

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



784

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead (preferred)

other names/site number Vanderhoop Homestead

2. Location

street & number 35 South Road N/A not for publication

city or town Aquinnah N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Dukes code 007 zip code 02535

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon

7-19-06

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

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Patricia Anderson

9/6/2006

Name of Property Vanderhoop Homestead

County and State Dukes, Massachusetts

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☐ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☒ building(s)

☐ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 0 building

0 0 sites

0 0 structures

0 0 objects

1 0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Wood Shingle

roof Asphalt and Wood Shingles

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

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DESCRIPTION

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead (a.k.a. Vanderhoop Homestead) at 35 South Road is a large, two-story, wood-frame, vernacular residence that was constructed and/or assembled sometime between 1890 and 1897. The timber-frame, shingle-clad building exhibits few stylistic architectural details, but derives visual interest from its complex massing and well preserved appearance from the late 19th century. The house sits in the sparsely-populated, wind-blown moors above the Gay Head Cliffs and Rhode Island Sound at the westernmost shoreline of the Town of Aquinnah near the Gay Head Lighthouse (NR listed 1987). In 1998, the town officially changed its name from Gay Head to Aquinnah.

The 3.20-acre lot extends west to Rhode Island Sound with glimpses of the Gay Head Lighthouse and a panorama of open meadows and the ocean. The Vanderhoop Homestead is set back approximately 35 feet from South Road and sits at the toe of a sharp slope with its cornice line at road level. The southeast corner of the building has a fully exposed basement level, and the terrain inclines gently westward down to the cliff edge. A U-shape gravel driveway provides access to the house from the South Road. The lot is densely landscaped with a variety of volunteer trees and bayberry shrubs enclosing an expanse of grass lawn that surrounds the house. A wood post and wire fence marks the north, west, and south property boundaries. There are no outbuildings currently on the property, although there have been in the past (see Section 8). No readily visible traces of these structures or any other site features were observed during a recent visit to the property.

The land to the north, east, and south of the Vanderhoop Homestead is subdivided into house lots, but contains few houses. The naturally vegetated area around the Vanderhoop Homestead property possesses a remote, island landscape quality. **(photo #1)**

South Road, a state road constructed in 1870, is the main route extending east-west across the Gay Head peninsula. Aquinnah town center, the Gay Head / Aquinnah Center Historic District (NR listed 1999; extended 2001), is one mile to the east on South Road. The Vanderhoop Homestead marks the western terminus of South Road where it joins Lighthouse Road to the north and Moshope Trail to the south. A short loop road (Aquinnah Circle) west of this intersection provides access to the Gay Head Cliffs, a popular tourist attraction.

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Exterior

The core of the Vanderhoop Homestead's complex massing consists of two (north and south) 1¼-story, side-gable roof sections with ridgepoles running east-west. Each could be a freestanding Cape house. The blocks are arranged parallel to one another, almost as mirror images, but offset slightly to the south and north. These two blocks are typical of second half of the 19th century vernacular Cape design and construction. They are characterized by steeply-pitched gable roofs, wide raking cornices, and windows set well below the cornice line. A narrow brick chimney with a corbelled detail rises from the ridge center of each of the blocks. The south block appears to have been constructed first, based on the full basement level. The north block, which rests over a crawl space, was constructed soon after, as the two sections of the house are nearly identical in terms of construction technology. As discussed in Section 8, important town infrastructure and land ownership events of the 1870s and 1880s, along with the appearance of each block as an independent house, suggest that at least one portion of the building may have been moved to the site.

Each block has a smaller, square plan projecting bay centered on its long elevation (north and south). Various open and closed porches fill in the angles created by the blocks' plan.

The north block measures three by two bays (24' by 16') and has a two-story, one by one bay (8' by 9') main entrance projecting bay with an end gabled roof centered in its north elevation. It is offset about 5' to the east of the south block. The main entrance into the house is through doors on the west and east sides of the main entrance projecting bay. One-story, hip roof entrance porches occupy the angles on both sides of the projecting bay, covering the front of the north block. **(photo #2)**

The south block measures three by two bays (22' by 16') and has a one-story, one by one bay (9' by 9') hip roof rear entrance projecting bay centered in its south elevation. It is offset about 5' to the west of the north block. A one-story, enclosed (originally open), hip roof porch extends

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along the east end of the south block and wraps the southeast corner, terminating at the rear entrance projecting bay. **(photo #3)** Entrance to the basement is in the east corner of the south elevation under the porch. A 12' by 29' open terrace constructed in 2005 to replace a wood deck stretches across the rear (south) of the house, except at the southeast corner.

The two main north and south blocks are unified at the second floor level by a north-south oriented gable roof spine that extends from the north entrance projecting bay through a short cross gable connector roof section between the north and south blocks. A shed dormer extends across the south gable roof flank. **(photo #4)**

The Vanderhoop Homestead's north and south blocks, and the north and south projecting bays, sit on a foundation of undressed large rubble stones. The foundation of the north block is exposed about 1', with concrete parging, and on the south block up to about 6'. The enclosed porch on the east and part of the south elevations is positioned on a poured concrete foundation, and the two hip roof entrance porches rest on concrete pads. A wood deck on the rear south elevation was demolished in the spring of 2005 due to deterioration and was rebuilt as a terrace with a new granite retaining wall, 3' to 7' high. The foundation at the southeast corner of the building is fully exposed and leads into the basement. The full basement is only excavated under the south block and the south sun porch of the house. The northern portions of the house have a narrow, unfinished, crawl space.

The basement is constructed of mortared undressed fieldstone and lime based mortar, which is partially parged on both the interior and exterior. The building's timber frame is sheathed in cedar shingles installed in 2005. There are ornamental pattern wood shingles at the north ell gable end. The building retains broad eaves with simple molded cornices and corner boards, all painted white. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles installed in 2004, with the exception of the porches and dormer roofs, which retain asphalt shingles.

The two primary entrances are positioned under the one-story, open, hip roof porches that flank the east and west elevations of the gabled projecting bay of the north block. The original wood doors are single-hung with four fixed rectangular panes over three horizontal wood panels on the east elevation and four fixed rectangular panes over one horizontal panel with two vertical panels

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below at the west elevation. Two secondary entrances are located on the east and west elevations. One board-and-batten door with molded wood surround is housed in the one-story, hip roof, enclosed porch on the east elevation. Situated on the west elevation of the open porch is a door with four-fixed rectangular panes over one horizontal panel with two vertical panels below. All entrances have been fitted with exterior wood screen doors.

Fenestration consists primarily of the original 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows set in rectangular openings with molded lintels and sills. A shed dormer added in the first half of the 20th century extends across the south gable roof slope of the southern addition has two paired 2/2 windows. Banks of windows in the enclosed porch consist of horizontal sliding 12-light wood sash set in threes in rectangular openings with plain wood lintels and sills.

Interior

The Vanderhoop Homestead's first floor interior plan consists of two main rooms each in the north and south blocks. The north block contains a living room with fireplace and a parlor, while the south block contains the dining room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, and rear staircase. The north projecting bay contains the entrance hall and front staircase. The south projecting bay is a mud room accessing the rear entrance. Four bedrooms and one bathroom are located on the second floor level. Low ceiling heights, irregularly shaped doorways, and off axis circulation indicate that the second floor layout was assembled from different building units. Doors are bead board with latches.

Throughout the building, the walls are plaster, and the ceilings are plaster, often with a simple crown molding. A few rooms have dropped acoustical tile ceilings. Floors are painted pine boards, approximately 3" - 4" in width. The window and door trim is plain, 1" x 6" flat pine boards, and windows have bull nose sills. The first floor has four-panel doors of two large rectangular panels over two smaller rectangular panels, and brown porcelain knobs. The dogleg front staircase to the second floor in the north projecting bay features a turned newel post with an

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open turned balustrade. There is a dropped pendant at the bottom of the dogleg turn. The straight run rear staircase in the south block is enclosed with a door at the bottom.

The interior has several modifications that appear stylistically to be renovations completed in the early to mid 20th century. These include: the living room fireplace of native beach cobble stones with a pine plank mantle and a simple brick hearth; the widened openings between the entrance hall and living room and between the living room and dining room, with paired 15-light French doors, and a structural wood ceiling beam added north to south in front of the fireplace above the widened openings to provide additional support to the second floor. **(photo #5)** The kitchen was remodeled in late 20th century with wood cabinets, yellow Formica countertops, and beige vinyl tile floors.

In more than a century of continuous residential use, the Vanderhoop Homestead experienced minor modifications. The building is now undergoing rehabilitation for its new use as a museum and community center. Due to the building's good condition, work is focused mostly on repairs, new exterior roof and wall sheathing, and cosmetic treatments.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded on the Vanderhoop Homestead, sites may be present. An archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted for the Town of Aquinnah in 2002 identified the nominated property as an area of high prehistoric archaeological sensitivity. The survey divided the town into five geographic areas to facilitate the development of predictive models and to provide manageable areas for purposes of archaeological sensitivity. The Vanderhoop property was included in the Lighthouse Road area; however, it also lies adjacent to the northwest boundary of the Old South Road/South Road area. Nineteen sites are located in the general area (within one mile) including one site, the Aerie Site (19-DK-220), immediately north of Vanderhoop Lot 732. The Aerie Site was intensively tested in 2002 and found to represent a possible lithic maintenance/manufacturing site covering an approximately 200 square meter horizontal area. Similar small, special purpose-type sites could exist on the Vanderhoop Homestead. Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient

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sites. The property includes several well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces and low knolls within 1,000 feet of unnamed wetlands and the Atlantic Ocean. Given the above information, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the Vanderhoop Homestead property.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Vanderhoop Homestead property. While historic archaeological resources have not physically been identified on the property, documentary evidence and known sites in the area indicate they should exist. Nine historic archaeological sites have been identified in the general area (within one mile). The Aquinnah Reconnaissance survey identifies the Vanderhoop Homestead in an area of high historic archaeological sensitivity. Documentary research conducted as part of the Aquinnah Reconnaissance survey indicates the potential for locating evidence of domestic sites and farmsteads dating from the 18th through 20th centuries. Structural remains of residences, barns, and outbuildings may exist with evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Deeds, probate records, maps, and photographs indicate a barn existed on the nominated property through 1951. Late 19th and early 20th century photographs also indicate at least six outbuildings in the area around the house and barn. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also survive in the area.

(end)

Name of Property Vanderhoop Homestead

County and State Dukes, Massachusetts

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage: Native American

Social History

Period of Significance

Circa 1890/97 - 1956

Significant Dates

Circa 1890/97 (date of construction)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead (a.k.a. Vanderhoop Homestead) is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, and is significant at the local level in the areas of architecture, Native American ethnic history, and social history. The Vanderhoop Homestead is historically significant for its enduring connection to the prominent Vanderhoop family of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and for its association with civic and social life in the Gay Head (Aquinnah) section of Martha's Vineyard, MA. Architecturally, the building's complex plan, and nineteenth century vernacular style exemplify the characteristics of late nineteenth century residential design on Martha's Vineyard. The house was built and/or assembled between 1890 and 1897 by Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop, a second generation member of the Vanderhoop family, one of the oldest and respected families in Gay Head (Aquinnah). The Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance extends from ca. 1890, the earliest estimated date of construction, to 1956, the 50-year National Register eligibility cutoff date.

Overview of Town of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

The first permanent European settlement of the island of Martha's Vineyard began about 1641, when Thomas Mayhew, Sr., an English colonist from Watertown, purchased the island along with Nantucket and the Elizabeth Islands. At this time, the island was divided into four sachemships of the Wampanoag tribe, including Chappaquiddick, Nunpaug, Takemmy, and Aquinnah. The first recorded Algonquin Indians who inhabited Gay Head gave it the name "Aquiniuh," meaning "land under the hill." The Aquinnah community occupied the far western section of the island. Sometime before 1662, the area was referred to as Gay Head by the English due to its gaily colored clay cliffs as seen when approaching the island from the west (Attaquin 1970:11).

Mayhew made several grants to others for the purpose of establishing a town and sent his son, Thomas Jr., to establish a settlement on the eastern end of Martha's Vineyard at present-day Edgartown. The first organized Christian church at Gay Head was of the Congregational order,

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which had its beginnings in this area with the conversion of Hiacomies in 1643 (Vanderhoop 1904). The Mayhews began converting the Native Americans to Christianity, and by the time of Thomas Mayhew Jr.'s death in 1657, approximately 300 out of 1,500 adult Natives living on the island had been converted. In 1711 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England acquired title of the Gay Head peninsula for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Natives. The Gay Head peninsula lands were leased to the Native Americans under the stewardship of Matthew Mayhew. Gay Head was not officially included within the neighboring English township of Chilmark, which was incorporated in 1714 and remained an independent Native American community. By 1712, there were 58 dwellings on 600 acres of land that consisted of framed houses, traditional wigwams, barns, and animal pens. Population fluctuated during this period and ranged from 112 in 1747 to 203 by 1786. A highly dispersed residence pattern continued throughout the 18th century, as evidenced by early maps, with residences concentrated in the western and southern part of the town (Banks vol. II, 1911:5-11;) (Adams et al. 1998; Harrington 2001). Following the Revolutionary War, Gay Head was placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and its residents were made wards of the state. Day-to-day control over the area remained in the hands of the Natives.

During the 19th century, settlement patterns focused along two primary east-west roads. These consisted of Old South Road, which branched east of Black Brook and continued in a westerly direction to the Aquinnah cliffs, and a northern route later known as the County Road from Chilmark (Banks 1911). Gay Head Lighthouse (NR listed 1987) was built in 1856 on a station first established in 1799. Otherwise there was very little development of the area at the cliffs until after 1870 when South Road, Gay Head's primary east-west road, was surveyed and constructed by the State (Walling 1858). Running north of Old South Road, it was roughly laid out along the existing road which connected the Lighthouse to Chilmark. This "new" South Road became an important area of late 19th-century settlement along its length. Following this improvement, many buildings, including the Gay Head Community Baptist Church (1850), the Minister's House/Parsonage (1856), and the Gay Head School/Library (ca. 1844), as well as several residences, which formerly stood within the Old South Road community in the 19th century, were "hauled up the hill" (Burgess 1926) to their new locations on South Road. By 1907, all buildings had been moved to their present sites (Attaquin 1970:43) along the new South Road, had been relocated from Old South Road to new sites, or were simply abandoned and left

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to the elements. The reduction of the road system from numerous paths radiating out from Old South Road to one major east-west connector bisecting the town reduced the ease of physical access between neighbors and family, therefore shifting the social focus to the town center. The Gay Head (Aquinnah) Town Center Historic District, located on South Road approximately one mile east of the Vanderhoop Homestead, was listed in the National Register in 1999 and extended in 2001 (Adams et al. 1998; Harrington 2001).

At the time that South Road was laid out, the General Court of Massachusetts had also passed measures that provided voting rights to the Natives and facilitated the final distribution of the lands of the tribe, following the incorporation of the Town of Gay Head on April 15, 1870. The first distribution of land to the tribal members comprised Lots 1 through 189. Between 1871 and 1878, the remaining common or unclaimed lands at Aquinnah were divided among all the inhabitants of the town. All common lands, common fields, and all fishing and other rights remained with the Town of Gay Head.

The incorporation of Gay Head (Aquinnah) caused few changes in the traditional economic activities of farming, fishing, cranberry growing, and clay extraction from the cliffs. The earlier settlement patterns were also preserved, while incorporating the reorganization of the landscape resulting from the construction of South Road. The town's geographic isolation from the population centers of Martha's Vineyard as well as the social and political cohesion of the town's Native residents, maintained the town's distinctive characteristics. The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) continues to have a major role in the community to the present day, and in 1998 the town was officially renamed Aquinnah.

Vanderhoop Homestead

The Vanderhoop Homestead on South Road was constructed and/or assembled sometime between 1890 and 1897 by Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop, son of William Adriann Vanderhoop. The Vanderhoop family originated in Holland and came to Gay Head (Aquinnah) during the early 19th century. William Adriaan Vanderhoop (born 1816) was the first member of the Vanderhoop family to move to Gay Head (Aquinnah). William was born in Parimaribo, Surinam, the son of Frs. F.S.C. Vanderhoop of Holland and Jacquilena DeMontell of Surinam.

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In 1837 William married a Native Wampanoag of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Beulah Salsbury (born 1815), daughter of John Salsbury and Naomi Occooch. They resided in Gay Head (Aquinnah), at 11 Locust Lane (ca. 1853), where William worked as a farmer and they raised nine children. Their children went on to become important figures in the development of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Since that time, the Vanderhoops have grown to become one of Aquinnah's most well-known and prolific families, occupying residences throughout town and holding key positions in the town government and within the Tribe (Pease 1871).

The exact date of construction of the Vanderhoop Homestead is not documented, but is estimated to have been between 1890 and 1897. The house occupies Lot 732 that was set aside in 1869 in the division of *Indian Lands at Christiantown*, under the 1869 Massachusetts Statutes, Chapter 463 (Deeds Book 65:374). This land division occurred at the same time that South Road was built by the State. Lot 732 was drawn by William Morton. On October 13, 1890 William Morton sold Lot 732 to William A. Vanderhoop, Sr. for \$40, who immediately sold it to Edwin D. Vanderhoop for \$75 (Deeds Book 83:394). In 1893, George D. Allen released a mortgage (dated July 30, 1887) to Edwin D. Vanderhoop (Deeds Book 78:206). No building permit or tax valuations were located during research that could shed light on the exact date of construction. Stylistically, the north and south blocks comprising the main body of the house are nearly identical, and share a common vocabulary of construction. A portion of the house may slightly pre-date 1890 and possibly was moved to this location during the construction of South Road, as many houses were relocated at that time. The house first appears on historic maps in 1897 (Hodgham 1897).

Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop (1848-1923) was born in Gay Head and lived there all his life. He was a whaling captain, the only Wampanoag to be elected to the state legislature, and served as the town enumerator for the 1900 Federal Census. During his lifetime, he also acquired additional land in the area, including the adjacent Lot 733 of the 1869 Indian lands division from William Wallace James (Deeds Book 117:254, Book 110:336).

Edwin D. Vanderhoop married Mary A.C. Vanderhoop (b. 1860) and they had at six children that they raised in the house: Nanette, Anna, Edwin P., William D., David F., Paulina A., and Leonard F. (Deed Book 175:523-24). When Edwin D. Vanderhoop died on January 28, 1923 in

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Gay Head, his assets were listed in probate, and passed on to his widow. They included three bank deposit accounts, dwelling house, barn, shop, homestead lot, cranberry bogs, com.[sic] lands, share in the estate of Wm. Vanderhoop Sr. beach land, ox cart, horse, and furniture. Mary Vanderhoop's will of 1925 bequeathed the house and the rest of her estate to five of the children. She requested that "the homestead place be maintained and preserved as a home for all of the said children who may care to reside therein." She also requested that the children preserve and keep in the house the Bradford and Dow paintings. These may refer to paintings by well-known artists William Bradford and Arthur Wesley Dow (1857-1922), both of whom painted scenes of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Two undated historic photograph views of the property from the late 19th to early 20th century in the collection of the Vanderhoop Homestead Foundation show the house, outbuildings, and surrounding landscape. (see appendix) They document that with the exception of minor changes to the house, the loss of the outbuildings, and the increased height of vegetation, the house and surrounding area has changed little since the early 20th century. The view looking northwest from the cliffs to the south and east sides of the house is the earliest of the two photographs and appears to date from the late 19th or very early 20th century. It shows the configuration of the offset south and north blocks, each with a chimney. The indicates that the original southwest porch was open, with an opening below that looks large enough for draft animals and carts to enter. A door into the cellar is also visible in the exposed foundation on the western end of the one story, hip roof projecting bay. A tall gabled dormer rises above the porch in the eastern half of the southern roof flank. Sited to the southwest of the house are a side-opening, gable roof barn, two hip or gable roof sheds north of the barn, and a narrow gable roof outbuilding (possibly the outhouse) immediately south of the barn. An unpaved drive is visible that runs between the house and barn and arcs to enter the south end of the barn. The surrounding landscape is barren of trees or shrubs.

The second photograph seems to date from the first decades of the 20th century and is taken from the South Road area looking southeast past the house and barn to the cliffs and Rhode Island Sound beyond. The present shed dormer has replaced the earlier gable dormer on the south gable flank of the south block. A porch that no longer exists is shown along the west elevation of the north block. Otherwise the house is as it appears today. The barn is the same barn seen in

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the earlier view. There is one gable roof shed north of the barn, and south of the barn the possible outhouse is visible as well as four or five small shed and gable roof outbuildings. A wood post and wire fence encloses the area around the house, barn, and outbuildings. The vista is still devoid of vegetation with any noticeable height. A flat area that is likely the cranberry bog with some low buildings owned by the Edwin D. Vanderhoop is visible southeast of the house. Four or five scattered houses are discernable at the shoreline. The barn may have been standing into the second half of the 20th century, as it appears on a 1951 map (USGS 1951).

The Vanderhoop property was passed down to subsequent generations of the Vanderhoop family. Throughout the 20th century the property retained its secluded location, even with its proximity to the popular Aquinnah Shops and the Gay Head Cliffs, as no other buildings appear to have been constructed in that area.

After Mary Vanderhoop died at Gay Head on October 14, 1935, the property remained in the family for the following 72 years. One of the occupants for many years was Edwin D. Vanderhoop, the grandson of Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop who built the house. Mr. Vanderhoop is 79 years old (2005) and grew up in this house and raised his own family there. His aunt Paulina Vanderhoop was born in the house, and lived there for a time with her family, as did Napoleon and Nannetta (Vanderhoop) Madison who were also residents at some period (Vanderhoop 2005).

Mr. Vanderhoop's reminiscences included seeing a different landscape setting around the house than currently exists. When he was growing up in the house Gay Head Light to the north was clearly visible from the exterior ground level, but is now completely obscured by bayberry bushes. He recalled that during his youth, the light flashed three white lights and one red into his room on the north end of the house. Views to the east and west were relatively unobstructed. There was a dirt road and a large pasture that was used as the site of powwows during the summer months (Vanderhoop 2005).

His younger sister Elizabeth, who was eight years old at the time, died on the property when the lid to the cistern (to the east of the main house) gave way and she fell in, hitting her head during the fall and drowned. Mr. Vanderhoop's father, Leonard F. Vanderhoop was a farmer who kept

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

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cattle, oxen, and sheep on the property, housed in the barn and small outbuildings southwest of the house. The enclosed porch on the southeast corner of house was not enclosed during Mr. Vanderhoop's youth (see historic photos), and the horizontally sliding wood sash are original to the porch being enclosed. The small projecting bay on the south block was used as a breakfast room. Mr. Vanderhoop feels that before he was born the house may have been further north and moved to its current location, although he could not be sure (Vanderhoop 2005).

On June 20, 2003, Barbara A. Vanderhoop, as executrix of the will of Leonard F. Vanderhoop, sold Lots 732 and 733 to the Marsh Hawk Land Trust, which in turn sold Lot 732 only to the Town of Aquinnah. The transfer included conservation and preservation restrictions. The Vanderhoop Homestead is being rehabilitated and leased to the Vanderhoop Homestead Foundation and Aquinnah Cultural Center for use as a community cultural center and seasonal museum (Wells 2003; Vanderhoop Homestead Foundation 2005; Bazy 2005).

Archaeological Significance

Although CRM studies have increased the number of systematically studied ancient sites in Aquinnah over the last 20 years, numerous gaps remain in our knowledge of the ways that ancient Native Americans interacted with the complex and changing environment that existed in the Aquinnah locale over the last 8,000 years or more. Ancient sites located on the Vanderhoop Homestead property may contribute important information relating to the variability of site types in different environmental zones and how these relationships changes through time. The research importance of the relationship between larger, more complex, multicomponent sites and smaller short term, possibly single component, special purpose type sites was identified in the Aquinnah archaeological reconnaissance survey. Native American resources on the Vanderhoop Homestead may contain information that clarifies the temporal and functional relationships between these types of sites and their role in the ancient history of Aquinnah. Ancient sites on the Vanderhoop property may contain information that helps understand how environmental changes influenced population change and the nature of settlement through time. Information may be present at sites that indicate the effects of sea level rise on patterns of settlement and subsistence, especially at sites from earlier periods. Ancient sites in the area may also contribute important information related to patterns of lithic procurement and production, possibly

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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**Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA**

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indicating the importance of local raw materials and trade in the manufacture of specific tool types and changes in technology through time. Native sites in the Aquinnah locale, especially sites from later periods, may also contribute information that helps to understand how the four historic sachemships recognized during the historic period on Martha's Vineyard evolved. This information might demonstrate unique characteristics associated with the sachemship and socio/political group located at Aquinnah. These characteristics could be represented in ceramic types, lithics, or site types and distributions.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information that helps to better understand how Aquinnah Native Americans were able to maintain aspects of their traditional culture during a period of constant change from the 17th through 20th centuries. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may recover historical and archaeological evidence related to the effects of incorporation on traditional forms of land-holding and other forms of Native culture. The identification of outbuildings and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contain information that documents changes in Native culture and economy during the 19th and 20th centuries as South Road became the new civic focus for the town. The same analysis may also indicate the effect the abandonment of the Old South Road community had on family structure and changes in town government. Information might also exist indicating the effect that changes in ownership in land from tribal to non-tribal ownership had in the growth of the new South Road settlement focus. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with the Vanderhoop Homestead may also contain information that helps better understand changes in the Aquinnah/Gay Head community in general. Specific evidence may exist indicating ways in which traditional culture persists in the midst of ever-increasing non-Native materials and beliefs.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Adams, Virginia H., Mary Kate Harrington, and Emily Paulus
1998 Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop House Form B, in *Gay Head/Aquinnah Community-Wide Historic and Architectural Survey, Gay Head/Aquinnah, Massachusetts*. PAL Report No. 944. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.
- Adams, Virginia H., Mary Kate Harrington, and Emily Paulus
1998 *Town of Gay Head/Aquinnah National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Gay Head/Aquinnah, Massachusetts*. PAL Report No. 965. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.
- Aquinnah, Town of, Massachusetts.
2005 Lot Assessors Card, June 21, 2005.
- Attaquin, Helen
1970 *A Brief History of Gay Head; or "Aquinnah."* Manuscript on file, Martha's Vineyard Indian Manuscript Collection, Dukes County Historical Society, Edgartown, MA.
- Banks, Charles Edward
1911 vol. II, *The History of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Massachusetts*. (in 3 volumes) George H. Dean, Boston, MA.
- Burgess, Edward S.
1926 *The Old South Road of Gay Head*. Dukes County Historical Society Publication 1(4). Edgartown, MA.
- Harrington, Mary Kate
2001 *Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District Extension Jeffers Way, South Road, Totem Pole Way, Aquinnah, Massachusetts*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination, PAL Report No. 1226. On File, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

(continued)

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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
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Pease, Richard L.

1871 *Report of the Commissioner Appointed to Complete the Examination and Determination of all Questions of Title to Land, and of all Boundary Lines Between the Individual Owners, at Gay Head.* Wright & Potter, Boston, MA.

Vanderhoop, Mary A. Cleggett

1904 *The Gay Head Indians: Their History and Traditions.* E. Anthony & Sons, Inc.

Vanderhoop Homestead Foundation

2005 Vanderhoop Homestead Restoration. Retrieved June and December 2005 from www.vanderhoophomestead.org.

Wells, Julia

2003 Aquinnah Town Meeting, the Emotions Frame Museum Debate, *Vineyard Gazette Online* December 5, 2003. Retrieved June 2005 from www.mvgazette.com/news/2003/12/05/aquinnah_town_meeting.php.

Interviews

Bazzy, Derrill, Co-Chair of Vanderhoop Restoration Committee. Personal Communication with Mark Rayburn, PAL, June, 2005.

Bazzy, Derrill. Personal communication between Derrill Bazzy of South Mountain Company and the Vanderhoop Restoration Committee and Mark Rayburn of PAL on February 14, 2006.

Vanderhoop, Edwin D. Personal Communication with Mark Rayburn, PAL. June 21, 2005.

(continued)

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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**Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
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Maps

Hodgham, W.G.

1858 Walling, Henry F., Map of the Counties of Barnstable, Dukes & Nantucket, Mass. D.R. Smith & Co., Boston, MA.

1897 Topographic Sheet, Western Part of Martha's Vineyard.
US Geological Survey

1944 Topographic Map.

1951 Topographic Map.

Plans and Views

Anonymous

Late 19th

Late 19th or early 20th Century

Historic Photograph, looking northwest. Electronic file provided by Vanderhoop Restoration Committee, June 2005.

Early 20th Century

Historic Photograph, looking east. Electronic file provided by Vanderhoop Restoration Committee, June 2005.

South Mountain Company

2003 Vanderhoop Homestead, Aquinnah, Massachusetts. Existing Conditions Drawings.
July 2003.

(end)

Name of Property Vanderhoop Homestead

County, State Dukes, Massachusetts

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.20 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.
Zone 19 Easting 346440 Northing 4578580

2.
Zone 19 Easting 346520 Northing 4578500

3.
Zone 19 Easting 346340 Northing 4578440

4.
Zone 19 Easting 346280 Northing 4578500

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diana C. Parcon, Intern; Mark Rayburn, Architectural Historian; and Virginia H. Adams, Sr Architectural Historian, PAL

with Betsy Friedberg, NR director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2006

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Aquinnah

street & number 35 Aquinnah Circle telephone _____

city or town Aquinnah state MA zip code 02535

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property Plat 6, Lot 15 conforms to the accompanying Assessors Map.

Boundary Justification:

Plat 6, Lot 15 was originally set aside as Lot 732 in 1869 and has been historically associated with the Vanderhoop family's ownership of the property from 1890-2003.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

Town of Aquinnah Assessor's Map



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National Park Service

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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

Section number photo Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Photographer: Mark G. Rayburn

Date of Photographs: June 2005

Negative Location: PAL
210 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860

(Note: These photographs were taken with a digital camera at high resolution and printed on Epson Premium Glossy paper using Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks per the National Park Service March 2005 Photo Policy Expansion list of Acceptable Ink and Paper Combinations for Digital Images).

Index to Photographs:

1. Looking south towards the Vanderhoop Homestead from South Road.
2. Looking south towards the Vanderhoop Homestead from the driveway.
3. Looking northeast towards the Vanderhoop Homestead from the property's open meadow to the south.
4. Looking west towards the Vanderhoop Homestead from the property's open meadow to the east.
5. Looking south within the Vanderhoop Homestead from the entry hall through the living room to the dining room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

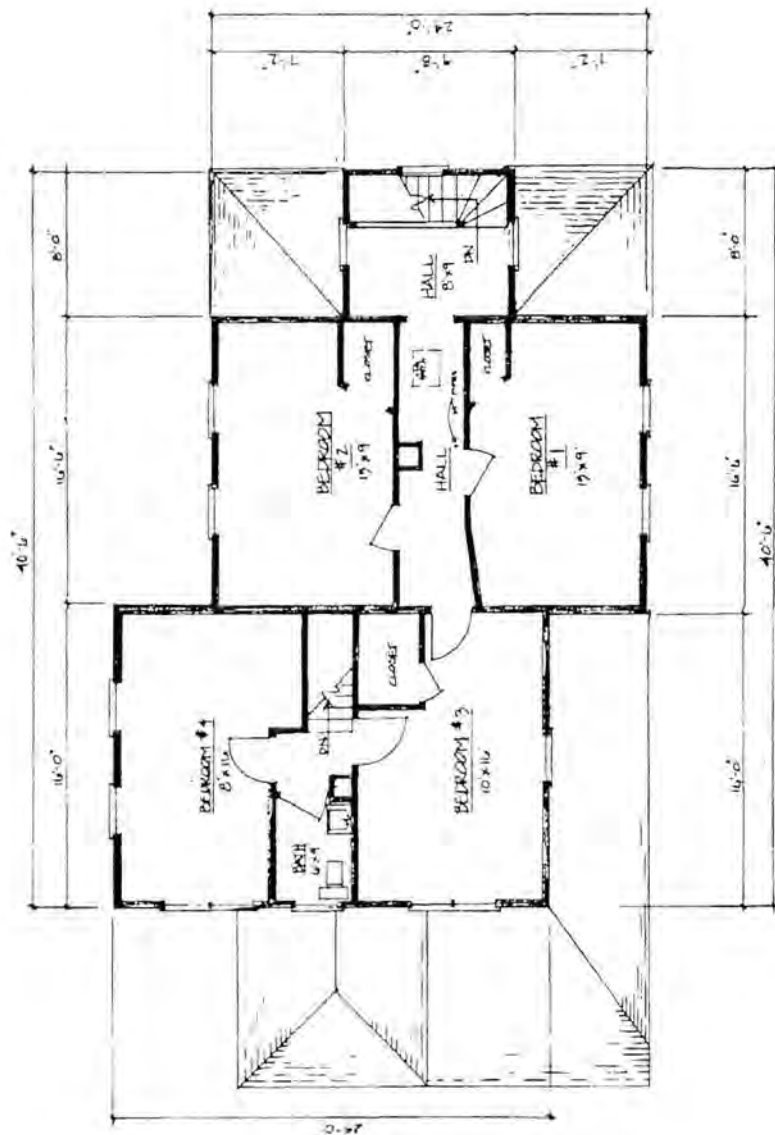
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

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Second Floor Plan

(Source: South Mountain Company 2003)



VANDERHOOP HOMESTEAD
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS
SOUTH MOUNTAIN COMPANY JULY, 2003

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

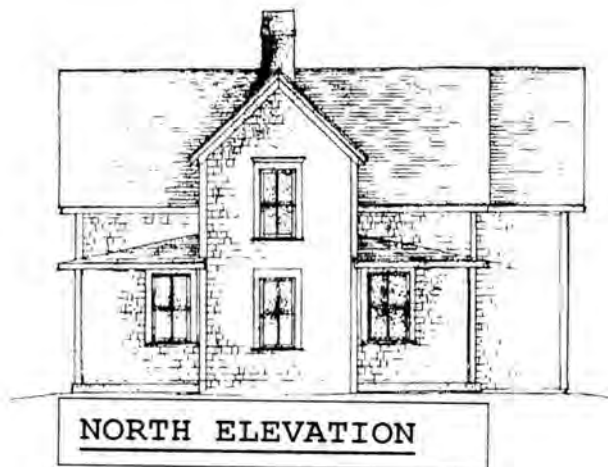
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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

Existing Conditions

(Source: South Mountain Company 2003)



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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

Existing Conditions

(Source: South Mountain Company 2003)



SOUTH ELEVATION



EXISTING CONDITIONS
SOUTH MOUNTAIN CO INC

EAST ELEVATION

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

Historic Photograph, looking northwest, undated, late 19th or early 20th century. (Electronic file provided by Vanderhoop Restoration Committee, June 2005.)



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Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

Section number _____ Page _____

Historic Photograph, looking east, undated, early 20th century. (Electronic file provided by Vanderhoop Restoration Committee, June 2005.)



(END)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Vanderhoop, Edwin DeVries, Homestead
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Dukes

DATE RECEIVED: 7/24/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000784

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT _____ RETURN _____ REJECT _____ 9/6/06 _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AEC
REVIEWER Patricia Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 9/6/2006

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.



Vanderhoop Homestead
35 South Rd.
Aquinnah, Martha's Vineyard
Massachusetts

1 of 5

Dukes County



Vanderhoop Homestead
35 South Rd.
Aquinnah, Martha's Vineyard
Massachusetts
2 of 5

Dukes County



Vanderhoop Homestead
35 South Rd.
Aquinnah, Martha's Vineyard
Massachusetts
3 of 5

Dukes County



Vanderhoop Homestead
35 South Rd
Aquinnah, Martha's Vineyard
Massachusetts
4 of 5

Dukes County



Vanderhoop Homestead
35 South Rd
Aquinnah, Martha's Vineyard
Massachusetts

5 of 5

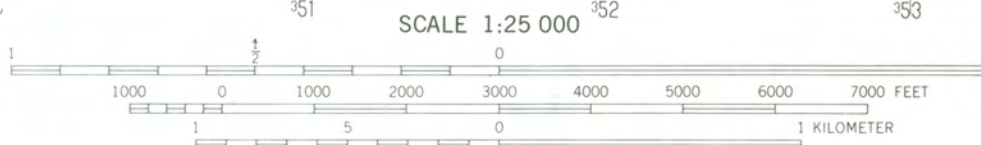
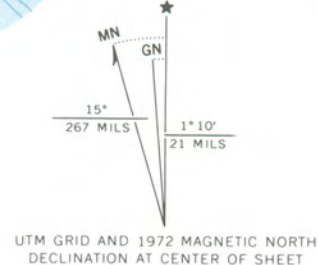
Dukes County

Vanderhoop Homestead
35 South Road
Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA
UTM Reference
1. 19/0346440/4578580
2. 19/0346529/4578500
3. 19/0346337/4578439
4. 19/0346274/4578507



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Topography by plane-table surveys 1942.
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1972.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 264 (1970) and
1210 (1970). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, island zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
Boundaries in tidalwater areas from information furnished
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Map photoinspected 1977
No major culture or drainage changes observed



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

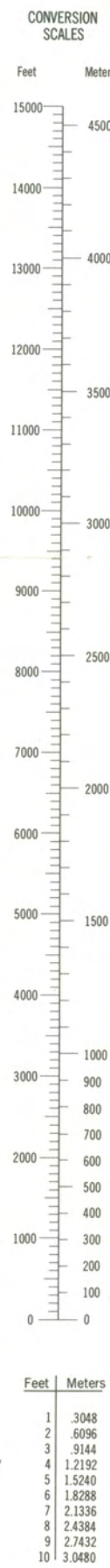
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



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

SQUIBNOCKET, MASS.
41070-C7-TF-025

1972
PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
DMA 6866 IV SE—SERIES V814



To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 21, 2006

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

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Edwin DeV. Vanderhoop Homestead, Aquinnah (Dukes), MA

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Virginia Adams, PAL, consultant
Aquinnah Historical Commission
Michael Herbert, Chair, Aquinnah Board of Selectmen
Aquinnah Planning Board
Donald Widdoes, Chair, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
Cheryl Andrews-Maltais, THPO, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)