

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name GAY HEAD/AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HD - 2001 BOUNDARY INCREASE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number SOUTH RD., TOTEM POLE WAY AND JEFFERS WAY n/a not for publication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

August 10, 2001

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:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the
National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

10/1/01

Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Bl

Name of Property

Dukes, MA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☐ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

17

3

building

sites

structures

objects

17

3

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agric outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

VACANT: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH

CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

NO Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: STONE/granite: CONCRETE

walls WOOD/shingle, weatherboard

roof asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District

Section number 7 Page 12001 Boundary Increase
Aquinnah (Dukes), MADescription:

Addendum to the Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District. (NR 1999)

Note: the town of Gay Head, Massachusetts, officially changed its name to Aquinnah in 1998. Historic references are made to the name of the community at the time in question.

The existing Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District comprises the historic core of Gay Head/Aquinnah on the island of Martha's Vineyard. A roughly T-shaped area, the existing 1999 district is clustered around the municipal and geographic center of the town. Buildings within the district comprise a cohesive collection of public and semi-private buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Proposed additions to the existing district are comprised of two discontinuous units, which immediately abut the present district boundaries and include residential and commercial buildings from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The area is bisected by South Road, an east-west connector through the town, and Church Street, which extends south off of South Road. Proposed additions include properties at the eastern and northern edges of the existing district, along South Road and Jeffers Way, which extends northeast from the north side of South Road. Additions at the east end of the existing district include five historic-period properties set within large lots comprised of two to four acres each. The majority of historic-period properties include historic ancillary structures including barns, sheds, and cottages. Similar to those buildings already in the district, buildings within the proposed additions share similarities of massing, architectural details, and modest design qualities. All are 1- 1 ½-stories in height, of shingled, wood-frame construction, and possess restrained Craftsman and Victorian Eclectic -style details or no architectural style reference.

Beginning at the northern end of the proposed extension is the property at 4 Jeffers Way, comprised of a large lot of almost nine acres dotted with trees and shrubs. The rolling landscape features brush and large rocks throughout and a high hedge at the eastern edge of the property. The house stands on a level lot set back approximately 20 feet from the west side of Jeffers Way. The **Linus Jeffers House at 4 Jeffers Way**, late 19th-century/before 1893 (Map 5/176) (**photo #1**) is a medium sized, 1 ½-story, residential building, with a rectangular plan and an end-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical façade (east elevation) and is three bays in depth. The building's primary entrance is obscured by a one-story, shed-roof, enclosed porch (early 20th c.). fenestration consists of single and grouped, 2/2 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood lintels and sills. The structural system is timber frame of a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. Attached to the south elevation of the main block is a 1 ½-story, side-gable, wood shingle ell (late 19th/early 20th c.) on a fieldstone foundation. A shed-roof dormer extends from the north slope of the main block and a gable-roof dormer projects from the south slope of the ell.

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A stone chimney rises from the exterior end of the ell. The property is in good condition and includes the addition of a wood deck (late 20th c.) along the west and north elevations. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

To the south, at the northwest corner of the intersection of South Road and Jeffers Way, is a small, one-acre lot comprised of a ca. 1969 residence (2 Jeffers Way, N/C, map 5/177) accessed via a dirt drive off of Jeffers Way. The one-story, gable-roof, wood-shingled residence stands close to the road, set down a slight slope from South Road. The building stands on a concrete block foundation and is sheathed in wood shingles with an asphalt sheathed roof. Fenestration consists of 1/1 sash windows set in rectangular openings. A one-story, gable roof ell clad in vertical board projects from the east end of the main block.

To the east, on the opposite side of Jeffers Way, stands the Gay Head Town Hall/Community Center at 128 South Road. Directly across the street from the town hall lot, at the southeast corner of the intersection of Church Street and South Road, stands the **Adriaan Vanderhoop House** at 46 South Road, late 19th century (Map 9/96) (**photo #2**). The building stands back approximately 100 feet from the south side of South Road within a relatively open landscape bordered by mature trees and dotted with shrubs and trees. The land slopes to the west and south of the house; a stone wall lines the northern boundary of the property at the street's edge. A path leads south to provide access to the house and two outbuildings. The main house is a small, 1 1/2-story, No Style, residential building. It is a modest example of the many small, vernacular, 19th century buildings found throughout Gay Head/Aquinnah. The building has a rectangular plan and an end-gable roof. The main block has an asymmetrical, two-bay façade (north elevation) and is two bays in depth. The main entrance is offset on the façade and consists of a single, vertical wood door with simple wood surrounds. Fenestration consists of single, 2/2 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame and the building rests on several concrete blocks with vertical wood underpinning. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the west slope of the roof near the ridge. The property is in fair condition and includes a one-story, saltbox-roof, wood shingle **barn** (early 20th century) to the south on a concrete block foundation with vertical wood sheathing on the façade. Two wells are located in the barn and to the east of the house (Gay Head/Aquinnah Comments). A small, shed-roof, vertical wood **outhouse** (early-to-mid-20th century), still in use, stands to the southwest.

To the east is a large lot with a single, modern ranch residential building (44 South Road, late 20th century, N/C, Map 9/94) set far back from the road within an overgrown landscape. The house is reached via a long drive, which extends south off of South Road. The building stands one story in height and has a side-gable roof.

On the north side of South Road, to the east of Town Hall, stand six historic-period buildings that

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comprise the **Totem Pole Inn**, ca. 1920s (Map 5/168) off South Road. The property includes an open 2 ½-acre parcel of land that slopes gently to the north and east and is bordered along its perimeter by mature trees and shrubs. The tight-knot cluster of buildings consists of an **inn-keeper's residence**, **four cottages**, and a **garage**, located along a Y-shaped shell and dirt drive known as Totem Pole Way that runs perpendicular to South Road. The complex's entrance is marked by a break in the trees along South Road that leads to the drive. The buildings, all constructed during the early 20th century, are similar in plan, construction methods, and form. Except for the garage, all buildings are in good condition and retain a high degree of their architectural integrity.

The **innkeeper's residence** at 1 Totem Pole Way (**photo #3**), is a 1 ½-story Craftsman-style, residential building, surrounded by mature trees and foundation plantings and set back approximately 15 feet from South Road, just west of the entrance to the complex. The building has a square plan and an end-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, three-bay façade (south elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the façade and surrounded by wood panel surrounds and sidelights. Fenestration consists of single and grouped 6/1 and multi-light stationary windows set in rectangular openings with wood panel lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a concrete and cobblestone foundation. The exterior wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof sheathing is asphalt. Two large, hip-roof dormers extend across the east and west roof slope. A one-story, hip-roof, wraparound porch, enclosed along the east and west elevations, stands upon concrete supports. A long, one-story, three-by-five bay, end-gable ell projects from the north elevation of the main block. The ell features a one-story, hip-roof porch on the north elevation, with plain wood supports and a center entrance.

To the north of the inn-keeper's residence, is a two-story **cottage** at 3 Totem Pole Way (**photo #4**), set back approximately 10 feet from the drive and surrounded by overgrown shrubs. The building has a rectangular plan and a low-pitched, end-gable roof. The main block has an asymmetrical three-bay façade (south elevation) and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is offset on the façade and consists of a single wood door with two vertical bands of five-light windows set beneath a shed-roof hood supported by one wood brace. Fenestration consists of multi-light windows set in square and rectangular openings with wood panel lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof sheathing is asphalt. A cobblestone chimney is located at the north end of the roof and a stack pipe flue rises from the south end of the roof. The roofline changes at the north end of the building, suggesting that there may have been an alteration or addition to the north elevation.

To the east of 3 Totem Pole Way is a large, 1 ½-story **cottage** at 5 Totem Pole Way (**photo #4**), set back approximately 25 feet from the drive. The Craftsman-style building has a rectangular plan and an end-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical two-bay façade (south elevation),

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and is three bays in depth. The primary entrance is offset on the façade, at the raised basement level, and consists of a multi-light wood door set beneath a gable-roof hood supported by wood braces. Fenestration consists of single and grouped, 6/1 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with wood panel lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a raised stone foundation. The exterior wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof sheathing is asphalt. Two shed-roof dormers extend across the east and west roof slopes. A cobblestone chimney rises from the roof of the west elevation dormer. Other notable exterior architectural features include deep eaves and a band of three, diamond-pane windows on the façade.

Directly east of 5 Totem Pole Way is a second 1 ½-story **cottage** at 7 Totem Pole Way (**photo #4**), set back approximately 30 feet from the drive. The Craftsman-style building has a rectangular plan and a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical, four-bay façade (south elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the façade with simple wood surrounds. Fenestration consists of paired six-light and tripled casement windows set in rectangular openings with wood panel lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a raised cobblestone foundation. The exterior wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof sheathing is asphalt. A stack pipe flue rises from the center of the south roof slope.

The easternmost building in the area is a 1 ½-story **cottage** at 9 Totem Pole Way (**photo #4**), set up on a slight rise approximately 25 feet from the end of the drive. The Craftsman-style building has a rectangular plan and a side-gable roof. The main block has a symmetrical three-bay façade (south elevation) and is two bays in depth. The primary entrance is centered on the façade, at the raised basement level, and consists of a vertical wood door with simple wood surrounds. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows with wood panel lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a raised cobblestone foundation. The exterior wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof sheathing is asphalt. A cobblestone chimney rises from the center ridge of the main roof. Notable exterior architectural features include a moderately pitched roof that caps the entire structure and includes deep eaves and exposed rafter ends.

Located just east of the entrance to the complex and set back approximately 15 feet from South Road is a one-story **garage**. This astylistic building has a rectangular plan and a saltbox, end-gable roof. The main block has an asymmetrical, three-bay façade (north elevation) and is one bay in depth. The south elevation is completely obscured by overgrown shrubs that run along South Road. The primary entrance is offset on the façade and remains exposed with no door. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in square and rectangular openings. The structural system is wood frame on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof sheathing is asphalt. Alterations include a shallow, one-bay, shed-roof ell on the west elevation. The property is in poor condition as evidenced by the sinking roofline and deteriorating shingles exposing the wood frame on the east elevation.

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To the east of the Totem Pole Inn stands the property at 61 South Road, 1960s (N/C, Map 5/167), which stands within a landscape dotted with mature trees and shrubs and is accessed by a dirt drive to the east. The house is a large, two-story Colonial Revival-style, residential building with a rectangular plan and a side-gable roof. It is a good example of a Colonial Revival-style house built in the last half of the 20th century in town. The main block has a symmetrical, three-bay façade (south elevation) and is two bays in depth. The main entrance is centered on the façade and features a classically-inspired wood panel and dentil surrounds. Fenestration consists of single, 8/8 and 12/12 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings flanked by louvered shutters with molded wood lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center ridge of the roof.

To the east stands **59 South Road**, early 20th century, Map 9/126 (**photo #5**), which stands on a slight rise set back approximately 30 feet from the north side of the road. A high-trimmed hedge borders the east side of the dirt drive to the west of the building. The property is bordered by mature trees to the rear. 59 South Road is a large, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed building set on a raised, concrete block foundation, clad in wood shingles with an asphalt covered roof. The west elevation of the foundation features a single, pedestrian door to the north and a single rolltop door to the south. Fenestration consists of single and paired, 6/6, double-hung sash and fixed windows set in square openings with simple surrounds. A gable-roof dormer pierces the roof on the south elevation, breaking the cornice line. A shed-roof dormer extends along the north elevation. Attached to the east elevation of the building is a one-story, side-gable ell, which houses the main entrance. An exterior brick chimney is located at the northeast corner of the main block.

A 1 1/2-story, side-gable **barn** (late 19th century) on a concrete block foundation stands to the northeast of the house. A dirt drive to the west of the house provides access to the barn. Paired, vertical wood doors are offset on the south elevation of the barn. The exterior wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof surfacing is asphalt. Attached to the west elevation is a one-story, shed-roof, vertical wood ell on a granite foundation. Attached to the east elevation are several one-story, shed-roof additions in poor condition that appear to be falling down. The barn is in fair to poor condition.

Continuing east through the area, on the north side of the road is the property at **57 South Road**, late 19th century (Map 9/127)(**photo #6**), which is comprised of a late 19th century residence set within a landscape dotted with trees and shrubs. The building stands back approximately 40 feet from the road and is accessed via a shell drive extending north from the road. 57 South Road is a medium-sized, 1 1/2-story, No Style residential building. The building has a rectangular plan and an end-gable roof. It is a good example of the many small, vernacular, late 19th century buildings found throughout Gay Head/Aquinnah. The main block has an asymmetrical, three-bay façade (south elevation) and is three bays in depth. The main entrance is offset on the façade and

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features wood panel surrounds. Fenestration consists of single, 2/2 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with simple wood lintels and sills. The structural system is wood frame on a granite foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles, and the roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. The cinder-block chimney rises from the east slope of the roof. Attached to the north elevation of the main block is a one-story, gable-roof, one-bay, wood shingle ell (early 20th c.) on a fieldstone foundation. The property is in good condition and includes a gable-roof well cover to the southwest.

Across the road stands the **Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop property** at 38 South Road, mid 19th century/before 1870 (Map 9/124) (**photos #7-8**), which is comprised of a 19th century residence with multiple outbuildings set within a rolling landscape of almost four acres. The property is accessed by a dirt drive to the north. A wood post and rail fence delineates the property's northern boundary. The house sits back approximately 75 feet from the road and is a large, 1 1/2-story, residential building. It is an excellent and well-preserved example of its style and type within Aquinnah and is notable for its decoratively carved cornice trim. The building has a rectangular plan and a cross-gable roof. The main block has an asymmetrical façade (north elevation) with an offset entrance flanked by three-light sidelights. Fenestration consists of single, paired, and grouped, 2/2 and 3/2 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with molded wood lintels and sills. The structural system is timber frame on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and the roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. A one-story, hip-roofed, enclosed porch wraps around the north, east, and west elevations of the main block. Attached to the south elevation of the main block is a 1 1/2-story, gable-roof ell (mid 20th c.) set on a granite foundation with shed-roofer dormers (ca. 1983) on the west and east slopes as well as a small, one-story, hip-roof projection on the south elevation. Secondary entrances are located on the west elevation of the porch and the hip-roof projection of the rear ell. Two brick chimneys are located on the center ridge of the main roof and east slope of the rear ell. Other notable exterior architectural features include louvered shutters and deep eaves.

The property is in good condition and includes an extensive, open landscape as well as several outbuildings. A 1 1/2-story, end-gable, wood shingle **barn** (19th c.) on a stone foundation stands to the west. A one-story, hip-roof, one-by-two bay ell on a stone foundation is attached to the north elevation of the barn. A one-story, side-gable, wood shingle **cottage** (early 20th c.) on a stone foundation stands to the south. To the south of the cottage is a one-story, end-gable, wood shingle **shed/cottage** (early 20th c.) on a stone foundation with a one-story, gable-roof ell on concrete.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are known within the Town Center Historic District BI, sites may be present. Twenty-two sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Most of these sites

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were identified during a survey of Tribal lands located to the south of the existing historic district and extension. Environmental characteristics of the district extension are similar to the existing district, representing locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. Most of the extension area is represented by a well-drained, level to moderately sloping hilltop landform in close proximity (within 1000 feet) to wetlands. A small pond is located in the northwestern portion of the existing district immediately south of South Road. Unnamed freshwater wetlands are also present in the latter area. A small pond is also located immediately outside the southeastern portion of the existing district. Freshwater wetlands and the headwaters of a stream that flows northerly to coastal wetlands west of Lobsterville are located in the northernmost area of the district extension. Given the above information, the size of the district extension, levels of historic landuse and available prehistoric settlement information for Martha's Vineyard in general, a high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources in the district extension.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district extension. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may identify Native American residential sites and burial grounds that could be present in the extension locale. Similar research might also recover structural evidence of a large barn identified on the 1897 map near the present site of the Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop House at 38 South Road. The barn was demolished sometime between 1897 and 1951. Historical and archaeological research may also identify documents and structural evidence that indicate the date of construction for the Linus Jeffers House at 4 Jeffers Way and/or the existence of another house, no longer extant, at this location. Similar information may also exist for a building dated to the late 19th century but not depicted on the 1897 map of the area. The building first appears on the 1944 town map. Structural remains from outbuildings and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive with extant buildings in the district extension and the structures/sites noted above.

(end)

Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center HD B1
Name of Property

Dukes, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING

ETHNIC HERITAGE: NATIVE AMERICAN

Period of Significance

CA. 1850-1951

Significant Dates

1870 South Road constructed

1920s Totem Pole Inn constructed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

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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Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District

2001 Boundary Increase
Aquinnah (Dukes), MASection number 8 Page 1Significance

Note: the town of Gay Head, Massachusetts, officially changed its name to Aquinnah in 1998. References to the community in the nomination, prior to that date, designate the town as Gay Head.

The existing Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District is significant as the town's civic core, containing municipal, educational, and religious buildings from the 19th and 20th centuries. The proposed district expansion includes a number of significant properties that are related to the original district by their location and history. These resources reflect significant themes in the history of the area that were not reflected in the original district. The proposed additions contain residential and commercial buildings that were established by several of the founding Native American families of the community and reflect the historical progression of the town's settlement as well as the dramatic shift in residence patterns that took place during the late 19th to early 20th century. Historic resources within the proposed extension also reflect the increased interest in the town as a tourist destination during this period. The district derives its architectural significance from its coherent, compact arrangement of a distinctive group of well-preserved and maintained historic buildings, including fine examples of modest and typical structures from the 19th and 20th centuries. The period of significance is ca. 1850-1951. The proposed extension retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, meeting National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. The proposed extension meets Criteria Consideration B for moved properties.

A number of resources within the proposed Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District extension are historically associated with the Vanderhoop family, which originated in Holland and came to Gay Head during the early 19th century. William Adriaan Vanderhoop (b. 1816) was the first member of the Vanderhoop family to remove to Gay Head. William was born in Parimaribo, Surinam, the son of Frs. F.S.C. Vanderhoop of Holland and Jacqueline DeMontell of Surinam. In 1837 William married a native, Beulah Salsbury (b. 1815), daughter of Joan Salsbury and Naomi Occooch. They resided in Gay Head/Aquinnah where William worked as a farmer. The 1860 census lists William A. Vanderhoop along with his wife Beulah, and their nine children ranging in age from four to twenty-one (Baer 1999). Their children went on to become important figures in the development of the town. An 1897 directory lists several Vanderhoops occupied as farmers, fisherman, and mail carriers. William and Beulah were the great-grandparents of local historian Alfred Vanderhoop (deceased) and longtime resident Charlie Vanderhoop (deceased). Since that time, the Vanderhoops have grown to become one of the town's most well-known and prolific families, occupying residences throughout town and holding key positions in town government and within the tribe (Pease 1871).

The town center area remained largely unsettled throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, when town settlement focuses on the Old South Road area to the south. This earlier settlement

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remained in use until the late 19th – early 20th century, when the construction of the “new” South Road led to a dramatic shift in settlement patterns. Following the surveying and construction of South Road in 1870, a number of buildings which formerly stood within the Old South Road community were “hailed up the hill” (Burgess 1926) to their new locations on South Road. Following the removal of buildings to their new locations, the Old South Road community became almost completely deserted. 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 this new town center.

Within the proposed district extension is one residential building that was moved to its present location on South Road from the Old South Road community. The main (original) block of the **Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop House at 38 South Road** was constructed in the mid-19th century by Isaac Rose, who may have resided there until it was moved to its current location (Anonymous 1956: 125). The building originally stood within the stone wall of the South Burial Ground within the earlier settlement along Old South Road (Gay Head/Aquinnah Comments 1998). Historian and author Edward Burgess notes the building as having stood to the northeast of the Congregational meeting house on the north side of Old South Road (Burgess 1907: 28). According to local resident Alfred Vanderhoop, the original foundation of the house remains at this location (Gay Head/Aquinnah Comments 1998). The 1858 map shows a house in the immediate vicinity and identifies J. Rose as the occupant (Walling 1858).

Isaac Rose (b. 1811) was an important town figure, serving as the first postmaster in 1873 and operating the post office for eleven years out of his home (Attaquin 1970: 43). According to historian Edward Burgess, Rose did not own a horse and had to travel on foot to Chilmark to pick up the mail for the town (Burgess 1926: 28). The 1880 census lists Isaac D. Rose, a 68-year-old farmer, along with his wife, Harriet A. Rose, and Etta H. Rose, a 20-year-old teacher. Isaac’s son Alfred was one of eight Gay Head men who fought in the Civil War, and was the only casualty. (Anonymous 1956: 125).

The building was moved to its present location by Charlie Vanderhoop’s grandfather, Leonard Vanderhoop, who married Rose’s daughter. The property was moved sometime after the construction of the present-day South Road in 1870. During this period, the house experienced numerous additions and alterations. The building is not clearly identified on historic maps until 1897, when it is shown with two outbuildings to the south and southwest (Hodgham, 1897). These are probably a large barn (not extant) and the present-day bar, which was known as the carriage house. Charlie Vanderhoop recalled attending the Gay Head School (ca. 1844) in the 1930s when he was about 12 or 13 years old. According to a local resident, the **cottage** (early 20th c.) was originally a chicken coop. By 1951, the house and only one outbuilding to the southwest is shown, indicating that the large barn was torn down sometime between 1897 and 1951) 1951 map).

(continued)

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The property is significant for its architectural integrity as well as its historical associations with both the Rose and Vanderhoop families. The building has been occupied by members of the Vanderhoop family from the time of its move until the present day. Recent alterations include the addition of the rear ell (mid-20th c.) and the shed-roof dormers (ca. 1983) (personal communication, Charlie Vanderhoop). Today, the property is known as "Lookout Hill" and is thought to be the second highest point on Martha's Vineyard. The property remains in the family and had been occupied by Charlie Vanderhoop until his recent death.

As the new town center began to solidify, a number of residential buildings were constructed along South Road and on side streets in the last quarter of the 19th century. Included within this group are 4 Jeffers Way, 46 South Road, and 57 South Road.

The **Linus Jeffers House at 4 Jeffers Way** was constructed in the late 19th century and has played an important role in the civic development of the town, having been used as a post office, a grocery store, and for town meetings prior to the construction of the Town Hall in 1929. The Jeffers family began settling in Gay Head as early as the late 18th century. Members of the Jeffers family were instrumental in the religious and civic development of the town. Thomas Jeffers (1742-1818) served as minister of the Gay Head Baptist Church for a term of about 25 years (Banks II 1911: 24). Jeffers Way, named for this prominent family, developed in the mid-to-late 19th century as a U-shaped road extending north from South Road. Little development occurred along both roads in the 19th century, though it was probably well-traveled given its proximity to the town center. The eastern branch of Jeffers Way was re-named Harpoon Hollow in the 20th century in honor of Amos Smalley, a legendary local whaler who harpooned a white sperm whale in 1902 (Attaquin 1970: 36-37). Today, Jeffers Way retains its 19th century shape and together with Harpoon Hollow provides access to several of the oldest residences in the area.

The Linus Jeffers House was constructed in the late 19th century, prior to 1893. An 1897 map of the town shows a building footprint near the location of the property, although it is unclear as to whether or not it is the Linus Jeffers House. By the mid-19th century, more than a dozen Jeffers family members resided in Gay Head (Pease 1817: 34-35).

Linus Seymour Jeffers (1875-1955) played an instrumental part in the municipal and civic development of the town, as his residence served as the town's grocery, post office, and town office in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By 1893, when Paulina A. Vanderhoop was postmistress, the post office operated from Jeffers' house (taped interview, Alfred Vanderhoop, 1988). This reference suggests that the house was constructed by 1893. As early as 1907, Jeffers also ran a grocery store from his house. A 1907 Martha's Vineyard directory contains an advertisement for the Linus S. Jeffers & Co. Gay Head Grocers, which sold provisions such as tea, coffee, salt, preserved meats, grain and flour, fruit, and oil. According to a local resident, Jeffers ran the grocery with his uncle, Cunig Jeffers (personal communication, Charlie

(continued)

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Continuation SheetGay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District
2001 Boundary Increase
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Vanderhoop). During this period the post office continued to operate out of the Jeffers house. By 1912, the postmaster was Thomas C. Jeffers, a local farmer (Boston Suburban Building Co., 1910-11: 215). As early as 1920, the town was paying Jeffers \$18 in rent for a "Town Office" (Annual Report 1920: 5), and Jeffers continued to receive rent until the construction of the Town Hall/Community Center was completed in 1929 (Annual Report 1929: 7). It appears that the home may have been used for offices of the elected officials while town meetings were held at the Gay Head School/Library. Jeffers played an important part in the construction of the Town Hall as he was on the Board of Directors for the Gay Head improvement Association, which donated the initial funds for the building. He also served as Selectman, Assessor, and Overseer of the Poor (Boston Suburban Building Co., 1910-1912: 217). Linus Jeffers died in 1955 and was buried nearby in the Gay Head Cemetery. Members of the Jeffers family reside in Aquinnah to the present day. Today the property is in use as a seasonal residence and owned by the Brett-Smith family.

According to visual analysis and comparisons with other buildings of a similar style and type, the building at **46 South Road** was constructed in the late 19th century. An 1897 historic map shows only vegetation where the building presently stands (Hodgham 1897). The first known occupant was Adriaan Vanderhoop. It is believed that he may have also been the builder as his name is apparently burned onto one of the rafter. Today, the property is in use as a seasonal residence and is owned by the daughter of Adriaan Vanderhoop, Joanne Robey. Robey is the sister of local resident Charlie Vanderhoop, who resided nearby at the Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop House at 38 South Road. According Robey, the interior of the house features an original hand pump in the kitchen.

The building at **57 South Road** was also constructed in the late 19th century. The building is not depicted on the 1897 historic map, its first appearance being in 1944 (1944 map). Lyman Madison may have occupied the property at one time (personal communication, June Manning), although further research is needed to confirm this. The Madison family were well-known throughout the town for having served the role of medicine man within the tribe (Gay Head/Aquinnah Comments 1998). Today, the property serves as a year-round residence of the Belain family (Assessor's List 1997). The Belain family owned and occupied the nearby Belain Homestead on Duck Pond Lane (MHC 5, 6, ca. 1853) from the mid-19th century through to the last quarter of the 20th century.

Additional development occurred within the town center area as well as throughout the rest of the town as the result of increased tourism. As early as 1844, entrepreneurs from Oak Bluffs began offering regular tours of Gay Head to view the clay cliffs. These entrepreneurs grew as the number of visitors brought to Oak Bluffs by the Methodist Campgrounds increased. Excursion steamers carried hundreds of visitors from Oak Bluffs to a dock on the north side of the town during camp-meeting meet. With the development of Cottage City (Oak Bluffs) and the summer resort business, Gay Head became an important tourist attraction. Local residents began

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providing oxcart service to the top of the cliffs and opened shops, eateries, and hotels to accommodate the influx of off-island visitors, generating a new source of income for the town (Koch 1990: 159).

In 1856 the Gay Head Lighthouse (NR 1987) was constructed with a large, compound Fresnel lens from France. This gave visitors to the island another reason to travel to the town. An 1860 article indicates that food and lodging could be obtained at the home of the lighthouse keeper and also at the home of Isaac Rose (Levitas 1980: 320). By 1870, the construction of South Road connected the lighthouse and cliffs to Chilmark and eased access to the western end of town from other points on the island. By this period, tours to the cliffs, either by sea or over land, had become one of the Vineyard's major attractions and were widely advertised in local guidebooks. Residents soon turned to feeding and housing tourists to supplement their incomes (Levitas 1980: 321).

By 1890 the Pavilion (not extant) at the cliffs had been constructed and quickly became a major tourist destination. Historic photos show the Pavilion as a large, one-store, gable-roof structure surrounded on all sides by a covered walkway (Anonymous 1977: 60-61). It functioned as a restaurant and dance hall, and appears to have been the first building constructed locally for both social and commercial purposes. The Pavilion was shut down in 1912 (Levitas 1980: 325).

By the turn of the century, visitors traveled by steamer from New Bedford, Providence, or Edgartown and disembarked at Steamboat Landing, on the north shore of town, and either walked or traveled by oxcart to the lighthouse (Dinwiddie 1994). During this period the Windsor House Hotel (not extant) was constructed near Steamboat landing. The hotel was run by Rosanna Rodman (Ryan 1961: n.p.). Her husband Abraham Lincoln Rodman, appears in the 1910 directory as running a hotel, although its location is not provided. Also at this same, a restaurant within the town was operated by L.L. Vanderhoop (Boston Suburban Book Company 1910: 216). Tourism continued to expand throughout the early 20th century. Statistics kept by the lighthouse keeper from 1910 to 1930 indicate that over 300,000 visitors had signed the registry book during this period (Levitas 1980: 319).

The **Totem Pole Inn** on South Road (Totem Pole Way) was constructed in the first two decades of the 20th century. Construction of the buildings began in the first decade of the century but was not completed until the 1920s (Levitas 1980: 358). The buildings are locally significant as a cohesive and well-preserved cluster of historic resources associated with the development of the town as a summer resort. The buildings that comprise the Totem Pole Inn are a distinctive grouping of fine Craftsman and No style buildings constructed in the 1920s with similar materials and features.

There is no mention of these properties in either the 1907 or 1901 directories and historic maps

(continued)

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do not identify any structures on this site until 1944 (1941 USGS map). They appear to have been constructed prior to the Aquinnah Shops Area (MHC Area B) at the Cliffs. Both were constructed to serve the burgeoning summer tourist population during the first half of the 20th century. The town also had several restaurants, including the Cooper Homestead at 1-3 Sunset Lane (MHC #53) and the Ryan Estate on Lobsterville Road (MHC #22) (both outside the proposed district expansion), in operation to serve the steady stream of visitors.

The buildings within the area were constructed on previously undeveloped land. A member of the Hayson family constructed the buildings and Onslow Robinson and Harry Legg may have done some of the stonework on the foundations. The **innkeeper's residence** (ca. 1920s) originally functioned as a house and was the residence of John Foster, the original owner of the inn. At least two of the buildings retain names from their use as an inn. One is known as "Honeymoon" and another is known as "Barnacle." It is unclear as to who owned and operated the inn throughout the mid-to-late 20th century, although its current owner is Leonard F. Vanderhoop, Jr. (Assessor's records; Donald and Patsy Malonson, 1998).

Residential development of the island continued throughout the mid-to-late 20th century, especially along South Road and side streets. Included within the proposed extension is 61 South Road, which according to local residents, was constructed in the 1960s and 1970s (personal communication, Marjorie Spitz, March 2001; Gay Head/Aquinnah Comments 1998). Today the property is owned by the Vanderhoop family (Assessor's Records 2001).

The town center area continues to serve as the civic core of the town and is one of several small residential nodes within the community. A number of historic-period resources within the proposed extension continue to be owned by members of the Vanderhoop family. The impact of tourism is still visible within the town, as seasonal houses are opened to accommodate the influx of summer residents. According to the 2000 census figures for Massachusetts, Aquinnah is the fastest-growing community in the Commonwealth, due in part to the recently constructed Tribal housing to the south of the district (personal communication, Mark Harding, March 2001).

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Gay Head are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in the existing historic district and extension can be used to test the extent that settlement and subsistence patterns observed during the early 1990's tribal lands survey located to the south are representative of the town beyond the boundaries of tribal land surveyed. Information may be present that identifies the range of temporal/cultural affiliations for sites in the area and the nature/extent of subsistence activities that occurred at sites in the region. Prehistoric sites in the district may contain information that identifies the effects of environmental change on Native subsistence and settlement strategies in

(continued)

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2001 Boundary Increase
Aquinnah (Dukes), MA**Section number 8 Page 7

the area, especially the importance of sea level rise at earlier period sites. Prehistoric sites in the area may also contain information that helps better understand patterns of lithic procurement and production, possibly indicating the importance of local raw materials and trade in the manufacture of specific tool types and changes in technology through time. Prehistoric sites in the Gay Head locale, especially sites from later periods, may also contain 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 Gay Head. Using lineage based settlement models and settlement based on proximity to relatives identified for Gay Head during the historic period as a base, prehistoric sites in the district may also contribute important information relating to social structure in prehistoric communities. These characteristics could be represented in ceramic types, lithics, or site types and distributions.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to help better understand how Gay Head/Aquinnah Native Americans were able to maintain aspects of their traditional culture during a period of constant change in the 19th and 20th centuries. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may produce information that helps understand 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 helps better understand the 19th and 20th century growth of the new South Road focus of the town. The same analysis might also indicate the effect the abandonment of the Old South Road community had on family structure and 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 in the district may also contain information that helps better understand changes in the Gay Head/Aquinnah community in general. Specific evidence may exist indicating ways in which traditional culture persisted in the midst of ever-increasing non-Native material culture and beliefs.

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Aquinnah (Dukes), MASection number 9 Page 1Major Bibliographical References

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(end)

Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center HD extension
Name of Property

Dukes, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca. 25 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 348120 4577960
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 348180 4572240
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 348120 4578230
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 348180 4572430
Zone Easting Northing

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Kate Harrington, PAL, Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2001

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town 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. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 10-90)

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2001 Boundary Increase
~~Aquinnah (Dukes), MA~~Geographical Data

5. 19	348290	4578430
6. 19	348300	4578260
7. 19	348460	4578260
8. 19	348460	4577960

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The bounds of the Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District BI are shown on the attached assessor's maps. The bounds follow the lot lines and include assessor's map 5; lots 167, 168, 176, 177; and map 9, lots 90-97, and 124-127.

The boundary extends north from the Post Office/Residence lot on the west side of Church Street, extending north across South Road. The district proceeds north following the western lot line of Map 5/177 until it meets the Linus Jeffers lot. The district encompasses the Linus Jeffers lot in its entirety until it meets Jeffers Way and continues southwest to the Town Hall/Community Center lot. The district follows the rear lot line of the Town Hall/Community Center lot and continues east across the rear (north) lot lines of the Totem Pole Inn and 59 South Road lots. It then turns south at the eastern edge of the lot and follows the lot line until it meets South Road. It then crosses South Road and continues east, following and conforming to the boundaries of the Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop lot. The district then turns west, following the rear (south) lot lines of Map 9/94 and the Adriaan Vanderhoop lot until it meets the southern boundary of the existing Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District at the Gay Head Community Baptist Church lot.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District BI are drawn to encompass residential buildings which immediately abut the existing district, which serves as the civic core of the town. The contributing properties within the extension display architectural integrity and strong associations with events that contributed to the town's late 19th and early 20th century residential development. The buildings reflect the historical progression of the town's residential settlement as well as the dramatic shift in residence patterns that took place during this period. Surrounding the boundaries are areas of either undeveloped land or non-contributing resources of less than 50 years of age. The boundaries are determined by the rear property lines of the buildings along South Road and Jeffers Way. Boundary lines are drawn to exclude buildings that are less than 50 years old and undeveloped land not associated with the historic properties within the district. One late 19th-century house to the southwest of the district along Church Street has not been included due to its poor condition, and lack of architectural integrity as a result of alterations and deterioration.

(end)

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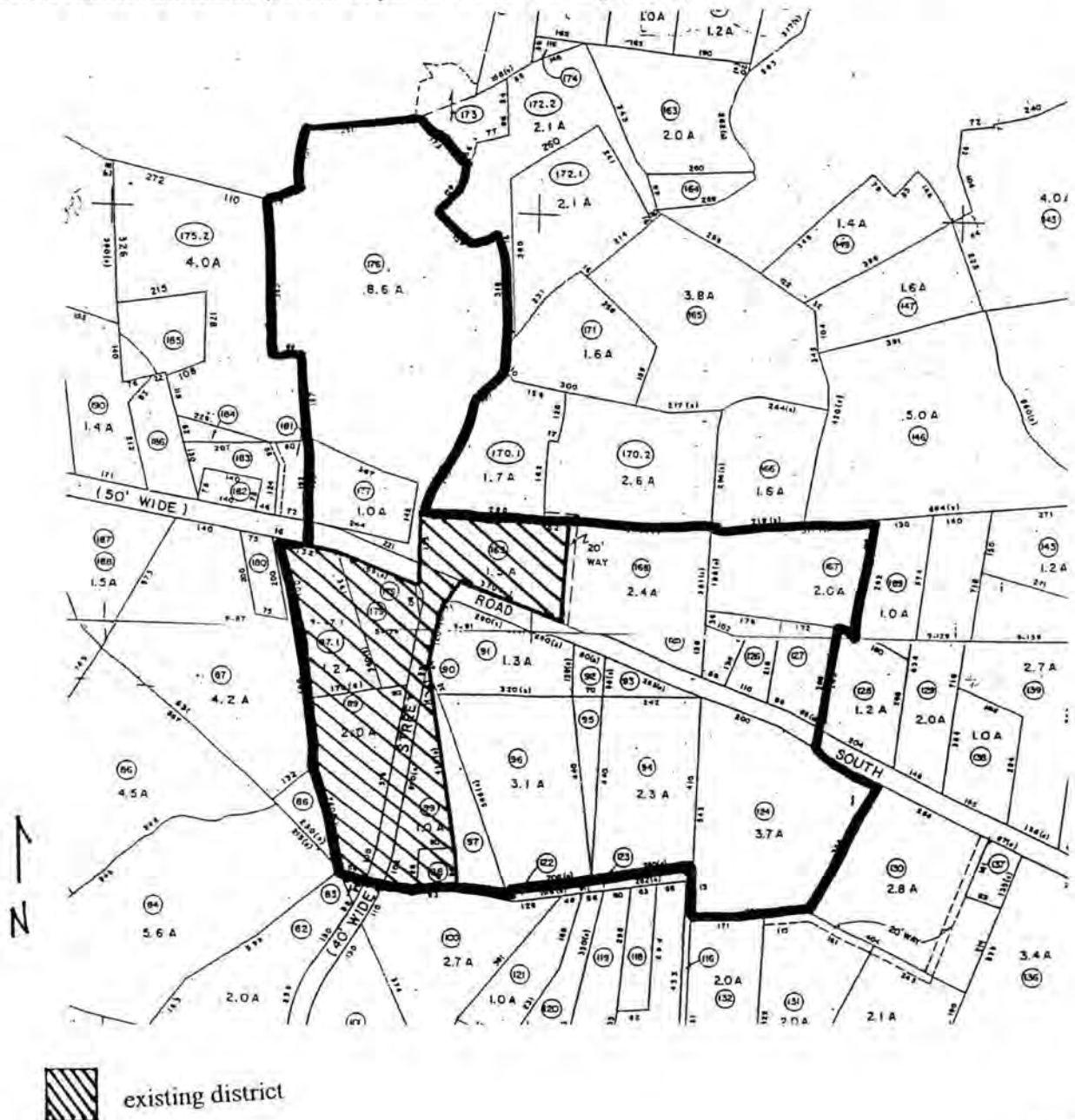
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Property name Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District Extension, Dukes County, Massachusetts

Section number 10

Page 4

Gay Head/ Aquinnah Assessor's Maps 5 and 9 Showing Boundary of Gay Head / Aquinnah Town Center Historic District Extension (source: Aquinnah assessor's maps, 1999).



(end)

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Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District
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Section number photo Page

Photographs

Photographer: Mary Kate Harrington, PAL

Date: March 2001

Negatives at: Massachusetts Historical Commission

1. Linus Jeffers House, 4 Jeffers Way, view north
2. Adriaan Vanderhoop House, 46 South Road, view south
3. Totem Pole Inn, view north of innkeeper's residence
4. Totem Pole Inn, view northeast of cottages
5. 59 South Road, view northwest
6. 57 South Road, view northwest
7. Isaac Rose/Charlie Vanderhoop House, 38 South Road, view south
8. Rose/Vanderhoop House, 38 South Road, view southwest of landscape
9. View west along South Road from east end of proposed district

(end)

**Gay Head/Aquinnah Town Center Historic District Extension
District Data Sheet Summary/Key**

Total Resources Summary:

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>	
17	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
17	3	TOTAL

20 Total resources identified

Key To Abbreviations:

(C)= Contributing

(NC)= Noncontributing

B= Building

O= Object

Si=Site

St=Structure

**GAY HEAD/AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION
GAY HEAD/AQUINNAH, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MHC Number	Map/Lot	Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Style	Date of Construction	Status/Resource
n/a	5/177	House	2 Jeffers Way	No Style	ca. 1969	NC/B
9	5/176	Linus Jeffers House	4 Jeffers Way	No Style	late 19th/before 1893	C/B
41-43	9/124	Isaac Rose/ Charlie Vanderhoop House, Barn, Cottage, Shed/cottage	38 South Road	Victorian Eclectic	mid-19th c./ before 1870	C/B C/B C/B C/B
n/a	9/94	House	44 South Road	Ranch	late 20th century	NC/B
44	9/91, 96	Adriaan Vanderhoop House, Barn, Outhouse	46 South Road	No Style	late 19th century	C/B C/B C/B
46	9/127	House	57 South Road	No Style	late 19th century	C/B
48, 49	9/126	House, Barn	59 South Road	No Style		C/B C/B
47	5/167	House	61 South Road	Colonial Revival	1960s (house)	NC/B
67	5/168, 9/125	Innkeeper's Residence (Totem Pole Inn)	1 Totem Pole Way	Craftsman	ca. 1920s	C/B

MHC Number	Map/Lot	Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Style	Date of Construction	Status/Resource
68	5/168, 9/125	Cottage (Totem Pole Inn)	3 Totem Pole Way	No Style	ca. 1920s	C/B
69	5/168, 9/125	Cottage (Totem Pole Inn)	5 Totem Pole Way	Craftsman	ca. 1920s	C/B
70	5/168, 9/125	Cottage (Totem Pole Inn)	7 Totem Pole Way	Craftsman	ca. 1920s	C/B
71	5/168, 9/125	Cottage (Totem Pole Inn)	9 Totem Pole Way	Craftsman	ca. 1920s	C/B
72	5/168, 9/125	Shed (Totem Pole Inn)	Totem Pole Way	No Style	ca. 1920s	C/B



LINUS JEFFERS HOUSE

4 JEFFERS WAY

GAY HEAD / AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH #1



ADRIAAN VANDER HOOP HOUSE

46 SOUTH ROAD

GAY HEAD / AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH # 2



INNKEEPER'S RESIDENCE, TOTEM POLE INN

TOTEM POLE WAY

GAY HEAD / AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH # 3



TOTEM POLE INN, cottages

TOTEM POLE WAY

GAY HEAD/ AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH #4



59 SOUTH ROAD

GAY HEAD / AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH #5



57 SOUTH ROAD

GAY HEAD / AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH #6



ISAAC ROSE / CHARLIE VANER HOOP HOUSE

38 SOUTH ROAD

GAY HEAD / AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH # 7



ISAAC ROSE/CHARLIE VANDERHOOP HOUSE

38 SOUTH ROAD

GAY HEAD/AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH #8



VIEW WEST ALONG SOUTH ROAD FROM EAST END OF EXTENSION
GAY HEAD / AQUINNAH TOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT EXTENSION

DUKES COUNTY, MA

PHOTOGRAPH #9

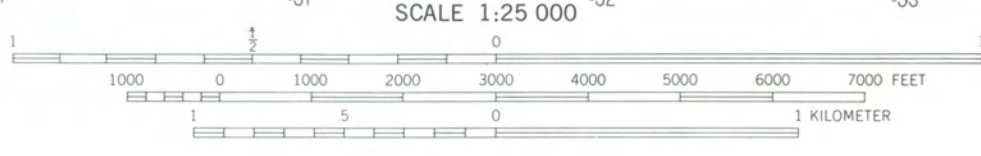
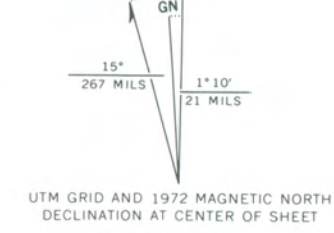


GAY HEAD/AQUINNAH TOWN
CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXTENSION

UTM COORDINATES:
19/348124/4577957
19/348122/4578234
19/348177/4578236
19/348184/4578428
19/348288/4578428
19/348295/4578261
19/348460/4578261
19/348460/4577957

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 planetable 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



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

SQUIBNOCKET, MASS.
41070-C7-TF-025
1972
PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
DMA 6866 IV SE-SERIES V814



RECEIVED

FEB 09 2000

Feb. 7th 2000 MASS. HIST. COMM

From
Charles W. Vanderhoop
Hatsuko Vanderhoop
38 South Road
Aquinnah, Ma 02740

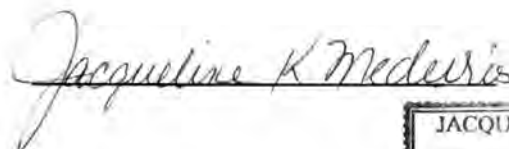
To;

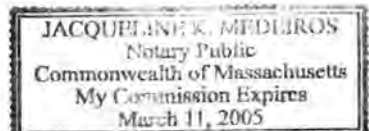
Ma Historical Commission
Ma Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Blvd
Boston, Ma 02125

Please be advised that I do not want any of my land in Aquinnah Mass. To be placed
in the national register of historic places.

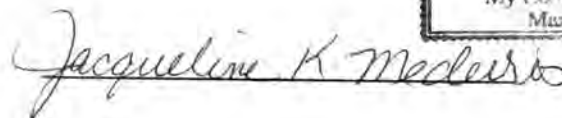
Namely property located --- 38 South Road Aquinnah, Mass.(MCH # 41—43)

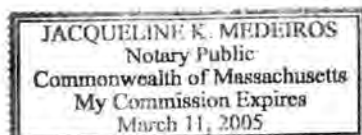

Charles W. Vanderhoop






Hatsuko Vanderhoop







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

August 10, 2001

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Gay Head/Aquinnah HD Boundary Increase, 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 properties included in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Mary Kate Harrington, PAL, Consultant
Aquinnah Historical Commission
Mark Harding, Tribal Preservation Officer
Chair, Board of Selectmen
Chair, Planning Board