimated that about three-fourths of the male inhabitants, of suitable age, are most of the time upon the seas.

Ibid.: 78

Barber 1838: 38

Deyo 1890: 899

Huggins 1977: 8. Freeman stated in 1867 that "The fisheries were never a prominent business here. They are carried on here to some extent, -- less now than formerly.

Brewster Historical Society 1976.

Simpkins 1806: 77

Huggins 1977: 12

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The ship-masters, which this town furnishes in large number, are generally part owners of the vessels they navigate;....The amount invested here in vessels of all kinds -- principally large freighting ships -- was, according to the valuation made by the assessors, May, 1857, about \$228,400.²⁷

Similarly, local 20th century historian Joseph Lincoln stated that "Brewster was a nursery of seacaptains for the merchant marine, and a snug harbor for their old age."²⁸ Many of these men started their careers as young cabin boys, and commonly assumed their command in their early twenties.²⁹

Capitalizing on the Navigation Act of 1817 which barred foreign ships from domestic ports, Brewster mariners brought southern cotton to English factories, and hopeful miners to the California and Australia gold fields. They commanded transatlantic packet ships operating out of Boston and New York, and engaged in trade with South America, the South Pacific, Australia, China, India, and Russia. Generally working on salary and commission, they made large amounts of money that were often invested in other ventures.³⁰ The captains were occasionally accompanied by their wives or daughters. Hannah Rebecca Burgess, wife of Capt. William Burgess, not only accompanied her husband, but actually took over command of the "Challenger" for 23 days when he became ill off the coast of Peru. In her journal for that June 1855 to September 1856 voyage she described their itinerary thus:

I have now made the circuit of the world twice, to San Francisco, Callao, Lima, Chincha Islands, thence to New York in 1854. Sandwich Islands, Hong Kong, Whampon, Anger and now to the Eastward of Cape of Good Hope bound to London. May we reach there in safety and hear that our relatives are all well at home.³¹

Proximity to Boston also encouraged expansion of packet service to that port.³² Brewster's location was particularly advantageous because its packets served southside residents of Harwich and Chatham as well as the local population. The success of this venture led the owners of Brewster's packet line

Freeman 1867: 741 Huggins 1977: 10 Ibid. : 26 Ibid.: 16-18, 20-21 Ibid.: 36

Packet service referred to the frequency and regularity of service rather than to the type of vessel. Small singlemasted sloops and two-masted schooners were typically employed.

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to create new docking facilities at the end of Breakwater Road ca. 1841.³³ The stone breakwater and wharf they erected was Brewster's sole attempt to improve their natural assets at a time when over 100 docks and breakwaters appeared county-wide.³⁴ Freeman described the facilities as an artificial harbor with convenient breakwater that could accommodate small vessels and packets.³⁵

Location of the town's primary docking facilities at the end of Breakwater Road, which intersected Main Street immediately west of the First Parish Church, served to reinforce the existing town center. The regularly scheduled packets remained the primary means of transporting freight and passengers from Cape Cod to Boston until they were finally replaced by rail connections, including the Cape Cod Central Railroad which reached Brewster in 1864.³⁶ The 24 shareholders of the packet "Patriot" in 1833 included nine sea captains: Elijah Cobb, James Crosby, Elkanah Bangs, Benjamin F. Berry, John Freeman, Joshua Freeman, Freeman Mayo, Jonathan Nickerson, and Elkanah Winslow.³⁷

Brewster's population rose modestly to 1,418 by 1830, leaving it the third smallest town in the county.³⁸ Nevertheless, the successful and imaginative maritime ventures described above produced large amounts of capital, while travel exposed its citizens to other cultures and current fashions. As Freeman so aptly stated:

The mariners of this town have always been distinguished for nautical ability and enterprise, as have the inhabitants generally for their intelligence and hospitable, social, and moral qualities. The ship-masters, of which this town furnishes a large number, are generally part owners of the vessels they navigate; and their large intercourse with the world abroad gives them a character that contributes to the high social position of the town....³⁹

Collins 1894

MHC 1987: 245

Freeman 1867: 740

MHC 1987: 111, 130; railroad lines linked Cape Cod towns beginning in 1848 with extension of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad to Sandwich; the Chatham Branch of 1887 was the final segment.

Huggins 1977: 9-10

MHC 1984: 9

Freeman 1867: 741

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Over fifty sea captains resided in Brewster in 1850, with more than one hundred during the course of the 19th century.⁴⁰ As lineal descendants of the town founders, most continued to live within the traditional settlement area encompassed by the district. They left an extraordinary legacy of architecturally distinguished dwelling houses and institutional buildings as testament to their acumen and daring, as well as the taste and activities of their families. Many of those captains who avoided an early death at sea, continued to exert leadership through participation in local and state government upon their retirement.

Capt. Elijah Cobb (1768-1848; 739 Lower Road; 1799; MHC #96; NR map #79) was the most notable of Brewster's shipmasters, going to sea at age 13, and becoming involved in the Africa trade in 1818. He also took part in the Revolution, was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and served as State Senator after his retirement from the sea. Capt. Isaac Clark (1761-1819; 1073 Stony Brook Road; 1799; MHC #70; NR map #27) commanded the first American mercantile vessel to carry the American flag to the White Sea between Finland and Russia. He represented Brewster in the State Legislature 1803-1812. Capt. Tully Crosby (1809-1891; 2389 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #187; NR map #148) was involved in the California gold rush, commanding the clipper ship "Antelope" on her maiden voyage around the world from Boston by way of San Francisco. He also outpaced the McKay-designed clipper "Bald Eagle" in his 217' clipper "Kingfisher" in a race from Boston to San Francisco via Cape Horn. Capt. John Henry Sears (1829-1912) commanded clipper ships in the European and California trade while still in his early twenties. After the Civil War he retired from the sea to start J. H. Sears & Company, a Boston shipping business. He lived in Dorchester at that time, but returned to his Brewster summer home (1807 Main Street; replaced ca. 1940) after retirement in 1898.⁴¹ Sears is also noted as an active member of the First Parish Church, the donor of its tower clock in 1897, and the author of "Brewster Shipmasters".

Others who built or acquired homes that remain within the district include <u>Capt. Elisha Bangs</u> (1805-1886; 1646 Main Street; 1854; MHC #11, NR Map #51), <u>Capt. Bela Berry</u> (1831-1863; 2601 Main Street; ca. 1780; MHC #32; NR map #160), <u>Capt. William H. Clark</u> (1839-1883; 1199 Main Street; ca. 1876; MHC #7; NR map #2), <u>Capt. Isaac Fessenden</u> (1834-1884; 2121 Main Street; ca. 1858; MHC #280; NR map #124), <u>Capt. Elisha Foster</u> (1794-1873; 1222 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1800; MHC #72; NR map #16), <u>Capt. Isaac Foster</u> (1770-1855; 321 Lower Road; 1799; MHC #53; NR map #89), <u>Capt. Jonathan Foster</u> (1790-1862; 1119 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1831; MHC #307; NR map #24), <u>Capt. Nathan Foster</u> (1833-1874; 1912 Main Street; ca. 1852; MHC #21; NR map #92), <u>Capt. William Foster</u> (1822-1876; 2380 Main Street; ca. 1850; NR map #147), <u>Capt. Benjamin Freeman</u> (1808-1884; 1560 Main Street; ca. 1840; MHC #18; NR map #41), <u>Capt. Charles Freeman</u> (1822-1890; 1990 Main Street; ca. 1863; MHC #265; NR map #102), <u>Capt. George Freeman</u> (d. 1884; 2165 Main Street; ca.

MHC 1884: 11

Huggins 1977: 51

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1820; MHC #282; NR map #134), <u>Capt. John Freeman, Jr.</u> (1800-1864; 1531 Main Street; ca. 1860; NR map #39), <u>Capt. Solomon Freeman</u> (1800-1887; 667 Lower Road; 1800; NR map #82), <u>Capt.</u> <u>William Freeman</u> (1820-1905+; 15 Breakwater Road; ca. 1860; MHC #118; NR map #100), <u>Capt.</u> <u>Winslow Knowles</u> (1789-1870; 1861 Main Street; ca. 1870; MHC #19; NR map #77), <u>Capt. Joseph</u> <u>Lincoln</u> (1825-1870; 1792 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #16; NR map #70), <u>Capt. Warren Lincoln</u> (1810-1900; 1595 Main Street; ca. 1800; MHC #247; NR map #48), <u>Capt. Bangs Pepper</u> (1806-1885; 2062 Main Street; <u>1799</u>; MHC #25; NR map #115), <u>Capt. Benjamin Snow</u> (1810-1851; 110 Breakwater Road; ca. 1820; MHC #119; NR map #101), <u>Capt. Joseph Snow</u> (1830-1856; 1751 Main Street; ca. 1800; MHC #14; NR map #67), <u>Capt. Obed Snow</u> (1795-1865; 113 Brier Lane; ca. 1800; MHC #285; NR map #11), and <u>Capt. Elkanah Winslow</u> (1802-1851; 1942 Main Street; 1840s; MHC #123; NR map #94).

Brewster residents of the early to mid-19th century displayed ingenuity and enterprise in non-seafaring areas as well. Industrial growth continued at the Cape's strongest water-power privileges on Stony Brook where several successful industries developed at "Factory Village".⁴² Additionally, the innovations of two local men made Brewster the region's second largest producer of salt with 60,000 to 70,000 feet of works by 1806. Major Nathaniel Freeman developed a method that employed pump mills to fill salt vats in 1785, and Reuben Sears invented the rolling roof to protect vats from rain in 1793.⁴³

This industry was an important component of the local economy from 1810-1850, producing up to 34,500 bushels annually at its height in the 1830s.⁴⁴ As elsewhere in the region, the saltworks proved ephemeral, with all visible traces disappearing after the industry died out in the late-19th century.⁴⁵ Their former extent is now known through historic maps, atlases, pictorial and photographic images, and written descriptions. Some of the most extensive works in Brewster were located at the end of Salt Works Way, off Lower Road. While these industrial endeavors were not located in the district, their success was reflected in the general prosperity experienced there.

Agricultural pursuits continued in the first half of the 19th century, as residents sought to repair damages to the soil caused by overuse during the war years. While describing the devastation of the land in 1806, Reverend Simpkins also observed that fewer fields were then in cultivation, and that

MHC 1984: 10

Deyo 1890: 899

Huggins 1977: 6

Freeman 1867: 741 "The extensive salt-works which once formed no unimportant feature of the northerly portion of the town, have, of late years, been fast disappearing. Some remain, but their numbers and importance are greatly diminished."

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manure and seaweed were being successfully applied as fertilizers. He was especially impressed by the flourishing orchards that had been planted in recent years.⁴⁶ In the 1860s, Freeman also made note of the town's orchards, ascribing their success to the town's location which offered protection from the high winds which scoured Lower Cape towns further to the east. Peat found in the swamp areas, was used as a substitute for wood, slowing deforestation, and helping to prevent wind depletion of the soil.

The continuing role of agriculture in the local economy is reflected in the large numbers of barns that remain within the district. Most are traditional side gable English-type barns with entries located on one of the long sides, parallel to the roof ridge. The <u>Capt. Bela Berry</u>, Jr. House (2601 Main Street; ca. 1780; MHC #32; NR map #160), whose barn probably dates to the 19th century, provides a typical example. A few barns however, assume the classic New England gable front form that developed in more prosperous farming regions in the mid-19th century. The barn at the <u>Capt. Elkanah Winslow</u> House (1942 Main Street; ca. 1840s; MHC #123; NR map #94) illustrates this type.

In several other cases, both side-gable and gable front barns are attached to the house with a series of ells to produce the connected farmstead form that also developed in the mid-19th century. Examples of the former include the <u>Clark Homestead</u> (1139 Stony Brook Road; ca. 1750; MHC #308; NR map #22), and the <u>Jones-Harden House</u> (2257 Main Street; ca. 1830; MHC #284; NR map #138). The <u>J.</u> <u>H. Cahoon House</u> (1217 Main Street; ca. 1840; NR map #3), the <u>S. H. Rogers House</u> (1311 Main Street; ca. 1860; MHC #236; NR map #28), the <u>Capts. Baker-Foster House</u> (1912 Main Street; 1852; MHC #21; NR map #92), and the <u>Capt. William Foster House</u> (2380 Main Street; ca. 1850; NR map #147) all display attached gable front barns.

A handful of houses are accompanied by more elegant carriage houses that reflect the architectural style of the house. These include the <u>Capt. John Freeman House</u> (1531 Main Street; ca. 1860/80; NR map #39), the <u>Capt. Winslow Knowles House</u> (1861 Main Street; ca. 1870; MHC #19; NR map #77), and the <u>Freeman Cobb Carriage House</u> (1929 Main Street; 1857; MHC #262; NR map #91).

Augusta Mayo (1830-81), who wrote a lengthy reminiscence near the end of her life, vividly described the agricultural and domestic landscapes of 19th century Brewster. As a young girl, she remembered the purchase of apple trees by her grandfather, <u>Capt. Isaac Clark</u> to add to his existing orchard (1073 Stony Brook Road; 1799; MHC #70; NR map #27). Her father, <u>Jeremiah Mayo</u> (now E.E. Knowles House; 1772 Main Street; 1872; MHC #15; NR map #69) had apple, peach, plum, and cherry orchards on the south and east sides of the house; vegetable beds that were divided by walks where he grew peas, radishes, lettuce, asparagus, and melons, along with a variety of herbs. The front yard was treated with roses along the street, boxwood hedges along the walk, and beds of annuals edged with

Simpkins 1806: 75

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Iceland moss. Cultivated fields and pastures were located behind the house. 47

Similarly, Hannah Rebecca Burgess wrote in her journal that:

They take pride in flowers in Brewster. Almost every dwelling is surrounded by these beauties of nature. Capt. B's [Elisha Bangs; 1646 Main Street] fence consists of small trees neatly and regularly trimmed about the height of a common fence.⁴⁸

The economic growth and diversification that characterize the first half of the 19th century in Brewster are reflected in a proliferation of new institutions and commercial enterprises. Many were clustered in the town center, reinforcing its traditional role. The area was described thus in 1838:

There are about ninety dwelling-houses within a mile from the Congregational Church seen in the engraving. Besides the Congregational, there are two other churches in the village, one for Baptists, the other for Universalists; a Methodist Church is situated in the western part of town....⁴⁹

The established <u>First Parish Church</u> was rebuilt for the third and final time in 1834 to the designs of Whittemore Peterson of Duxbury whose recently completed First Parish Church in Sandwich was much admired. The Calvinistic congregation gradually came to embrace Unitarianism during this period, with formal acceptance coming in 1860.⁵⁰

Several prominent residents led by Capt. Elijah Cobb formed a <u>Universalist Society</u> in 1824 and built several churches all of which survive. The first church of 1828 was superseded in the 1850s, and moved to the corner of Tubman Road by Capt. Benjamin Fessenden; it was later converted to the Ocean House and survives today as the <u>Beechcroft Inn</u> (1360 Main Street; MHC #237; NR map #30). The second Universalist Church of 1852 was converted to a general store by W.W. Knowles in 1858, and survives as the <u>Brewster General Store</u> (1935 Main Street; MHC #159; NR map #93). The <u>Universalist Chapel</u>, built to serve a reduced congregation in 1870, is now a dwelling house (2109 Main Street; MHC #279; NR map #122). Other established families including Sears, Crockers, Winslows, Crosbys, and Hopkinses organized a Baptist Society in 1824. The original <u>Baptist Church</u> (1848 Main Street; MHC #18; NR map #76) of 1827 was rebuilt on the same site in 1860. A Reformed Methodist Society, established in 1822 was the only one to locate outside the town center.

Mayo 1880: 110-112; 173-181 Huggins 1977: 12 Barber 1838: 37-38

Horner 1934: 9

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Their church at West Brewster is now located at 10 Pleasant Street in East Dennis.⁵¹

As church and state functions were separated, Brewster's first <u>Town Hall</u> was constructed on Main Street opposite the First Parish Church in 1835. When town services outgrew this small, one story building in 1881, it was moved to Breakwater Road where it served as a barn until it was destroyed by the devastating hurricane of 1944. The new <u>Town Hall</u> (1673 Main Street; 1881; MHC #12; NR map #52) was designed by prominent Boston architect Walter T. Winslow in the popular Queen Anne style. The size and quality of this building indicates that Brewster had not lost confidence in its future despite a 381 person population drop from the 1855 peak of 1525, and a weakening of economic enterprises.

The town constructed five district schools in the mid-19th century. The two that were located in the proposed district, survive in altered form today. They are the <u>No. 2 Schoolhouse</u>, (1573 Main Street; ca. 1855; MHC #243; NR map #43) opposite School House Pond west of the center, and the smaller <u>No. 3 Schoolhouse</u> (2340 Main Street; pre-1858; MHC #289; NR map #144) opposite the town almshouse east of the center. Others were located in Factory Village, South Brewster, and East Brewster. Pupils from these small neighborhood schools were consolidated in the <u>Union School</u> (2180 Main Street; NR map #135) of 1925, which now serves as the main Town Hall.

Construction of an <u>Almshouse</u> (2311 Main Street; 1838; MHC #286; NR map #141) to shelter needy citizens was approved by town meeting on April 3, 1837 to improve upon the old practice of auctioning their care to low bidders. This was a period when the state and nation were taking a more enlightened attitude toward dependent citizens. The almshouse served until the early-20th century when the state assumed greater responsibility; it became a private dwelling in the 1930s.

The federal government was represented in Brewster by the postal service. Silvanus Stone was appointed as the first postmaster on July 1, 1804, keeping the office in his house. Other postmasters and postal locations were Jeremiah Mayo who kept the office in his house in the 1830s (now <u>E. E. Knowles House</u>; 1772 Main Street; 1872; MHC #15; NR map #69), Capt. Warren Lincoln who maintained a <u>Store & Post Office</u> (1574 Main Street; ca. 1800; MHC #244; NR map #44), and W. W. Knowles who kept the office at the <u>Brewster General Store</u> (1935 Main Street; 1852; MHC #159; NR map #93).⁵²

Several other buildings devoted to educational/institutional purposes appeared in the mid-19th century. The <u>Brewster Ladies Library</u> (1822 Main Street; 1868; MHC #17; NR map #75) was founded on

Deyo 1890: 903-904

Ibid.: 908-909

(8-86)

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December 23, 1852 through the efforts of Augusta Mayo and Mary Louise Cobb.⁵³ It is housed in the oldest extant building constructed as a library on Cape Cod. A <u>Lyceum</u> established in 1836, and housed in the <u>Village Hall</u> (1468 Main Street; NR map #36) cited by Freeman, appears on the 1858 and 1880 county atlases; it was converted to a residence by 1907.⁵⁴ The <u>Brewster Academy</u> (1738 Main Street; 1835; MHC #252; NR map #59), founded by Elisha Crocker, Elkanah Bangs, and Jeremiah Mayo, "flourished with maps, globes, blackboards, and apparatus for philosophical and chemical experiments."⁵⁵

Commercial uses continued to be scattered throughout the district with an increasing concentration at the town center. This was typical of the pre-zoning era when shops were often attached to or adjacent to the owner's home. The 1858 atlas shows the J. Bangs House & Tailor Shop (2080 Main; ca. 1850; MHC #26; NR map #118; later Doigs Pharmacy); four blacksmith shops including one owned by Zoeth Snow (2026 Main Street; ca. 1850; NR map #109), the Elisha Crocker Jr. Stoves & Tin Store associated with the Elisha Crocker House (2043 Main Street; ca. 1850; NR map #112; later Undertaker), the Winslow & Marble Shop near the present Brewster General Store (1935 Main Street), a shoe shop adjacent to the Crowell House (1802 Main Street; ca. 1858; MHC #256; NR map #72), and the B.R.Winslow Stoves & Tin Shop at Main Street and Brier Lane. Dr. Samuel H. Gould (2052 Main Street; ca. 1855; MHC #237; NR map #113) and Dr. George Copeland (1882 Main Street; ca. 1800; MHC #20; NR map #90), whose names appear on the 1858 atlas, were among the first professional men to reside in the district. Copeland also served as town moderator and state senator. Warren Lincoln and Jeremiah Mayo kept stores outside the immediate center.

Hiatus: 1860-1945

Brewster achieved its peak population of 1,525 in 1855. By 1900 that number had fallen to 829, where it continued to hover until after World War II. The loss of population was directly related to failure of the town's three major industries, an economic calamity that struck the entire region in response to national and international events. As shipping, salt making, and the industries at Factory Village fell into decline, agriculture remained as the town's primary economic support.

According to census records, Brewster had sixty-five farms in 1865, more than any other town on Cape Cod except Orleans.⁵⁶ The <u>Harding-Baker-Crocker</u> property (2550 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #191; NR map #157) is a documented example of one of those farmsteads. Tax records list

Ibid.: 909

Freeman 1867: 741

Mayo 1880: 14

MHC 1984: 12

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mid-19th century owner Francis Baker (1825-1878) as a successful farmer with substantial acreage and about 30 sheep in 1871. His successor, Watson B. Crocker, continued to own and farm the property which included orchards and livestock through the 1930s. <u>Capt. Tully Crosby</u> (1809-1891; 2389 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #187; NR map #148) turned to farming after his retirement from the sea in the 1850s. In the 20th century, his property served as the "Farmstead" for the Sea Pines School (2553 Main Street), supplying vegetables and dairy products. Brewster was an important regional supplier of dairy products by the mid-19th century, producing 20,000 pounds of butter annually.⁵⁷ The Crosby farmstead is especially important today because its setting remains agricultural, with open fields and several barns.⁵⁸

Traditional agricultural pursuits were supplemented during this period as cranberry culture developed into a lucrative new enterprize that utilized previously worthless wetlands. Between 1855 and 1865, Brewster's cranberry acreage increased from 21 to 136, the third highest in the county.⁵⁹ There were 477 acres under cultivation in 1926.⁶⁰ No working bogs survive in the district, but at least one site is preserved by the Brewster Conservation Trust on Lower Road. This large bog on the south side of Lower Road (NR map #81) was created by <u>Capt. Solomon Freeman</u> (667 Lower Road; 1800; NR map #82) before 1880, and purchased by Augustus Thorndike in 1889. Thorndike introduced irrigation to the bogs, bringing water from Cobb's Pond in wooden aqueducts.⁶¹ Ice harvesting was another 19th century enterprise that occurred at Cobb's Pond, Smith's Pond, and elsewhere. A descendent of the earlier pond side <u>icehouses</u> remains in the district (2361 Main Street; early 20th century; NR map #146).

Some residents turned the native business acumen displayed in maritime enterprises to other ventures. <u>Freeman Cobb</u>, grandson of Capt. Elijah Cobb, was one of the most successful. He made a fortune developing a stage line to serve the Australian gold fields. His Second Empire style mansion in the town center, which was the finest house of its period, was demolished in 1951, leaving only the <u>carriage house</u> (1929 Main Street; 1857; MHC #262; NR map #91).

Building construction fell off rapidly during this period. The <u>Town Hall</u> and <u>Ladies Library</u>, previously mentioned, were notable exceptions. Small numbers of Queen Anne and Bungalow style

MHC 1984: 12

BHS 1976

Brewster Historical Society 1976

MHC 1987: 234

Agricultural landscapes are an endangered species throughout Barnstable County where they have almost disappeared since World War II)
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residences typically concentrated at the town center. The <u>Zoeth Snow House</u> (2022 Main Street; ca. 1881; MHC #270; NR map #108) and <u>2091 Main Street</u> (ca. 1920s; NR map #119) are examples. East of the center, a well-detailed <u>bungalow and store</u> (2354 Main Street; ca. 1930; NR map #145) were constructed on the site of the <u>No. 3 Schoolhouse</u> (2340 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #289; NR map #144) which was moved a short distance westward and reused as a barn.

The <u>Sea Pines School for Girls</u> (2553 Main Street; E 19th cen.; MHC #30; NR map #158) reused many existing buildings at the east end of the district as it prospered during the 20th century. Conceived by the Bickford family, especially Rev. Thomas Bickford and his daughter Faith, it began as a summer camp in 1907, and quickly blossomed into a respected finishing and college preparatory school. It began in the only two story Federal style house east of the town center. That four bay hip roof, center chimney dwelling was soon enlarged with a third story and two story, seven bay wings on each side. The wings were destroyed by fire in the 1940s. The institution continued as a school through the 1960s, and as a camp through the 1970s. It is now the Sea Pines Inn. At its largest, the property stretched northward to the bay, and also encompassed the <u>Deacon Chillingsworth Foster House</u> (2449 Main Street; ra. 1850; MHC #163; NR map #151), the <u>Capt. Tully Crosby House</u> (2389 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #187; NR map #148) known as the Farmstead, the <u>Capt. Bela Berry House</u> (2601 Main Street; ca. 1780; MHC #32; NR map #160), the <u>Paine House</u> (2537 Main Street; ca. 1840; MHC #194; NR map #156), the <u>Paine House</u> (2499 Main Street; ca. 1820; MHC #192; NR map #152) and the <u>Harding-Baker-Crocker House</u> (2550 Main Street; ca. 1850; MHC #191; NR map #157).

One of the major changes in late-19th century Brewster was introduction of the Cape Cod Central Railroad, providing reliable connections to the rest of the state and nation. Operating from 1865-1938, it encouraged limited growth of the town as a summer resort destination. Its primary effect was felt outside of the district, as stations were located at South Brewster and East Brewster, bypassing the town center. The several large seaside estates constructed by the turn-of-the-century were all located in East Brewster, as was Nickerson State Park. Introduction of the automobile and upgrading of local roadways led to more widespread development, especially along the coast, north of the district. As the 20th century progressed, former ship landings, salt works, and fish weirs were replaced by bathing beaches and colonies of simple summer houses. By the 1920s, many roads had been paved, and Main Street was established as State Route 6 (now 6A). In the 1930s State Routes 124, 134, and 137 were designated, and the present modern canal bridges were erected. These transportation improvements brought new residents to Brewster, and finally broke the hegemony of the founding families.

Modern Period: 1945-1994

Completion of Route 6 as a limited access highway in the mid-20th century reduced Route 6A's role as a regional transportation corridor. Nevertheless, improved access set the stage for unprecedented development of retirement and second homes on Cape Cod. The most important precipitating factor to this type of development in Brewster was introduction of town water in 1972. Its effect is illustrated

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by the sharp rise in population from 965 in 1950, to 1,790 in 1970, to 3,700 year round and 20,000 summer residents in 1975. The effect of such rapid growth on the district was counteracted by several measures. One was town-wide zoning of the 1960s which limited commercial activities to three areas, all outside the proposed district. Another was formation of the private Brewster Historical Society in 1964, complemented by the town-appointed Brewster Historical Commission in the 1970s. Designation of the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District in 1973 recognized the key role this road plays in defining the unique character of Cape Cod, and helped to preserve much of its historic/architectural character during a period of unprecedented growth.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Brewster are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Recent archaeological studies in Brewster which focus on the Stony Brook drainage and wetland peripheries as a result of the town's wetland protection by-law have demonstrated the potential that exists within the town; however, more sites need to be discovered, systematically excavated, and reported. Most of our current knowledge for the town's prehistory relies on data devised from unprovenienced or loosely provenienced artifact collections and sites with limited significance. Potential and demonstrated resources within the district may contribute information on Native American subsistence and settlement covering most of the period of human occupation thus far recognized for northeastern North America, particularly periods dating from the Early Archaic (9,000-8,000 B.P.) through Late Woodland (1,300-400 B.P.) Periods. Information from these sites can provide important data on lithic technology and subsistence trade, which focused on marine mammals and species now extinct (e.g., Great Auk). Prehistoric sites in the district locale can also document the relative importance and roles of freshwater and maine related ecosystems in prehistoric settlement and subsistence when both exist in close proximity to one another. Information may also be present which documents the effects of sea level rise on these relationships through time.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to further document 17th- through 20th-century historic land use in the district as well as provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics that typified a linear settlement which grew from agricultural beginnings in the 17th century to a thriving maritime economy in the late 18th and 19th centuries and later a 20th-century economy based primarily on tourism. Archaeological survey and testing can help document the locations of 17th-century farmsteads known to have existed in the area. Similar testing can also be used to identify extant 18th-century structures which may have incorporated earlier 17th-century homes into their construction. While district losses have been minimal for the 18th and 19th centuries, several important structural survivals may exist from the period of land use. Archaeological survivals from the town's first two meeting houses can document the form of those structures and the focal point of the town during its period of prosperous maritime growth. Evidence may be present in the structures themselves or in their building techniques which exemplifies the influence of the town's prosperity during that period. Similar evidence may also exist for residences in the town which also survive archaeologically. Other important structural remains in the district can include evidence of

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wind mills and salt works. These resources are known to have existed in the district locale, however, their precise locations are currently unknown. Any survivals from these resources could provide valuable information on technologies used to harness wind power, pump sea water, and manufacture salt. Since many of the district's contributing structures survive intact, occupational related features can be an important resource type in the district. Detailed analysis of these features can provide important information on the lives of the district's inhabitants, which in many instances include important members of the 18th- and 19th-century maritime community. In addition to providing information pertaining to individual residents, analysis of these features may also contain important information relating to the specific type of foreign and/or domestic trade the house's inhabitants were engaged in. This information could relate to the materials used in house construction or more consumer-type items used in day to day life, including ceramics, house furnishings, etc. Occupational related features can also provide important data relating commercial activities conducted in the district. Many structures which are presently residential were previously used for commercial purposes, in which case occupational related features may be our only survivals of these activities. For example, occupational related features may survive in the vicinity of the small house to the west of the J. Bangs House (ca. 1855) at 2080 Main Street, originally the site of Bang's Tailor Shop and later Doig's Pharmacy. Occupational related features should also survive in the vicinity of the private dwelling at 2311 Main Street, which from 1838 until the 1930's was the site of the town's almshouse. Analysis of these features can provide important information relating to the care of the town's poor and the general state of rural institutional care in the 19th century. Documentary research combined with archaeological testing at the almshouse property can also document the location of a currently unknown burial plot or other means of burying the town's deceased paupers and unknown individuals. The analysis of occupational related features at the 19th century Zoeth Snow Blacksmith Shop at 2026 Main Street can provide information on blacksmith technology and possible marine applications. Occupational features may also survive with extant structures used in the past as stores, schools, farms, churches, libraries, and a town hall in the district.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property ca. 260 acres

UTM References

- 1. 19/408320/4623450
- 2. 19/410500/4624220
- 3. 19/412090/4624260
- 4. 19/409980/4622880
- 5. 19/407820/4622050

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Brewster Old King's Highway National Register District are delineated on the accompanying map with a heavy black line. The map consists of several pages (15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, and 25) from the Town of Brewster Assessors' Records. They are drawn at a scale of 1'' = 100', and were most recently revised in June, 1992. The relationship of the pages is shown on an index map.

<u>Conventions</u>: Each assessors' lot is assigned a unique number (contributing resources #s 1-160) or letter (non-contributing resources A-Z; AA-ZZ; a-p) keyed to district data sheets, and to Sections 7 (Description) and 8 (Historical Significance). Lots where only a narrow frontage is included within the boundaries are not assigned unique numbers, and are the only exception. Contributing status is determined by the main building, except at the Freeman Cobb House (1891-1929 Main Street; #91, where the quality of the carriage house dominates Developed lots include the street number in addition to the NR map #, and the assessors' lot/parcel number.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries for the proposed National Register District encompass the central portion of the Old King's Highway in Brewster. This long, meandering corridor has traditionally been the town's primary transportation corridor, and the focus of community life. Settlement rippled outward from a central node at the intersection of Main Street (also known as the Old King's Highway, and Route 6A), and Harwich Road (also known as Route 124) where institutional

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and economic activities concentrated. This intersection is the core of the proposed district, with boundaries resulting primarily from historic development patterns. Historically, lower concentrations of buildings were erected at greater distances from the center, leaving areas east and west of the proposed district more susceptible to the effects of modern infill. This tendency has been reinforced by modern zoning which has created commercial districts west of the district (Paine's Corner), and immediately to the east (Foster Square). Modern infill has also occurred north and south of the district, as deep, narrow backlots have been sold and subdivided.

The boundaries specifically exclude areas where buildings that post-date the ca. 1650-1945 period of significance outnumber contributing buildings even though that means leaving some important elements out. It is recommended that this district be complemented by smaller areas at Factory Village on Stony Brook Road, and eastward on Route 6A where buildings with summer resort associations area concentrated. Elsewhere, many properties appear to merit nomination to the National Register on an individual basis.

The boundaries generally follow lot lines of included properties except where lots are exceptionally deep, or where only a narrow frontage is included. Portions of some side streets are included when they continue the architectural quality and density that characterize the district as a whole.

(end)

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-28/98	804/B	Breakwater/Main	Old Burying Ground	1707	n/a	C/Si
17-67/99		11 Breakwater Road	Barn (now house)	ca. 1850	No style, gable end	C/B
17-30/100	118/B	15 Breakwater Road	Capt. Wm. Freeman Hse.	1860-62	Gr. Rev./Italianate	C/B
17-11/101	119/B	110 Breakwater Road	Capt. Benjamin Snow House	1820	Federal Half Cape	C/B
			barn/garage	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	n/a	NC/B
23-42/E		1 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-20/8		30 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1940	Reproduction Cape	C/B
23-22/F		33 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-9/G		53 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-11/9	283/C	44 Brier Lane	Thomas D. Sears House	ca. 1891	Queen Anne	C/B
23-10/10	284/C	61 Brier Lane	Clark-Newcomb House	ca. 1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
			barn	E 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-12/H		74 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-10-3/I		85 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
19-47/11	285/C	113 Brier Lane	Capt. Obed Snow House	ca. 1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
			carriage house	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
19-46-6/P		100 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
19-46-1/12	182/C	122 Brier Lane	Freeman-Brier House	1830	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
19-46-8/J		142 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
19-33-2/13		160 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	C/B
19-33-1/14	286/C	174 Brier Lane	B. Freeman House	ca. 1780	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
18-10/85		1 Center Street	House	ca. 1920.	Bungalow	C/B
25-3/60		13 Long Pond Road	House	ca. 1910	No Style, gable-end	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
24-19/61		20 Long Pond Road	J. Ellis House	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
		5	barn	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
25-24/62	212/D	45 Long Pond Road	William F. Tubman House	ca. 1880	No Style, gable-end	C/B
		S	garage	M 20th cen.	n/a	NC/B
25-41/W		50 Long Pond Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
25-25/63		67 Long Pond Road	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
25-40/64		76 Long Pond Road	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
25-39/X		80 Long Pond Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
25-38/65		90 Long Pond Road	J. Doyle House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev. Half Cape	C/B
25-37/66		126 Long Pond Road	J. Considine House	ca. 1780	Georgian Half Cape	C/B
		2	att. barn, stone wall	19th cen.	n/a	C/St
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
19-4/89	53/C	321 Lower Road	Capt. Isaac Foster House	1799	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
19-3-28/90		335 Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
18-3/88	93/C	393 Lower Road	Crocker House	ca. 1812	Federal	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
18-4/LL		407 Lower Road	House	M 20th cen.	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
18-5/87	94/C	423 Lower Road	Mrs. P. Lincoln House	ca. 1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
18-6/KK		435 Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
8-7/86	806/C	451 Lower Road	Brewster Cemetery	1800	n/a	C/Si
18-11/84		521 Lower Road	House	ca. 1920s	Bungalow	C/B
18-3-154/83	216/C	593 Lower Road	Capt. Willard Higgins House	ca. 1780	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
18-19-1/JJ		665 Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
18-19/82		667 Lower Road	Capt. Solomon Freeman House	1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
18-20/81		Lower Road	Brewster Conservation Trust	M 19th cen.	n/a	C/Si

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-1-16/79	96/B	739 Lower Road	Capt. Elijah Cobb House	1799	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			shed	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-18/DD		Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
17-61/CC		740 Lower Road	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-32/78	225/B	793 Lower Road	Capt. Barnabas Cobb House	ca. 1830	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			attached barn	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-71/AA		776 Lower Road	House	1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-77/80		Lower Road	Conservation Land	n/a	n/a	C/Si
17-76/Z		810 Lower Road	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-6-2, 3/1	6/C	1187 Main Street	Isaiah Clark Homestead	ca. 1830	Federal 3/4 Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed/garage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-7/2	7/C	1199 Main Street	Capt. William H. Clark House	ca. 1876	Gothic Revival	C/B
			barn	L19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-8/3		1217 Main Street	J. H. Cahoon House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
			attached barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-66/A		1225 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
23-29/4		1238 Main Street	A. Rogers House	L 19th cen.	No Style, Half House	C/B
23-25/5	234/C	1243 Main Street	B. Crocker 2nd House	ca. 1860	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-28/B		1250 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-24/C		1261 Main Street	House	ca. 1950	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
23-64/D		1268 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-23-1,2,3/6	235/C	1283 Main Street	B. B. Winslow House	ca. 1860	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			attached carriage house	M 19th cen.	Greek Revival	C/B
23-41/7		1284 Main Street	E. Snow House	ca. 1890	No Style, gable-end	C/B
23-42-1/15		Main/Stony Brook	H. Allston Cahoon Park	M 20th cen.	landscape	C/Si
23-21/28	236/C	1311 Main Street	S. H. Rogers House	ca. 1860s	Gothic Revival	C/B
			attached barn	M 19th cen.	Gothic Revival	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
23-44/L		1334 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
			stone retaining wall	L 19th cen.	n/a	C/St
23-45/29		1350 Main Street	B. Crocker House	ca. 1890	No Style, gable-end	C/B
23-14-3A/M		1357 Main Street	House	1992	Traditional	NC/B
23-46/30	237/C	1360 Main Street	Univ. Soc. Church/Ocean Hse.	1828	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-18/31	8/C	1379 Main Street	Dunbar-Freeman House	ca. 1855	Greek/Gothic Revival	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			granite posts	19th cen.	n/a	C/St
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
23-17/32		1397 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
23-16/33		1407 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
23-15/34		1421 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
24-30-1/35		1424 Main Street	Lincoln-Eldridge House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-1/O		1439 Main Street	N.E. Fire Museum	ca. 1970s	Traditional	NC/B
			exhibit building	L 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			exhibit building	L 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
24-30-2/P		1444 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
24-34/na		Main Street	Vacant (frontage only)	n/a	n/a	v
23-14-3/Q		1459 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
24-28/36		1468 Main Street	Village Hall/Lyceum	ca. 1850s	No Style, gable-end	C/B
24-27/37		1480 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Gothic, L-plan	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-26/R		1488 Main Street	House	ca. 1950	Ranch	NC/B
24-2/38	239/C	1491 Main Street	Freeman-Hopkins House	ca. 1770	Georgian, hip roof	C/B
			barn	ca. 1890	No Style	C/B
			carriage house	ca. 1890	No Style	C/B
24-48/S		1509 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
24-25/T		1510 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
24-5/39		1531 Main Street	Freeman-Perry House	ca. 1860	Greek/Gothic Revival	C/B
			carriage house	ca. 1880	Mansard	C/B
24-6-1/40	248/C	1543 Main Street	Lincoln-Thatcher House	ca. 1830	late Fed. Full Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-24/41	18/C	1560 Main Street	Capt. Benjamin Freeman Hse.	ca. 1835	Greek Revival	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
24-7/42	242/B	1567 Main Street	Capt. John Fitz House	ca. 1860	late Gr. Rev. 3/4 Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-8/43	243/B	1573 Main Street	No. 2 Schoolhouse	ca. 1855	Italianate	C/B
24-23/44	244/B	1574 Main Street	Warren Lincoln Store/PO	ca. 1800	Federal Cape	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-22/45	245/B	1580 Main Street	Capt. Freeman Bangs House	1830	Federal Half Cape	C/B
			hip-roof barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-9-1/46	246/B	1583 Main Street	D. Lincoln House	ca. 1830	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
24-9-2/47		1587 Main Street	R. W. Allen Barn/Shop	ca. 1900	No Style	C/B
24-10/48	247/B	1595 Main Street	Capt. Warren Lincoln House	ca. 1800	3/4 Federal, hip-roof	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
24-22-1/49		1600 Main Street	Schoolhouse Pond Landing	n/a	n/a	C/Si
24-12/50	248/B	1603 Main Street	D. Bangs House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
24-13/U		1637 Main Street	Police/Fire Station	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	NC/B
24-21/51	11/ B	1646 Main Street	Capt. Elisha Bangs House	1854	Italianate	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
24-14/52	12/B	1673 Main Street	Old Town Hall	1881	Queen Anne	C/B
			utility building	ca. 1980	No Style	NC/B
			utility building	ca. 1980	No Style	NC/B
			Vietnam War Memorial	ca. 1980	n/a	NC/O
			World War I Memorial	1919	n/a	C/O
			World War II Memorial	ca. 1945	n/a	NC/O
24-20/53		1676 Main Street	House	ca. 1940	Reproduction Cape	C/B
24-46-1/54	13/B	1696 Main Street	Capt. Bailey Foster House	ca. 1835	Federal Full Cape	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
24-15/V		1703 Main Street	House	ca. 1950	Ranch	NC/B
24-15/55		1705 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	Traditional	C/B
24-16/56	251/B	1709 Main Street	B. F. Fessenden House	ca. 1885	Gothic/Ital/Gr. Rev.	C/B
			barn/store	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			cottages	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-18/57		1712 Main Street	Town Garage	ca. 1910s	No Style	C/B
24-17/58		1726 Main Street	Brewster Garage	ca. 1910s	No Style	C/B
25-1/59	252/B	1738 Main Street	Brewster Academy	1835	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-36/67	14/B	1751 Main Street	Capt. Joseph Snow House	ca. 1800	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
25-2/68		1756 Main Street	A&P Brewster Village Market	ca. 1920	No Style	C/B
25-4/69	15/B	1772 Main Street	E. E. Knowles House	1872	Second Empire	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
25-5/70	16/B	1792 Main Street	Joseph C. Lincoln House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
17-35-1/Y		1793 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-35/71		1795 Main Street	Capt. Joseph H. Sears House	ca. 1854	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
25-6/72	256/B	1802 Main Street	Crowell-Hardy House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-34/73		1807 Main Street	House (repl'd Cpt. John Sears)	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival	C/B
25-7/74		1812 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Reproduction Cape	C/B
25-8/75	17/B	1822 Main Street	Brewster Ladies Library	1868	Stick Style	C/B
17-60/76	18/B	1848 Main Street	Brewster Baptist Church	1860	Italianate	C/B
			Parsonage	ca. 1873/94	Traditional Cottage	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-70, 75/77	19/B	1861 Main Street	Capt. Winslow Knowles Hse.	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			att. carriage hse.	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			garden	n/a	n/a	C/Si
			mile marker		n/a	C/St
17-50/90	20/B	1882 Main Street	Dr. George Copeland Hse.	ca. 1800	Federal	C/B
17-37/PP		1883 Main Street	Lutheran Church	1975	Modern	NC/B
17-31/91		1891 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-31/91	262/B	1929 Main Street	Freeman Cobb Carriage Hse.	1857	Italianate	C/B
17-49/92	21/B	1912 Main Street	Capts. Baker-Foster House	1852	Greek Revival	C/B
			attached barn	M 19th cen.	Greek Revival	C/B
17-38/93	159/B	1935 Main Street	Brewster General Store	1852	Italianate	C/B
			Deli	ca. 1960s	Contemporary	NC/B
17-57/94	123/B	1942 Main Street	Capt. Elkanah Winslow House	1840s	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			stone wall	M 19th cen.	n/a	C/St
17-48-1/QQ		1944 Main Street	Commercial	ca. 1969	Colonial Revival	NC/B
			replaced Unitarian Parsonage			
17-39/96		Main/Breakwater	Village Green/The Egg	E 20th cen.	n/a; landscape	C/Si
17-39/96		Main Street	watering trough at The Egg	1902	Craftsman	C/St
17-40/97	22/B	1969 Main Street	First Parish Church	1834	Gothic Revival	C/B
			attached Parish House	ca. 1970		NC/B
17-48-2/95		1980 Main Street	Dawes Hall	E 20th cen.	No Style, hip roof	C/B
17-47-1/102	265/B	1990 Main Street	Capt. Charles Freeman House	ca. 1863	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-24/103	23/B	1993 Main Street	James Nickerson House	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			attached barn	L 19th cen.	Second Empire	C/B
			pump house	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-24/104		2005 Main Street	Considine Livery Stable	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-46/105	267/B	2016 Main Street	Berry-Freeman House	ca. 1860	late Federal Full Cape	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-25/106	268/B	2017 Main Street	Benjamin Crocker House	1835	Gr. Rev., gable-end	C/B
17-27/107	269/B	2019 Main Street	William W. Knowles House	ca. 1861	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
17-58/108	270/B	2022 Main Street	Zoeth Snow House	ca. 1881	Queen Anne	C/B
			barn	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-41/109		2026 Main Street	Zoeth Snow Blacksmith Shop	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			stone wall	M 19th cen.	n/a	C/St
17-26/RR		2035 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-36 /110	271/B	2039 Main Street	Elisha Crocker House	ca. 1860	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-43/111	24/B	2042 Main Street	Edward/Zoeth Snow House	ca. 1700	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
			pump house	19th cen.	No Style	C/St
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	19th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-35/112		2043 Main Street	Elisha Crocker House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
			shed	E 20th	No Style	C/B
			shed	E 20th	No Style	C/B
			shed	E 20th	No Style	C/B
17-44/113	237/B	2052 Main Street	Dr. Samuel H. Gould House	ca. 1855	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-33/144		2055 Main Street	Baptist Parsonage	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
16-65 /115	25/B	2062 Main Street	Capt. Bangs Pepper Hse.	ca. 1799	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-32/116	275/B	2071 Main Street	Capt. Charles Myrick House	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			barn/antique shop	L 19th cen.	Second Empire	C/B
16-31/117	277/B	2079 Main Street	Williams House	ca. 1945	Bungalow	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			greenhouse	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-66/118	26/B	2080 Main Street	J. Bangs House	ca. 1850	Gothic Revival	C/B
			Tailor Shop/Doig Pharm.	ca. 1850	No Style	C/B
16-67/SS		2090 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-20/119		2091 Main Street	House	ca. 1920	Bungalow	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-29/120	278/B	2095 Main Street	Crocker-Hopkins House	ca. 1852	Greek/Gothic Rev.	C/B
			shed/cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-68/121		2100 Main Street	House	ca. 1920	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-27/122	279/B	2109 Main Street	Universalist Chapel	1870	Queen Anne	C/B
			cottage	1950s	No Style	NC/B
16-69-12/123	1	2110 Main Street	Office	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	ca. 1970	No Style	NC/B
			cottage	ca. 1970	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-26/TT		2115 Main Street	House	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-70/UU		2118 Main Street	New England Telephone	ca. 1970	Classical Revival	NC/B
16-25/124	280/B	2121 Main Street	Capt. Isaac Fessenden Hse.	ca. 1858	Italianate	C/B
			barn	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
16-72/125		2130 Main Street	I. Cahoon House	ca. 1890	Victorian, gable-end	C/B
			barn/cottage	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-21/126		2131 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
16-24/127	281/B	2141 Main Street	Capt. William A. Arthur Hse.	ca. 1855	Gothic Revival	C/B
			barn/shop	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-75/VV		2146 Main Street	Gas Station	ca. 1970	Modern	NC/B
16-64/WW		2149 Main Street	Coffee Shop	ca. 1960	No Style	NC/B
16-63/128		2155 Main Street	Miss B. House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			shed	ca. 1930	No Style	C/B
16-61/134	282/B	2165-75 Main Street	Capt. George Freeman Hse.	ca. 1820	Federal Full Cape	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn/apartment	ca. 1870	Italianate	C/B
16-76/135		2180 Main Street	Union School/Town Hall	1925	Colonial Revival	C/B
			meeting hall	ca. 1970	No Style	NC/B
16-59/a		2187 Main Street	Tax Collector's Office	ca. 1970	Traditional	NC/B
16-58/136		2195 Main Street	T. Berry House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
16-77/b		2200 Main Street	Restaurant	ca. 1960	Traditional	NC/B
16-57/c		2211 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-56/d		2221 Main Street	House	ca. 1980	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-87/137	283/B	2241 Main Street	Freeman D. Atwood House	ca. 1898	Italianate	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-96/138	284/B	2257 Main Street	Jones-Harden House	ca. 1830	late Federal Half Cape	C/B
			att. barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-79, 80, 76	6B, 26-4/139	Main Street	Hardin-Chapman Town Conserv	vation Area	n/a	n/aC/Si
16-51-1/140	285/B	2271 Main Street	Barnabas Atwood House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			cottage/shop	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-52/e		2291 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
16-50/141	286/B	2311 Main Street	Almshouse	1838	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			shed/greenhouse	L 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
				10/0		NG
16-81/f		2314 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-49/142	287/B	2325 Main Street	Samuel Foster House	E-M 18th	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-82/143	288/B	2326 Main Street	Perry-Paine House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-48/g		2339 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
16-83/144	289/B	2340 Main Street	No. 3 Schoolhouse (now barn)	ca. 1850	No Style	C/B
			att. motel	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
15-73/h		2351 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-84/145		2354 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			shop	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
15-66-5/146		2361 Main Street	Ice House	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
15-66-3/i		2371 Main Street	Restaurant	ca. 1960	No Style	NC/B
15-154/147		2380 Main Street	Capt. William Low Foster Hse.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
			att. barn	M 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
15-66-2/148	187/A	2389 Main Street	Capt. Tully Crosby House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
	5.50.505		barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
15-123/j		2398 Main Street	Commercial	ca. 1970	Traditional	NC/B
15-74/149		2405 Main Street	Agricultural Fields	n/a	n/a	C/Si
15-122-1/k		2420 Main Street	Cape Cod Bank & Trust	ca. 1980	Modern Traditional	NC/B
15-75/150		2421 Main Street	Florist	ca. 1930s	No Style	C/B
15-125-14/I(I	3	2440 Main Street	Setucket Village	ca. 1980s	Modern Traditional	NC/B
15-78/151	163/A	2449 Main Street	Deacon Chillingsworth Foster	1723	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
15-91/m	A VOILA	2479 Main Street	Christ Science Church	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival	NC/B
15-121/n		2484 Main Street	House	ca. 1950	Ranch	NC/B
15-99/152	192/B	2499 Main Street	Paine House	ca. 1820	Federal	C/B
15 771152	174110		barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	n/a	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
15-120/153		2500 Main Street	J. Corrigan House	ca. 1870s	Stick Style	C/B
			barn/garage	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
15-98/o		2505 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
15-119/154		2512 Main Street	J. Corrigan House	ca. 1890s	No Style, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
15-117, 142/	155	2530 Main Street	G. C. Clark House	ca. 1900	Reproduction Cape	C/B
15-20-4/156	194/A	2537 Main Street	R. Paine Hse/West Cottage	ca. 1840	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
			garage/shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
15-116/157	191/A	2550 Main Street	Harding-Baker-Crocker House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn/shop	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
15-20-3/158	30	2553 Main Street	Harding Hse/Sea Pines School	E 19th cen.	Federal	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
15-114/159		2580 Main Street	Immac. Concep. Catholic Ch.	1907	Queen Anne/Shingle	C/B
15-48/160	32/A	2601 Main Street	Capt. Bela Berry, Jr. House	ca. 1780	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-62/BB		5 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
17-19/EE		Moldstad Lane	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
17-73/FF		18 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
17-74/GG		Moldstad Lane	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
17-33/HH		50 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
17-72/II		60 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
16-62/XX		24 Old North Road	House	ca. 1950	Ranch	NC/B
			Garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-37/129	133/B	30 Old North Road	Mayo-Nickerson House	ca. 1820	Fed. Half Cape lean-to	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
16-23/YY		31 Old North Road	House	ca. 1950	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
10 25/11		ST ON HOLM HOLD	cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-22/130		41 Old North Road	H. Foster House	ca. 1900	Bungalow	C/B
16-17/ZZ		55 Old North Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
16-15/131	293/B	77 Old North Road	Tabitha Snow House	1810	Federal Half Cape	C/B
	_,,,,,		barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
19-3-22/MM		11 Robbins Hill Road	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
19-3-21/NN		10 Salt Works Way	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-35-1/27	70/C	1073 Stony Brook Rd.	Capt. Isaac Clark House	1799	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			pump house	19th cen.	No Style	C/St
			windmill	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/St
23-35-2/26		1095 Stony Brook Rd.	C. H. Parker House	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	C/B
		÷	barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-55/25		1100 Stony Brook Rd.	Conservation Land	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-37-1/24	307/C	1119 Stony Brook Rd.	Capt. Jonathan Foster House	ca. 1831	Greek Revival Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-54/K		1120 Stony Brook Rd.	House	ca. 1980	Modern Traditional	NC/B
23-37-2/23		1127 Stony Brook Rd.	Wetland	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-36/n/a		1129 Stony Brook Rd.	Vacant; undev. frontage	n/a	n/a	v
23-38/22	308/C	1139 Stony Brook Rd.	Clark Homestead	ca. 1750	Georgian Half Cape	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-53-2/21		1150 Stony Brook Rd.	Conservation Land	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-53-1/20	71/C	1174 Stony Brook Rd.	Smith-Capt. Paine House	ca. 1800	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-39/19	19	1179 Stony Brook Rd.	J. R. Wixon House	1860s	Gr/Goth/Ital.	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-52/17	17	1186 Stony Brook Rd.	F. D. Crocker House	ca. 1880s	Italianate	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
23-51/18	18	1222R Stony Brook Rd.	Wetland	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-43/16	72	1222 Stony Brook Rd.	Capt. Elisha Foster House	1800	Federal, hip roof	C/B
23-47/N		11 Tubman Road	House	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-74-1/132	16-74-1/132 29 Williams I		House	ca. 1880	Italianate	C/B
16-71/133		Williams Drive	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	237	112
Sites	14	0
Structures	10	0
Objects	1	2
Totals	262	114



#1 1217 Mannest, 7/93 Old King's Highway H.D. Bruwster, MA (Barnstuble Country) Candace functions In Slade St, Balmont, MA View Pacing NE



#2 179 Stony Brook Rd. 7/93 Old King's Highway H.D. Brewster, MA (Barnstode Centre) Candace tealines 17 Slade St, Belmond, MA View Pacely NE



3 1073 Stony Brook Rd. 7/93 Old King's Highway H.D. Brewster, MA (Bainstude Countri) Candace Jeuluins 17 Slade St, Belmont, MA Views Pacing NW



A 1311 Marin St. 7/93 Va King's Highway H.D. Brewster, MA (Bainstade County) Candace Jenlin 17 Stade St, Belmint MA View Backy NE



#5 1560 Man St 7/93 Old King's Highway H.O. Brewster, MA (Bainstable County) Candace Inlines 17 Slade St, Belmont, MA Views Pacing SW







7-1673 Main St. 4/93 Old King's Highway H.D. Brewster, MA (Baintoble Guidin) Candace Junkins, photog 17 Slade St, Belment, MA View facing NE


count not. 7/93 King's Highway H.D. (Brinsteldo Camily) WSTER, MA Idace Sealuins Slade St, Belmont, MA



HIGGT Lower Load 4/93 I'd King's Highway H.D. Vewster, MA (Barnst able Cenalis) Sandace Jenkins 17 Slade St., Belmont, MA View Facing NE



#10 Hanwich Rd View 4/93 Old King's Highway H.D. Brewster, MA (Bainsteble Countr) Candace Jealins 17 Stade St, Belmont, MA View S Porcey N



1-1969 Main St. 4/93 King's Highway H.D. Woster, MA (Banstable Country) Indace Jenkins 7 Slacle St, Belment, MA Views facing NE



#12 2257 Main St. 4/93 Old King's Highway H.D. Brewster, MA (Barnstade County) Candace Jenlins 17 Slade St, Belmont, MA Views lacmy NE



> 2001 Main St. 9/93 1 King's Highway H.D. Wster, MA (Bainstuble County) Indace Jealins I Slade St, Belmont, MA



Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

×40073











- THE REAL



Maps 12+14 0/14 .

Brewster, (Bainstoble Co) MA







National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-28/98	804/B	Breakwater/Main	Old Burying Ground	1707	n/a	C/Si
17-67/99		11 Breakwater Road	Barn (now house)	ca. 1850	No style, gable end	C/B
17-30/100	118/B	15 Breakwater Road	Capt. Wm. Freeman Hse.	1860-62	Gr. Rev./Italianate	C/B
17-11/101	119/B	110 Breakwater Road	Capt. Benjamin Snow House	1820	Federal Half Cape	C/B
			barn/garage	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	n/a	NC/B
23-42/E		1 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-20/8		30 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1940	Reproduction Cape	C/B
23-22/F		33 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-9/G	1 C	53 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-11/9	283/C	44 Brier Lane	Thomas D. Sears House	ca. 1891	Queen Anne	C/B
23-10/10	284/C	61 Brier Lane	Clark-Newcomb House	ca. 1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
			barn	E 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-12/H		74 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-10-3/1		85 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
19-47/11	285/C	113 Brier Lane	Capt. Obed Snow House	ca. 1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
			carriage house	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
19-46-6/P		100 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
19-46-1/12	182/C	122 Brier Lane	Freeman-Brier House	1830	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
19-46-8/J		142 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
19-33-2/13		160 Brier Lane	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	C/B
19-33-1/14	286/C	174 Brier Lane	B. Freeman House	ca. 1780	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
		10	barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
18-10/85	14	1 Center Street	House	ca. 1920.	Bungalow	C/B
25-3/60		13 Long Pond Road	House	ca. 1910	No Style, gable-end	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
24-19/61		20 Long Pond Road	J. Ellis House	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
25-24/62	212/D	45 Long Pond Road	William F. Tubman House	ca. 1880	No Style, gable-end	C/B
		nin konstantin konstantin (konstantin konstantin konstantin konstantin konstantin konstantin konstantin konstan Di	garage	M 20th cen.	n/a	NC/B
25-41/W		50 Long Pond Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
25-25/63		67 Long Pond Road	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
25-40/64		76 Long Pond Road	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
25-39/X		80 Long Pond Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
25-38/65		90 Long Pond Road	J. Doyle House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev. Half Cape	C/B
25-37/66		126 Long Pond Road	J. Considine House	ca. 1780	Georgian Half Cape	C/B
		204 (52)91 - Calabrid St er en 2014 (5440) (5513) + 29(60) (53	att. barn, stone wall	19th cen.	n/a	C/St
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
19-4/89	53/C	321 Lower Road	Capt. Isaac Foster House	1799	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
19-3-28/90		335 Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
18-3/88	93/C	393 Lower Road	Crocker House	ca. 1812	Federal	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	Traditional	NC/B
18-4/LL		407 Lower Road	House	M 20th cen.	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
18-5/87	94/C	423 Lower Road	Mrs. P. Lincoln House	ca. 1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
18-6/KK		435 Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
8-7/86	806/C	451 Lower Road	Brewster Cemetery	1800	n/a	C/Si
18-11/84		521 Lower Road	House	ca. 1920s	Bungalow	C/B
18-3-154/83	216/C	593 Lower Road	Capt. Willard Higgins House garage	ca. 1780 M 20th cen.	Georgian Full Cape No Style	C/B NC/B
18-19-1/JJ		665 Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
18-19-1/55		667 Lower Road	Capt. Solomon Freeman House	1800	Federal Full Cape	C/B
18-20/81		Lower Road	Brewster Conservation Trust	M 19th cen.	n/a	C/Si

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MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-1-16/79	96/B	739 Lower Road	Capt. Elijah Cobb House	1799	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			shed	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-18/DD		Lower Road	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
17-61/CC	337	740 Lower Road	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-32/78	225/B	793 Lower Road	Capt. Barnabas Cobb House attached barn	ca. 1830 L 19th cen.	Greek Rev, gable-end No Style	C/B C/B
17-71/AA	338	776 Lower Road	House	1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-77/80	220	Lower Road	Conservation Land	n/a	n/a	C/Si
17-72/II	339	810 Lower Road	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-6-2, 3/1	6/C	1187 Main Street	Isaiah Clark Homestead	ca. 1830	Federal 3/4 Cape	C/B
23-0-2, 3/1	0/0	1167 Main Street	barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
				E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-7/2	7/C	1199 Main Street	shed/garage Capt. William H. Clark House	ca. 1876	Gothic Revival	C/B
23-112	//C	1199 Main Street	barn	Ll9th cen.	No Style	C/B C/B
23-8/3	240	1217 Main Street	J. H. Cahoon House	ca. 1840		C/B
23-0/3	340	1217 Wall Street	attached barn	M 19th cen.	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
22 6614		1225 Main Street	Vacant		No Style n/a	V V
23-66/A	241			n/a		1.124
23-29/4	341	1238 Main Street	A. Rogers House	L 19th cen.	No Style, Half House	C/B
23-25/5	234/C	1243 Main Street	B. Crocker 2nd House barn	ca. 1860 M 19th cen.	Greek Rev, gable-end No Style	C/B C/B
23-28/B	342	1250 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-26/B 23-24/C		1261 Main Street		ca. 1970		
23-24/0	343	1201 Main Street	House	M 20th cen.	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
22 (4/0)	244	1268 Main Street	garage House	ca. 1970	No Style	NC/B
23-64/D	344				Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-23-1,2,3/6	235/C	1283 Main Street	B. B. Winslow House	ca. 1860	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
0 41/7			attached carriage house	M 19th cen.	Greek Revival	C/B
23-41/7	345	1284 Main Street	E. Snow House	ca. + 1890	No Style, gable-end	C/B
23-42-1/15	906	Main/Stony Brook	H. Allston Cahoon Park	M 20th cen.	landscape	C/Si
23-21/28	236/C	1311 Main Street	S. H. Rogers House	ca. 1860s	Gothic Revival	C/B
			attached barn	M 19th cen.	Gothic Revival	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
23-44/L		1334 Main Street	House	ca. 1970.	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
			stone retaining wall	L 19th cen.	n/a	C/St
23-45/29		1350 Main Street	B. Crocker House	ca. 1890	No Style, gable-end	C/B
23-14-3A/M		1357 Main Street	House	1992	Traditional	NC/B
23-46/30	237/C	1360 Main Street	Univ. Soc. Church/Ocean Hse.	1828	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-18/31	8/C	1379 Main Street	Dunbar-Freeman House	ca. 1855	Greek/Gothic Revival	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			granite posts	19th cen.	n/a	C/St
		a	garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
23-17/32		1397 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
23-16/33		1407 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
23-15/34		1421 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
24-30-1/35		1424 Main Street	Lincoln-Eldridge House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-1/O		1439 Main Street	N.E. Fire Museum	ca. 1970s	Traditional	NC/B
			exhibit building	L 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			exhibit building	L 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
24-30-2/P		1444 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
24-34/na		Main Street	Vacant (frontage only)	n/a	n/a	v
23-14-3/Q		1459 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
24-28/36		1468 Main Street	Village Hall/Lyceum	ca. 1850s	No Style, gable-end	C/B
24-27/37		1480 Main Street	House	ca. 1880	Gothic, L-plan	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-26/R		1488 Main Street	House	ca, 1950	Ranch	NC/B
24-2/38	239/C	1491 Main Street	Freeman-Hopkins House	ca. 1770	Georgian, hip roof	C/B
			barn	ca. # 1890	No Style	C/B
			carriage house	ca. 1890	No Style	C/B
24-48/S		1509 Main Street	Vacant '	n/a	n/a	v
24-25/T		1510 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
24-5/39		1531 Main Street	Freeman-Perry House	ca. 1860	Greek/Gothic Revival	C/B
			carriage house	ca. 1880	Mansard	C/B
24-6-1/40	248/C	1543 Main Street	Lincoln-Thatcher House	ca. 1830	late Fed. Full Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-24/41	18/C	1560 Main Street	Capt. Benjamin Freeman Hse.	ca. 1835	Greek Revival	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
4-7/42	242/B	1567 Main Street	Capt. John Fitz House	ca. 1860	late Gr. Rev. 3/4 Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
4-8/43	243/B	1573 Main Street	No. 2 Schoolhouse	ca. 1855	Italianate	C/B
4-23/44	244/B	1574 Main Street	Warren Lincoln Store/PO	ca. 1800	Federal Cape	C/B -
			bam	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
4-22/45	245/B	1580 Main Street	Capt. Freeman Bangs House	1830	Federal Half Cape	C/B
			hip-roof barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
4-9-1/46	246/B	1583 Main Street	D. Lincoln House	ca. 1830	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
4-9-2/47		1587 Main Street	R. W. Allen Barn/Shop	ca. 1900	No Style	C/B
4-10/48	247/B	1595 Main Street	Capt. Warren Lincoln House	ca. 1800	3/4 Federal, hip-roof	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
4-22-1/49		1600 Main Street	Schoolhouse Pond Landing	n/a ·	n/a	C/Si
4-12/50	248/B	1603 Main Street	D. Bangs House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
4-13/U		1637 Main Street	Police/Fire Station	ca., 1980	Colonial Revival	NC/B
4-21/51	11/B	1646 Main Street	Capt. Elisha Bangs House	1854	Italianate	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
24-14/52	12/B	1673 Main Street	Old Town Hall	1881	Queen Anne	C/B
1. second se			utility building	ca. 1980	No Style	NC/B
			utility building	ca. 1980	No Style	NC/B
			Vietnam War Memorial	ca. 1980	n/a	NC/O
			World War I Memorial	1919	n/a	C/O
			World War II Memorial	ca. 1945	n/a	NC/O
24-20/53		1676 Main Street	House	ca. 1940	Reproduction Cape	C/B
24-46-1/54	13/B	1696 Main Street	Capt. Bailey Foster House	ca. 1835	Federal Full Cape	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
24-15/V		1703 Main Street	House	ca. 1950	Ranch	NC/B
24-15/55		1705 Main Street	House	ca. 1910	Traditional	C/B
24-16/56	251/B	1709 Main Street	B. F. Fessenden House	ca. 1885	Gothic/Ital/Gr. Rev.	* C/B
			barn/store	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			cottages	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
24-18/57		1712 Main Street	Town Garage	ca. 1910s	No Style	C/B
24-17/58		1726 Main Street	Brewster Garage	ca. 1910s	No Style	C/B
25-1/59	252/B	1738 Main Street	Brewster Academy	1835	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-36/67	14/B	1751 Main Street	Capt. Joseph Snow House	ca. 1800	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
25-2/68		1756 Main Street	A&P Brewster Village Market	ca. 1920	No Style	C/B
25-4/69	15/B	1772 Main Street	E. E. Knowles House	1872	Second Empire	C/B
		1	barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
25-5/70	16/B	1792 Main Street	Joseph C. Lincoln House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
17-35-1/Y		1793 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-35/71		1795 Main Street	Capt. Joseph H. Sears House	ca. 1854	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
25-6/72	256/B	1802 Main Street	Crowell-Hardy House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			garagè	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-34/73		1807 Main Street	House (repl'd Cpt. John Sears)	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival	C/B
25-7/74		1812 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Reproduction Cape	C/B
25-8/75	17/B	1822 Main Street	Brewster Ladies Library	1868	Stick Style	C/B
17-60/76	18/B	1848 Main Street	Brewster Baptist Church	1860	Italianate	C/B
			Parsonage	ca. 1873/94	Traditional Cottage	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-70, 75/77	19/B	1861 Main Street	Capt. Winslow Knowles Hse.	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			att. carriage hse.	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			garden	n/a	n/a	C/Si
		29	mile marker		n/a	C/St
17-50/90	20/B	1882 Main Street	Dr. George Copeland Hse.	ca. 1800	Federal	C/B
17-37/PP		1883 Main Street	Lutheran Church	1975	Modern	NC/B
17-31/91		1891 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
17-31/91	262/B	1929 Main Street	Freeman Cobb Carriage Hse.	1857	Italianate	C/B
17-49/92	21/B	1912 Main Street	Capts. Baker-Foster House	1852	Greek Revival	C/B
			attached barn	M 19th cen.	Greek Revival	C/B
17-38/93	159/B	1935 Main Street	Brewster General Store	1852	Italianate	C/B
			Deli	ca. 1960s	Contemporary	NC/B
17-57/94	123/B	1942 Main Street	Capt. Elkanah Winslow House	1840s	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			stone wall	M 19th cen.	n/a	C/St
17-48-1/QQ		1944 Main Street	Commercial	ca. 1969	Colonial Revival	NC/B
			replaced Unitarian Parsonage			
17-39/96		Main/Breakwater	Village Green/The Egg	E 20th cen.	n/a; landscape	C/Si
17-39/96		Main Street	watering trough at The Egg	1902	Craftsman	C/St
17-40/97	22/B	1969 Main Street	First Parish Church	1834	Gothic Revival	C/B
			attached Parish House	ca. +1970		NC/B
17-48-2/95		1980 Main Street	Dawes Hall	E 20th cen.	No Style, hip roof	C/B
17-47-1/102	265/B	1990 Main Street	Capt. Charles Freeman House	ca. 1863	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B

Page 7 of 14

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
17-24/103	23/B	1993 Main Street	James Nickerson House	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			attached barn	L 19th cen.	Second Empire	C/B
			pump house	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-24/104		2005 Main Street	Considine Livery Stable	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
17-46/105	267/B	2016 Main Street	Berry-Freeman House	ca. 1860	late Federal Full Cape	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-25/106	268/B	2017 Main Street	Benjamin Crocker House	1835	Gr. Rev., gable-end	C/B
17-27/107	269/B	2019 Main Street	William W. Knowles House	ca. 1861	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
17-58/108	270/B	2022 Main Street	Zoeth Snow House	ca. 1881	Queen Anne	C/B
			barn	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-41/109		2026 Main Street	Zoeth Snow Blacksmith Shop	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			stone wall	M 19th cen.	n/a	C/St
17-26/RR		2035 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-36 /110	271/B	2039 Main Street	Elisha Crocker House	ca. 1860	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
17-43/111	24/B	2042 Main Street	Edward/Zoeth Snow House	ca. 1700	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
10			pump house	19th cen.	No Style	C/St
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
44			shed	19th cen.	 No Style 	NC/B
16-35/112		2043 Main Street	Elisha Crocker House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
		5	shed	E 20th	No Style	C/B
			shed	E 20th	No Style	C/B
			shed	E 20th	No Style	C/B
17-44/113	237/B	2052 Main Street	Dr. Samuel H. Gould House	ca. 1855	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-33/144		2055 Main Street	Baptist Parsonage	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	C/B

14

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
16-65 /115	25/B	2062 Main Street	Capt. Bangs Pepper Hse. garage	ca. 1799 M 20th cen.	Federal, hip roof No Style	C/B NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-32/116	275/B	2071 Main Street	Capt. Charles Myrick House	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C/B
			barn/antique shop	L 19th cen.	Second Empire	C/B
16-31/117	277/B	2079 Main Street	Williams House	ca. 1945	Bungalow	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			greenhouse	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-66/118	26/B	2080 Main Street	J. Bangs House	ca. 1850	Gothic Revival	C/B
			Tailor Shop/Doig Pharm.	ca. 1850	No Style	C/B
16-67/SS		2090 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-20/119		2091 Main Street	House	ca. 1920	Bungalow	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-29/120	278/B	2095 Main Street	Crocker-Hopkins House	ca. 1852	Greek/Gothic Rev.	C/B
			shed/cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-68/121		2100 Main Street	House	ca. 1920	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			cottage	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-27/122	279/B	2109 Main Street	Universalist Chapel	1870	Queen Anne	C/B
			cottage	1950s	No Style	NC/B
16-69-12/123	i.	2110 Main Street	Office	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			cottage	ca. 1970	No Style	NC/B
			cottage	ca. 1970	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-26/TT		2115 Main Street	House	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-70/UU		2118 Main Street	New England Telephone	ca. 1970	Classical Revival	NC/B
16-25/124	280/B	2121 Main Street	Capt. Isaac Fessenden Hse.	ca. 1858	Italianate	C/B
			barn	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
16-72/125		2130 Main Street	I. Cahoon House barn/cottage	ca. 1890 L 19th cen.	Victorian, gable-end No Style	C/B C/B
16-21/126		2131 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
신도 같은 비행하지 않아 같아?	281/B	2141 Main Street	Capt. William A. Arthur Hse. barn/shop	ca. 1855 E 20th cen.	Gothic Revival No Style	C/B C/B
16-75/VV		2146 Main Street	Gas Station	ca. 1970	Modern	NC/B
16-64/WW		2149 Main Street	Coffee Shop	ca. 1960	No Style	NC/B
16-63/128		2155 Main Street	Miss B. House shed	ca. 1930 ca. 1930	Bungalow No Style	C/B C/B
16-61/134	282/B	2165-75 Main Street	Capt. George Freeman Hse. cottage barn/apartment	ca. 1820 E 20th cen. ca. 1870	Federal Full Cape No Style Italianate	C/B C /B C/B
16-76/135		2180 Main Street	Union School/Town Hall meeting hall	1925 ca. 1970	Colonial Revival No Style	C/B NC/B
16-59/a		2187 Main Street	Tax Collector's Office	ca. 1970	Traditional	NC/B
16-58/136		2195 Main Street	T. Berry House	ca. 1840	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
16-77/b		2200 Main Street	Restaurant	ca. 1960	Traditional	NC/B
16-57/c		2211 Main Street	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-56/d		2221 Main Street	House barn	ca. 1980 19th cen.	Reproduction Cape No Style	NC/B C/B
16-87/137	283/B	2241 Main Street	Freeman D. Atwood House shed	ca. 1898 M 20th cen.	Italianate No Style	C/B NC/B
16-96/138	284/B	2257 Main Street	Jones-Harden House att. barn	ca. 1830 M 19th cen.	late Federal Half Cape No Style	C/B C/B
16-79, 80, 76B	, 26-4/139	Main Street	Hardin-Chapman Town Conserv		n/a	n/aC/Si
일상 같은 지지 않는 것이 같은 것은 것이 많이	285/B	2271 Main Street	Barnabas Atwood House cottage/shop shed	ca. 1850 L 19th cen. M 20th cen.	Greek Rey, gable-end No Style No Style	C/B C/B NC/B
16-52/e		2291 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
16-50/141	286/B	2311 Main Street	Almshouse shed/greenhouse	1838 L 20th cen.	Greek Rev, gable-end No Style	C/B NC/B

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MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
16-81/f		2314 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-49/142	287/B	2325 Main Street	Samuel Foster House	E-M 18th	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-82/143	288/B	2326 Main Street	Perry-Paine House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
16-48/g		2339 Main Street	Vacant	n/a '	n/a	v
16-83/144	289/B	2340 Main Street	No. 3 Schoolhouse (now barn)	ca. 1850	No Style	C/B
			att. motel	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
15-73/h		2351 Main Street	House	ca. 1960	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
16-84/145		2354 Main Street	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
			shop	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B
15-66-5/146		2361 Main Street	Ice House	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
15-66-3/i		2371 Main Street	Restaurant	ca. 1960	No Style	NC/B
15-154/147		2380 Main Street	Capt. William Low Foster Hse.	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	C/B
			att. barn	M 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
15-66-2/148	187/A	2389 Main Street	Capt. Tully Crosby House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
			barn	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/B
15-123/j		2398 Main Street	Commercial	ca. 1970	Traditional	NC/B
15-74/149		2405 Main Street	Agricultural Fields	n/a	n/a	C/Si
15-122-1/k		2420 Main Street	Cape Cod Bank & Trust	ca. 1980	Modern Traditional	NC/B
15-75/150		2421 Main Street	Florist	ca. 1930s	No Style	C/B
15-125-14/I(L	L)	2440 Main Street	Setucket Village	ca. 1980s	Modern Traditional	NC/B
15-78/151	163/A	2449 Main Street	Deacon Chillingsworth Foster	1723	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
15-91/m		2479 Main Street	Christ Science Church	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival	NC/B
15-121/n		2484 Main Street	House	ca. + 1950	Ranch	NC/B
15-99/152	192/B	2499 Main Street	Paine House	ca. 1820	Federal	C/B
			barn '	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	n/a	NC/B

MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
15-120/153	408	2500 Main Street	J. Corrigan House	ca. 1870s	Stick Style	C/B
	100		barn/garage	L 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
15-98/0		2505 Main Street	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
15-119/154	409	2512 Main Street	J. Corrigan House	ca. 1890s	No Style, gable-end	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
5-117, 142/	155 410	2530 Main Street	G. C. Clark House	ca. 1900	Reproduction Cape	C/B
5-20-4/156	194/A	2537 Main Street	R. Paine Hse/West Cottage	ca. 1840	Greek Rev. Full Cape	C/B
			garage/shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
5-116/157	191/A	2550 Main Street	Harding-Baker-Crocker House	ca. 1850	Greek Rev, gable-end	C/B
			barn/shop	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
5-20-3/158	30	2553 Main Street	Harding Hse/Sea Pines School	E 19th cen.	Federal	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
5-114/159	31	2580 Main Street	Immac. Concep. Catholic Ch.	1907	Queen Anne/Shingle	C/B
5-48/160	32/A	2601 Main Street	Capt. Bela Berry, Jr. House	ca. 1780	Georgian Full Cape	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
7-62/BB	412	5 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
7-76/Z		Moldstad Lane	Vacant	n/a	n/a	v
7-19/EE	413	18 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
7-73/FF		Moldstad Lane	Vacant	n/a	n/a	V
7-74/GG	414	50 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
7-33/HH	415	60 Moldstad Lane	House	ca. 1980	Modern	NC/B
6-62/XX	416	24 Old North Road	House	ca. *1950	Ranch	NC/B
			Garage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
6-37/129	133/B	30 Old North Road	Mayo-Nickerson House	ca. 1820	Fed. Half Cape lean-to	C/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
			shed	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B

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MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
16-23/YY		31 Old North Road	House	ca. 1950	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
			cottage	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-22/130		41 Old North Road	H. Foster House	ca. 1900	Bungalow	C/B
16-17/ZZ		55 Old North Road	Vacant	n/a ·	n/a	v
16-15/131	293/B	77 Old North Road	Tabitha Snow House	1810	Federal Half Cape	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
19-3-22/MM		11 Robbins Hill Road	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
19-3-21/NN		10 Salt Works Way	House	ca. 1970	Reproduction Cape	NC/B
23-35-1/27	70/C	1073 Stony Brook Rd.	Capt. Isaac Clark House	1799	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			pump house	19th cen.	No Style	C/St
			windmill	E 20th cen.	No Style	C/St
23-35-2/26		1095 Stony Brook Rd.	C. H. Parker House	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	C/B
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-55/25		1100 Stony Brook Rd.	Conservation Land	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-37-1/24	307/C	1119 Stony Brook Rd.	Capt. Jonathan Foster House	ca. 1831	Greek Revival Cape	C/B
			barn	M 19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-54/K		1120 Stony Brook Rd.	House	ca. 1980	Modern Traditional	NC/B
23-37-2/23		1127 Stony Brook Rd.	Wetland	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-36/n/a		1129 Stony Brook Rd.	Vacant; undev. frontage	n/a	n/a	v
23-38/22	308/C	1139 Stony Brook Rd.	Clark Homestead	ca: 1750	Georgian Half Cape	C/B
		Matter (2007200 - Children Children)	barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
			shed	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-53-2/21		1150 Stony Brook Rd.	Conservation Land	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-53-1/20	71/C	1174 Stony Brook Rd.	Smith-Capt. Paine House	ca. 1800	Federal, hip roof	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-39/19	19	1179 Stony Brook Rd.	J. R. Wixon House	1860s	Gr/Goth/Ital.	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B
23-52/17	17	1186 Stony Brook Rd.	F. D. Crocker House	ca. 1880s	Italianate	C/B
			barn	19th cen.	No Style	C/B

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MAP#	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	STATUS
23-51/18	18	1222R Stony Brook Rd.	Wetland	n/a	n/a	C/Si
23-43/16	72	1222 Stony Brook Rd.	Capt. Elisha Foster House	1800	Federal, hip roof	C/B
23-47/N		11 Tubman Road	House	M 20th cen.	No Style	NC/B
16-74-1/132		29 Williams Drive	House	ca. 1880	Italianate	C/B
16-71/133		Williams Drive	House	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C/B

	Contributing	Noncontributing	
Buildings	237	112	
Sites	14	0	
Structures	10	0	
Objects	1	2 .	
Totals	262	114	

50C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Brewster Old King's Highway Historic District NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/10/14 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000162

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:NDATA PROBLEM:NLANDSCAPE:NLESS THAN 50 YEARS:NOTHER:NPDIL:NPERIOD:NPROGRAM UNAPPROVED:NREQUEST:NSAMPLE:NSLR DRAFT:NNATIONAL:N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

n A	1
RECOM. /CRITERIA	DIT /
REVIEWER Cobon Boall	DISCIPLINE Buslow
TELEPHONE	DATE 9.9.14

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.

National Register of Historic Places Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Brewster Old King's Highway Historic District NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 1/25/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/96 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/22/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/10/96 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000162

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:NDATAPROBLEM:NLANDSCAPE:NLESSTHAN 50 YEARS:NOTHER:NPDIL:NPERIOD:NPROGRAM UNAPPROVED:NREQUEST:NSAMPLE:NSLRDRAFT:NNATIONAL:N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

VACCEPT

RETURN

DATE REJECT

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the 'National Register,

RECOM./CRITERIA	
REVIEWER	DISCIPLINE
TELEPHONE	DATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached	comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 17, 1996

Carol Shull Keeper National Register of Historic Places Department of the Interior National Park Service P. O. Box 37127 Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

100	RECEI	VED 2280	Sectory.
1	JAN	251996	6
NAT	REGISTER (NATIONAL	OF HISTORIC PARK SERV	PLACES

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Brewster Old King's Highway National Register District, Brewster (Barnstable County) Massachusetts, 02630.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg National Register Director Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Marion Wylie, Chairperson, Brewster Historical Commission George V. Flemming, Chairperson, Brewster Board of Selectmen Candice Jenkins, Preservation Consultant Sarah Korjeff, Cape Cod Commission Cheryl G. Bryan, Director, Brewster Ladies Library Jillian Douglass, Asst. Town Administrator, Town of Brewster

> 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 · (617) 727-8470 Fax: (617) 727-5128 TDD: 1-800-392-6090



RECEIVED 2280 JUL 2 5 2014

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts MAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth Mattonial PARK SERVICE Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 2, 2014

J. Paul Loether National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor National Register of Historic Places 1201 I (eye) Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20005

96000162

RE: Additional Documentation for Brewster Old King's Highway National Register District, Brewster (Barnstable County), Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Loether:

The Brewster Old King's Highway National Register District was listed in the National Register on 2/23/1996. Recently, in the course of mapping the district and preparing the nomination file for digitizing, we noted the following on the district data sheet:

- Several assessors parcel numbers were incomplete
- Massachusetts Historical Commission or MACRIS numbers (second column on the data sheet) were assigned to many of resources after the original nomination was listed.
- There was a typographical error in the header on the data sheet.

We are enclosing a corrected copy of the district data sheet for your files.

Sincerely, redberg Betsy Friedberg

National Register Director Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures Xc: Brewster Historical Commission with enclosures