

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000253 Date Listed: 4/2/98

West Falmouth Village Historic District Barnstable MA
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

4/2/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR makes a technical correction to the form; the district is nominated for Religion (among other Areas of Significance), but National Register Criteria Consideration A (Religious Property) was not indicated on the form. The form is amended to add Criteria Consideration A.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name West Falmouth Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number multiple; see District Data Sheet n/a not for Publication

city or town Falmouth N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02540

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 2/10/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, 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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews 4/2/98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non contributing	
135	72	buildings
60	9	sites
42	2	structures
1	0	objects
238	83	321 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
1 Bourne Farm (1980)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure
Commerce: specialty store (blacksmith)
 department store, nightclub
Industry: manufacturing facility
Government: fire station
Education: school, library
Religion: church
Agriculture: storage, field, outbuilding, windmill, animal
 facility
Funerary: cemetery
Recreation/Culture: commemorative site

Manufacturing Facility: factory, windmill
Landscape: unoccupied land, natural feature (pond, marsh,
 glacial ridge)
Transportation: rail-related (tracks, depot)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure
Commerce: store

Government: fire station
Education: library
Religion: church
Agriculture: storage, field, outbuilding

Funerary: cemetery
Recreation/Culture: commemorative site, athletic
 field

Landscape: unoccupied land, natural
 feature (pond, marsh, glacial ridge)
Transportation: rail-related (tracks)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style
Colonial: Georgian
Early Republic: Federal
Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
Late Victorian: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne,
 Shingle Style, Stick Style
Late-19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival,
 Classical Revival
Late-19th and 20th Century Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Contemporary, Reproduction Cape

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: stone, brick, concrete
Walls: wood shingle, clapboard, brick, stone
Roof: wood shingle, asphalt shingle, slate

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

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Narrative Description

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

Narrative Introduction

West Falmouth is one of several villages within the Town of Falmouth. The town as a whole occupies a large geographic area at the southwest corner of the Cape Cod peninsula with an unusually extensive 67 mile coastline along both Buzzards Bay (west) and Vineyard Sound (south). West Falmouth is centered on the Buzzards Bay coast between North Falmouth to the north, and Quissett/Woods Hole to the south. The varied and picturesque shoreline in this area produced conditions that were unusually attractive to successive agricultural, marine, and summer resort interests. The West Falmouth Village National Register District is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved representation of a traditional Cape Cod village that has developed over the course of three centuries. Its many dwellings and institutions, along with its natural and man-made setting, create an ensemble that clearly transmits the area's long and varied history to both present and future generations.

Topography and Setting

The West Falmouth Village National Register District includes most of the historic village that developed along the almost three mile corridor of the 1753 North, or Back Shore Road, now known as the West Falmouth Highway. That picturesque and winding roadway is bounded by the wooded hills of a glacial moraine on the east and the placid shores of Buzzards Bay on the west. To the southwest is the vast estuary known as Great Sippewissett Marsh, which nestles behind the protective barrier of Black Beach. Chapoquoit Beach and Island (known as Hog Island in earlier periods) to the north define West Falmouth Harbor, one of the largest on this part of Buzzards Bay. Several ponds of varying size dot the coastline west of the highway. Oyster Pond (NR map #28) at the south end of the district, and Crocker's Pond (NR map #28) to the north are the largest. There are no streams of significant size.

These topographic features played a key role in the evolution and historic development of West Falmouth village, strongly influencing its form, economy, and society. In particular, a linear settlement pattern was preordained by the parallel course of moraine and coast. That linear form, coupled with the large size of early land grants, and slow growth throughout the Colonial period, led to geographic domination of specific village areas by prominent families like the Giffords, Weeks, Bowman/Bowermans, and Dillinghams. That pattern endured well into the 20th century, and is preserved today in the many dwellings built by successive generations of those families.

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Settlement and Road Patterns

The district epitomizes regional settlement patterns which typically spread along the coast in early periods, taking advantage of the many natural attractions offered there. Salt marshes, which provided ready-made pasturage and livestock fodder; rich fish, shellfish, and game resources; and sheltered waters for small boats were especially important. Other coastal attractions included harbors and the opportunity for maritime transportation, along with small ponds and streams that provided fresh water and power for the grist mills that were so necessary to the survival of agricultural communities. Wind and tidal currents were available to power mills when streams of sufficient power were lacking, as they often were.

The first road that brought settlers to West Falmouth from the earlier towns of Sandwich and Barnstable in the late 17th century followed the glacial moraine at approximately 50' above sea level. The first Quaker Cemetery and Meeting House (NR map #60) were sited there in 1717 and 1720 respectively. That ancient roadway was rerouted westward to its present location in 1753 with a court order to lay out an "open" road, meaning one that was not obstructed by gates and bars as it traversed private farmland. This action reflected increased traffic on the road, the growth of West Falmouth village, and the growing importance of maritime industries to the village economy.

Village historian John Hoag Dillingham, speaking in 1909, described the early road and building placement thus:

Between the two [North and West Falmouth] ran the first public road from the northward to Falmouth village. Traces of that former town road are still to be seen. It left the line of the present county road [West Falmouth Highway] and turned eastward into the woods, a little this side of the old Alvin Crowell house [833 WFH], a mile north, and came along at the east side of the 1720 meeting-house [Friends Way], and back of the Everett Frazer hill [east of district] and so on towards Long Pond, coming out into the present road line at the gateway up southeast from Daniel Bowerman's [southeast of district], which now lets us in to the north approach to Long Pond.

If any houses were near the [present 1753] county roadway, it was not because any road was there. The few houses seemed dropped around anywhere. Phear Baxter's, now the Densmore house [521 WFH], was early described as 'on an island in the cedar swamp.'

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Friend's Way (NR map #59) remains as the most accessible and recognizable fragment of the 17th century road that preceded the current West Falmouth Highway. This segment has recently been paved and developed with a small number of houses. Successful intervention by the Falmouth Historical Commission has fortunately preserved a sense of its early narrow width and tree-lined edges. The "improvements" stop just south of the old Quaker Meeting House and Cemetery sites, and the road continues northward as a narrow unpaved corridor.

The West Falmouth Highway, as laid out in 1753, is densely developed with a variety of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings dating from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Most are set close to the road. Typically, the west side of the road was characterized by large agricultural holdings, while the steep slopes to the east served as woodlots. County historian Frederick Freeman, writing in 1869, described that pattern thus:

Attached to both [North and West Falmouth] the preceding villages are farms and residences lying off from the main road, generally in the direction of the shore. Forests of pines and oaks adorn the distance in the opposite direction nearly the entire route, and here is also a plentiful supply of granite from which exportations are sometimes made. (Freeman 418 - 419)

The current institutional and commercial center of the village began to develop in the second half of the 18th century between Old Dock Road which led west to the harbor, and Blacksmith Shop Road which led east to an early grist mill on the Five Mile River, and thence to the neighboring towns of Sandwich and Barnstable. The names of other side roads that ran east and west from the spine of the highway include Cordwood Landing Road where timber from the hills was brought to the harbor for transport to other markets, Windmill Lane marking the location of the village grist mill from 1787 - 1922, and Brick Kiln Road where a useful clay deposit and small brick works once stood. Still other road names, like Bowermans Lane, Chase Lane, and Thomas Landers Road record the location of early families and farmsteads.

Several of these roads are little used and retain a clear sense of their early character. Others like Brick Kiln Road and Thomas Landers Road, have been radically widened and straightened to serve as access roads to the modern dual lane highway (State Route 28) that now parallels the village to the east. Construction of this road has siphoned much of the potential traffic away from the West Falmouth Highway (State Route 28A), and has thus played a major role in preserving the historic character of the district. The wooded moraine buffers the old village from both the visual and audible effects of the modern highway.

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Landscape and Landscape Features

The primary change to the district has been to its landscape and setting. Historic views show an open, largely treeless landscape that resulted from continuous agricultural use, especially grazing sheep. As agriculture and husbandry have dramatically declined in the last fifty years, many of those former fields have reverted to woodlands, or have been subdivided to accommodate new residential construction. Fortunately, most of the development has been sited and/or screened so that its impact on the historic character of the village is minimized. Despite these changes, a variety of historic landscapes have survived and play a major role in establishing an appropriate setting for the district.

The open expanse of the Great Sippewissett Marsh (NR map #M1 - M35) is the single most prominent element defining the southern third of the district. Its vast acreage stretches out behind the buildings lining the west side of the highway toward the sheltering barrier of Black Beach. The tidal wetlands encompass winding creeks of varying size, narrow ditches, and small elevated upland areas of relatively dry land. Great Sippewissett Creek (NR map #M17), which defines the southwest corner of the district is the primary marsh land waterway.

The rich supplies of fish, shellfish, and game that were supported by the marsh were a magnet for early settlement. The names Quahog Pond (NR map #M18) and Oyster Pond (NR map #28), at the south end of the district, testify to the early use and importance of shellfish. Another attraction was the salt hay which provided ready-made pasturage in a heavily-forested new world. Even as the forests were cut down and upland fields created, salt hay remained a significant source of fodder. Both paintings and photographs preserve scenes of the fall ritual in which freshly cut hay was hand-raked into great mounds called staddles prior to removal from the marsh. These marshes, whose essential appearance and character are little changed since the 17th century, play a key role in preserving the historic setting of the district.

The Bourne Farm Agricultural Landscape (NR map #123) defines the north end of the district and offers a counterpoint to the marshes described above. It is a well-preserved and diverse example of a fast disappearing local and regional landscape type. Its rarity was recognized in the 1970s when the farmstead was purchased by a local non-profit group, and individually listed in the National Register. Once part of the mid-18th century Joseph Crowell homestead, the farm's remaining 35.73 acres include several typical sub-areas. Most obvious are the open fields framed by dry-laid stone walls that stretch back from the west side of the West Falmouth Highway. The property is traversed from north to south by railroad tracks, and is bisected by a winding unpaved road that runs in an east-west direction. A cattle pass that was cut under the railroad is still in existence. West of the railroad most of the property is upland forest with elevations ranging from 20' to 90' above sea level, while level pasture land dominates to the east. An 18th century

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farmhouse, barn, and several other outbuildings are clustered near the road above Crocker Pond (NR map #), a deep 7.5 acre glacial kettle hole.

The district also includes more intimate landscapes, some of which were described in the 19th century. For example, Bertha Hamblin Boyce recalled the domestic landscape of her ancestral home, the Swift-Hamblin House (585 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1800; NR map #56; MHC #353)

In back [east; moraine] we owned about a mile of oak woods. In front was a lovely view of Buzzard's Bay. There was a driveway on each side of the house. On the north it was shaded by very tall trees which were a landmark for fishermen out in the bay. We had an apple orchard on the north side. On the south side there were huge chestnut trees.... There were also pear trees, cherry trees and a flower garden on the south side of the drive. (BOF: 451)

The Joseph Bowerman/Nathaniel Eldred House (681 West Falmouth Highway; L18th century/ca. 1830; NR map #86; MHC #349) is a two story Federal period dwelling whose architectural quality is displayed to full advantage on its well preserved site where the house is elevated on a low rise. This was a popular and rather sophisticated Federal period landscape device designed to show off ambitious buildings of the period. Other more typical site features that are characteristic of the district as a whole include an end-gable barn with cupola, and a granite wall that probably date to the ca. 1830 remodeling of the house. The house and site now present an unusually complete picture of village prosperity in the first half of the 19th century.

The Second Quaker Cemetery (566 West Falmouth Highway; 1775; NR map #57; MHC #354; ph. #9) embraces the north, south, and west sides of the 1842 Quaker Meeting House. It consists of open ground that slopes downward from the street in a westerly direction. The ground is maintained in rough turf and dotted with a few trees along the perimeter. The sides and rear are bounded by massive dry-laid pink granite walls that measure approximately 2.5' wide by 3' high. A date stone of 1894 suggests that this wall was erected by neighbor and benefactor D. W. Swift. The front of the cemetery is defined by a wooden picket fence supported on granite posts. Small, simple, and nearly uniform headstones face east toward the road, and are arranged in north-south rows. Most are made of limestone. Inscriptions typically include name, and birth and death dates. The earliest stones are located at the front or street side (east). The land was acquired from church member Stephen Bowerman in 1760. Benjamin Swift and his wife Mary are thought to be the first buried there.

The Old Quaker Cemetery and Meeting House Sites (Friend's Way; NR map #60) are located on the glacial moraine that rises above the West Falmouth Highway and village to delineate their

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traditional eastern extent. Together, they mark the early village center and the original 17th century route of the highway. Burials at the Cemetery Site began in 1685 when Quaker meetings were first officially authorized in West Falmouth and continued until 1775. During that period, 69 people were interred, all in unmarked graves, reflecting the Quaker propensity for simplicity. This site, on the east side of Friend's Way, and just beyond its paved terminus, is now enclosed by a granite post and double iron rail fence. A boulder is engraved with the words "Friends Cemetery 1695". This cemetery is the oldest example of its type on Cape Cod where Quakers maintained a presence in several towns. (Sandwich, Yarmouth, Brewster etc.) It was replaced by the current Quaker Cemetery at 566 West Falmouth Highway.

The Quaker Meeting House Site, opposite the cemetery on the west side of Friend's Way, marks the location of the original one story, hip roof building that was constructed in 1720. This early structure was replaced in 1771 when the congregation moved their meeting house and cemetery westward to the newly rerouted highway of 1753 (566 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #57). When the 1771 was replaced by the current Meeting House in 1842, the timbers were shipped to the Quaker settlement at Bass River/South Yarmouth, and reused in David Kelley's barn. The original Meeting House Site is marked by a granite post that is inscribed "FMH 1720 - 1799". This marker was donated by late 19th century benefactor D. Wheeler Swift.

The Crowell Family Cemetery (845 West Falmouth Highway; M19th cen.; NR map #112) is located on the upward slope of the glacial moraine that defines the east side of West Falmouth village. Its immediate surroundings are wooded and overgrown, but recently constructed houses have begun to encroach. The cemetery is defined by massive cut pink granite walls on the north, south, and east sides. The east wall measures approximately 50' long, while the north and south sides are slightly longer at about 60'. All three are about 1' wide, and 3.5' high. Four granite posts that are regularly spaced along the west side, appear to have supported two chains. The cemetery entrance is defined by the two inner posts. The cemetery contains approximately 16 randomly placed stones that all face west toward the road. The stones are made of granite or limestone, and are simply designed. Dating from the M19th to the M20th century, they commemorate members of the Crowell and Baker families. Dwellings in this part of the district that are associated with Crowell family include the Benjamin Crowell House (838 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1776; NR map #111; MHC #338), the Alvin Crowell House (833 West Falmouth Highway; 1843; NR map #110; MHC #337), and the Alvin Crowell House (774 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1855; NR map #103; MHC #344)

West Falmouth is distinguished from several other historic villages in the Town of Falmouth by its size, density, and variety. Stone walls, foundations, and occasional buildings constructed of distinctive West Falmouth pink granite also play a major role in establishing the unique village

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character. The ubiquitous walls, which establish property boundaries, divide former fields, and distinguish private holdings from the public realm of the road, date to all periods of the district's history. This remains true even in the current period of flux, as new residents seem to absorb their primary role, and continue to repair and construct these homely icons.

These walls are subtle traces of age and touchstones to the slowly unfolding history of the village. Many are rough affairs, constructed of boulders uncovered by early farmers. Later examples from the 19th and early 20th centuries are often constructed of massive granite blocks, and reflect periods of maritime and "summer" prosperity. Undoubtedly, some stone walls in the district have been added or substantially reconstructed in recent years by owners who instinctively appreciate how much their homely character adds to the quality and image of the village. Even these later examples help to reinforce the historic character of the district. Examples of dry laid fieldstone walls remain on Chase Road (ph. #11), at the James Gifford House (314 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #3; ph. #1), and the Hamblin-Baxter House (521 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #39; ph. #5). Especially fine cut granite walls remain in association with the James Boyce House (9 Old Dock Road; NR map #69; ph. #10), the George W. Weeks House and Barn (375 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #12; ph. #2), the Joseph Bowman House (611 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #66), and the Mayhew Stuart House (711 - 713 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #90).

Fences, which are such common delineators of the public and private realms in many areas are not often found in West Falmouth. Examples are found at the Quaker Meeting House (572 West Falmouth Highway; 1841 - 1842; NR map #57; MHC #354; ph. #9), Seth Swift House (544 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1800; NR map #45; MHC #351), the Abraham Dillingham House (495 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1841; NR map #34; MHC #536). The first is the only one known to have been erected in the 19th century. It consists of regularly spaced granite posts that support a wooden picket fence, painted white, on the outer or street facing side.

Architecture

This section is organized by building type and construction date. It begins with a summary statement followed by discussions of institutional, commercial, and industrial/ agricultural buildings. The final and longest sub-section examines the residential structures that dominate the district. This section has a secondary stylistic organization due to its length. When specific examples of building types and styles are referred to, their historic name, address, construction date, NR map #, and MHC inventory # are provided. Photograph #s are noted where applicable.

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The West Falmouth Village National Register District encompasses a wide variety of buildings that in most ways reflect the town and region as whole. None can be classified as innovative trend-setters or architectural masterpieces. Rather, it is their contribution to the ensemble that is paramount, for together these buildings delineate West Falmouth history, allowing it to be handed down from generation to generation. Stephen Earle of Worcester is the only well-known architect whose work has been identified in the district. He designed the Henry Swift House, the D. Wheeler Swift House, and the West Falmouth Library. These three buildings are the most architecturally distinguished in the district. Most other buildings reflect the imprint of the many local builders, carpenters, and masons who lived and worked in the village over time.

These builders include Timothy C. Bourne (carpenter; b. 1864; built and lived at 594 West Falmouth Highway, 1895, NR map #62, MHC #529); Fred Bowman (carpenter; built Methodist Church; library; lived at 611 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #66, MHC #525; 1890); Reuben E. Bowman (carpenter; b. 1839); Stephen E. Bowman (carpenter; b. 1832; lived 5 Chase Rd., NR map #105, MHC #341); Zacheus and Silas Braley; (carpenters; b. 1824; 1827); Alvin and Francis Crowell, (housewrights; b. 1825/ 1828; 774 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #103, MHC #344; 833 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #110, MHC #337; First Methodist Church, 641 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #78, MHC #521); Charles Henry Gifford (contractor; b. 1830; 765 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #100, MHC #342); Jesse Gifford; (carpenter; village windmill 1787); Hezekiah Hoxie (carpenter; 1792 - 1861; 898 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #119, MHC #334); Lewis B. Smith (carpenter; 751 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #98, MHC #514 at least from 1908 - 1927); and Moses Swift (carpenter; b. 1786; Quaker Meeting House; 666 West Falmouth Highway where he lived M19th). Mayhew Stuart (b. 1838; 711 West Falmouth Highway, NR map #90, MHC #518) and Daniel Weeks; (375 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #12, MHC #366) were both stone masons working in the late 19th century.

Single-family dwellings account for the vast majority of buildings in the district, and many are the 1 1/2 story Cape Cod cottages whose compact form and clean lines so seized the popular imagination in the 20th century. Other building types that occur in far more limited numbers include multi-family dwellings, commercial establishments, institutional buildings, and outbuildings.

All of these buildings date to the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, and represent many of the major architectural styles characteristic of that time period. Most were constructed, or substantially updated, in the flush years of the early and mid 19th century, which was a period of prolonged growth and prosperity for the village, the town, and the region. Thus, the Federal and Greek Revival styles are the most frequently encountered.

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Wood-frame construction is almost universal, and is supplemented by only four historic masonry buildings: the Blacksmith shop (549 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1778; NR map #46; MHC #535; ph. #6), Gifford barn (302 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1843; NR map #1; MHC #371), George Weeks Barn (375 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1880; NR map #12; MHC #366; ph. #2) constructed of the local pink granite, and one dwelling with brick end walls, the William Gifford House (306 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1803; NR map #3; MHC #372). Weathered wood shingles with minimal trim are the most typical exterior sheathing materials. Clapboards appear far less frequently, are often confined to primary facades, and sometimes result from 20th century alterations. The Greek Revival style Alvin Crowell House (833 West Falmouth Highway; 1843; NR map #110; MHC #337) provides a very atypical use of flushboarding. An unusual abundance of granite block foundations used for buildings from the early-19th century forward, reflects the abundant local supply, and distinguishes West Falmouth from the rest of the town and region.

Non-Residential Buildings

Among non-residential buildings are two Methodist Churches (630, 637 West Falmouth Highway) and the Quaker Meeting House (580 West Falmouth Highway). Schools are represented by two early 19th century district school structures converted to dwellings (737, 721 West Falmouth Highway), the late 19th century West Falmouth Schoolhouse (8 Blacksmith Shop Rd) and the former Quaker School (563 West Falmouth Highway). Former stores are found at 635, 561 and 502 West Falmouth Highway. The latter two share an odd fenestration pattern of three upper story windows that are not aligned with three lower story windows and entry. The most interesting non-residential building, significant for both its architecture and historical associations, is the former blacksmith shop, a one-story granite building, and rare surviving building type that dates to the late 18th century (549 West Falmouth Highway).

Institutional Buildings

The West Falmouth School (8 Blacksmith Shop Road; ca. 1885; NR map #49; MHC #533) is a wood-frame structure that rises one story from a granite block foundation to a hip roof. The facade is centered on a projecting two bay gabled frontispiece which displays two windows, and decorative fishtail shingling in its gable field. The entry is located at the west junction of this element and the main body of the building. A porch with turned posts, sawn brackets and a spindle screen fronts the entry. Windows contain 4/4 sash; east of the frontispiece they are smaller and may have been reduced in size. The building exhibits a combination of the Stick Style and Queen Anne details that are similar to those of the Woods Hole School (NR), and may have been designed by the same local architect, S. D. Kelley. Mock string courses run beneath

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and above the windows, emphasizing the horizontal and echoing the underlying structure. The building is sheathed with clapboards, except in the gables and above the windows where shingles appear. The major change to this former school is loss of its onion-domed cupola.

The West Falmouth Fire Station (555 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1930; NR map #48; MHC #532) is prominently sited at the corner of the West Falmouth Highway and Blacksmith Shop Road, in the center of the district. It is a small 1 1/2 story brick structure enclosed by a gable roof with central ventilating cupola. The end-gable facade features an overhead garage door in the north bay, and a three-part window with 6/6 sash in the southern bay. A shed roof supported on sawn braces, a feature more typical of the late-19th century than ca. 1930, extends across both elements. A pedestrian entry is located on the four bay south elevation that faces Blacksmith Shop Road. It is headed by a similar braced shed roof. The gable field is shingled. A shed dormer is located on the north roof slope. The Fire Station stands on the site of the village pump which is seen in early photographs.

The West Falmouth Library (567 West Falmouth Highway; 1895; NR map #55; MHC #531; photo #7); is a well-detailed example of the Shingle Style that many summer visitors and some natives were beginning to embrace at the turn-of-the-century. It is a small rectangular plan structure that rises one story from a cobblestone foundation to an overhanging hip roof with exposed rafters. The asymmetrical facade is focused on a double-leaf entry set behind a gabled portico supported on Tuscan columns. The gable field of the portico is shingled and contains a louvered opening that is framed by shingles that are bowed at the sides and top; this type of feature is a hallmark of the style. The entry is flanked by paired windows to the north and a single window to the south, all with diamond pane transoms. A bay window with an eyebrow dormer above is located on the south elevation. This is one of several village libraries constructed in this time period, and the only one for which an architect, Stephen Earle of Worcester, is known. This building provided a permanent home for the library that had been founded earlier in the century.

The Quaker Meeting House (566 West Falmouth Highway; 1842; NR map #57; MHC #354; photo #9) was constructed in 1842 by builder Moses Swift to replace the second Meeting House of 1771/94. It thus symbolizes the village shift from the eastern moraine/ridge to the present location closer to the harbor more clearly than any other building in the district. Reflecting the size of the congregation and their beliefs, it is a modest wood-frame building that rises one story from a granite block foundation to a gable roof. It is sheathed with wood shingles and simply trimmed with cornerboards. The symmetrical end-gable facade contains a pair of entries, both framed by pilasters and lintel shelves. Two large windows containing 20/20 sash flank the entries. Two similar windows are evenly spaced on both side elevations, directly beneath the

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eaves. The chaste demeanor of this building is unique among Falmouth's places of worship.
(See landscape section for description of related cemetery)

The Quaker Carriage Shed (565 West Falmouth Highway; 1861; NR map #55; MHC #355) is a rare surviving local and regional property type. Most examples fell into disrepair and were then demolished after automobiles made them obsolete in the 20th century. This simple wood-frame structure rises one story from a high and massive granite block foundation to a shingled shed roof that slopes toward the front (west). The rear foundation wall is partially built into a low hill that rises eastward toward the ridge that defines the village in that direction. The shed contains six open carriage bays. The shed was constructed to accompany the 1842 Quaker Meeting House that stands across the street. Moses Swift, who built the Meeting House, may have built the shed as well. The shed's primary sponsor was Stephen Dillingham who contributed \$100 of the total \$275 cost. Dillingham, a successful merchant and entrepreneur, was one of the most prosperous men in 19th century Falmouth. He lived in a substantial Federal period dwelling (526 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1820; NR map #; MHC #359).

The Old West Falmouth Methodist Church (641 West Falmouth Highway; 1857; NR map #78; MHC #521) served the Methodist community from 1857 - 1900 when it was replaced by a new building, described below. The first church was a well-detailed Italianate style building constructed by local builder Alvin Crowell. The wood frame structure rises two stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof of extremely low pitch. It faces a broad, end-gable facade, with entries in the north bays, to the street. The building's unbalanced and somewhat blank appearance results from its conversion to residential use after 1900. Historic photographs show a symmetrical three bay facade with entries in the outer bays and an elongated window in the center bay. All three openings were arched and headed by typically heavy moldings. The building was surmounted by a squat four-sided tower with chamfered corners. Paired arched windows appeared on all faces beneath a roof with a curved profile.

The current West Falmouth Methodist Church (630 West Falmouth Highway; 1900; NR map #73; MHC #523) occupies an elevated site in the village center, nearly opposite its predecessor. Constructed in 1900 - 1901 by local contractor Fred N. Bowman, it is a good example of the Shingle Style with several similarities to houses of the period. The wood-frame building is built on an L-plan, and rises 1 1/2 stories from a cut granite foundation to intersecting gable roofs. A large three-panel pointed-arch, stained glass window is centered in facade gable, and recessed within a projecting shingled arch. A two story tower rises at the intersection of the two building wings to a louvered arch belfry stage and a pyramidal roof with bracketed cornice. The double-leaf entrance, with its pointed arch enframement, is located in the tower. Artificial siding has replaced original first story clapboards and upper level shingles on the rear and side elevations,

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but it has left the facade and all trim elements intact so that the church retains most of its historic appearance.

Commercial Buildings

The Hoxie-Dillingham-Swift Store (561 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1830; NR map #52; MHC #356) was constructed in the first half of the 19th century. It originated as a four bay, two story house/store enclosed by a hip roof with interior end chimneys. This section exhibits an entrance with very narrow sidelights and a lintel shelf. Windows have plain surrounds and contain 6/6 sash. This core was expanded southward with a two story wing ca. 1905. This wing has a cut-away porch formed by the projecting second story. The wing also displays decorative cut shingles. The wing was part of its conversion from a store to a two-family house, and is almost identical to the Gifford House at 776 Palmer Avenue in Sippewissett, south of the district. The core of the house is very similar to the Joseph Dillingham House and Store (502 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1795; NR map #36; MHC #362) The Hoxie-Dillingham-Swift Store rests on a granite block foundation and is sheathed with wood shingles.

The Union Store/Underwood Store/Apartments (635 West Falmouth Highway; 1854/1895/ca. 1915; NR map #76; MHC #522) is a building that has evolved over time to serve West Falmouth's changing needs. It originated in 1854 as a simple one story structure with a gabled entry porch centered on its south side. In 1895 it was enlarged with a second story and north wing, and by 1920 it had achieved its present use and appearance as an apartment house. It is a 2 1/2 story shingled structure that faces its gable end to the street, but centers its entry on the long south side beneath a full-length balustraded verandah with Tuscan columns. A one story, three bay wing with center entry extends from the front of the north side, and a shed dormer is centered on the south roof slope. The north wing, southside dormer and entry, and general fenestration pattern are all clearly derived from the Union Store of 1854 and its later expanded version of 1895 known as the Underwood Store. The verandah is the chief feature related to its residential use.

The Garrison Store (850 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1892; NR map #113; MHC #510) is a simple one-story shingled structure that faces a symmetrical three-bay east gable end to the street. The center entry is headed by a traditional transom and is flanked by display windows with similar multi-pane transoms. A braced hood extends across all three elements. This is the best preserved of West Falmouth's several surviving historic stores, retaining features such as gable-end orientation and large display windows, that were common to several.

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Industrial and Agricultural Buildings and Structures

The Blacksmith Shop (549 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1778; NR map #46; MHC #535; ph. #6) is one of the most interesting buildings in the district, and a rare example of its type that survives as the rear wing of an early-20th century store front. It is a boxy, one story, hip roof structure, whose massive uncoursed granite block walls were a fireproofing measure that took advantage of an abundant local resource. It is three by five bays, with a wide entry centered on the long west facade. The original double-doors with strap hinges, and the 12/12 window sash have been replaced and the pedestrian entry on the north side has been replaced by a window. The south bay is now covered by a one story work wing that connects to a ca. 1930 brick storefront. Originally serving as an automotive garage, it has housed a local building company for many years. Despite alterations and additions, the original building is clearly readable. Richard Lake, the first blacksmith, may have lived across the street in what is now the rear ell of the Seth Swift House. (544 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #45; MHC #351)

The Village Pound (825 West Falmouth Highway; 19th cen.; NR map #109) is a structure of basically rectangular plan that is constructed of split granite and granite block. With exception of the west end of the north side, most of the structure is below grade, leaving only the interior wall surfaces exposed. The walls are about 6' high and measure 40' (east), 46' (west), 34' (north), and 29' (south). A small wing expands the east half of the south side of the structure. The wing enclosed an area of about 16' X 10'; its walls are about 3' high. The west side of the structure, facing the road, is defined by two granite posts; it may have defined a ramped entrance. Town pounds existed in most Massachusetts towns from the 17th - 19th centuries. They were a necessity when livestock grazed unfettered on common land. They became obsolete when those lands were divided into individual holdings, allowing owners to confine their animals on their own land. Most fell into disuse and some into disrepair by the late 19th century. (Sermons in Stone: 55)

The district also boasts two highly unusual barns constructed of massive granite blocks. One is the Gifford Barn (302 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1843; NR map #1; MHC #371) which accompanies the substantial brick-end William Gifford House (306 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1803; NR map #2; MHC #372). The barn is a large rectangular plan structure that rises 2 and 1/2 stories to a gable roof. The entire building is constructed of massive granite blocks with the exception of its wood shingled roof and gable ends. It has been adapted to residential use by adding skylights, casement windows, and presumably the center chimney. Both barn and house were built by William Gifford IV (1788 - 1865), a man of substance, in an area historically dominated by his family. The Ionic column fragment that stands in the front yard is thought to be salvaged from Boston's old North Station.

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The other is the George Weeks Barn (375 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1880; NR map #12; MHC #366; photo #2). It is a rectangular plan structure that faces end-gable to the street, and rises one story to a gable roof. It is built into a hillside creating a fully exposed basement story on the north, east, and west elevations. A large double door in a segmental arch opening is centered on the south facade. A pair of round arch openings on the west facade access the lower level. The gable fields are shingled. The barn was constructed after Daniel Weeks, a stone mason, inherited the property. He is also responsible for the handsome granite retaining wall and posts that define the site. This part of the district was once dominated by the Weeks family.

The Joshua Bowman Barn (611 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1880; NR map #66; MHC #525) and related house are exceptional local examples of the Queen Anne style. Both buildings are dressed up with heavy bead and reel moldings. The barn is a large rectangular plan building that rises from a granite foundation to a gable roof. It is set well back on the lot, and faces its end-gable to the street. The barn is sheathed with a combination of decorative shingles and clapboard, a hallmark of the style. Windows contain typical period sash consisting of a single lower pane, while the upper sash consists of a large central pane framed by a series of small pains. The gables contain pointed arch windows.

Lost Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Structures

Several very important agricultural, commercial, and industrial buildings have disappeared as the village has grown in the 20th century and residential uses have become ever more dominant. The most important agricultural building loss is the 1787 grist mill that was removed in 1922 after it was purchased by the Dutchland Farm Company, a Brockton ice-cream maker. It was one of the wood-frame, shingle clad, smock mills that were built throughout Cape Cod, a region known for its blustering winds, and lack of powerful water sources. It originally stood near the harbor at the end Windmill Lane where it served as a landmark for the village. The agricultural setting has been greatly reduced.

Other lost resources include the extensive salt works that covered much of the local and regional coast in the first half of the 20th century, and an oil cloth factory that stood behind the Stephen Dillingham House at 526 West Falmouth Highway from ca. 1851 - 1856, a brick works east of the district on Brick Kiln Road, a mid 19th century tag factory at Old Dock and Nashawena Roads, and the late 19th century train depot that stood nearby.

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Dwellings

Georgian Style

The oldest dwellings in the district are the traditional 1 1/2 story gable roof cottages that characterize the region. Popularly referred to as Cape Cod cottages or Capes, they appear in five bay forms known as "full-Capes" (384, 411, 521, 611, 700, 730, 771 West Falmouth Highway), four bay forms known as "3/4- Capes" (361, 770 West Falmouth Highway), and three bay forms known as "half-Capes" (392, 398, 514, 704 838, 898 West Falmouth Highway). Much admired over time for their compact and simple form, they served as the proto-type for modest homes throughout the nation in the post-World War II period. The original 18th century models are uniformly clad with wood shingles and generally rise from very low stone foundations to low-posted gable roofs. Cornices located directly over the windows which often contain 9/6, 6/9, or 12/12 sash. Both windows and entries are usually simply framed. Materials, massing, and form distinguish these dwellings rather than style or detail.

Falmouth has a greater number of early 2 1/2 story houses than most other Cape Cod towns. They are similar to the cottages in general form, materials, and detail. Many of these two story houses, and the five bay cottages result from expansions of earlier, smaller dwellings. Often this evolutionary process that can often be read in their asymmetrical facades, broken rooflines, and other features. In several cases, earlier dwellings, are recycled as south-facing "summer kitchen" ells that extend back from the rear elevations of their replacements.

The Bowman House (770 West Falmouth Highway; E18th cen; NR map #101; MHC #512) is an interesting and unusual example of an early Cape Cod cottage. Typical features include its wood shingle siding, four bay "3/4 Cape" facade, low stone foundation, 1 1/2 story height, and gable roof. The entry, with its simple lintel-shelf surround, occupies the inner south bay where it is aligned with the chimney. The windows contain 20th century 1/1 sash, but the small size of the openings is typical of early dwellings. A less common feature is the broken-slope profile of the rear roof which indicates an added lean-to. Interestingly, its high-posted lean-to form reflects that of a mid-17th century house in Barnstable Village as described in the late 1880s "Mr. Lothrop's new house was 21' on the front or south side, and 29' on the east side..... The front posts were 11' high, and the rear 5.5', between the sill and the plate..... the front posts extended about 3.5' above the chamber floor, adding a half story in front." This stretch of the West Falmouth Highway has been associated with the Bowman/ Bowerman family since the early 18th century.

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The James E. Gifford House (314 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1727; NR map #3; MHC #373; ph. #1) provides a good example of the evolutionary process that has produced so many Cape Cod houses. It is a five bay center entry house that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to a gable roof with center chimney. It faces south in the traditional manner rather than toward the street. It is extended to the rear by a two part ell. The house is shingled and trimmed with cornerboards and entablature. The entry is framed by pilasters and a lintel shelf. The windows on the elevation facing the street are headed by splayed lintels and contain 12/12 sash (2/2 sash appear in 1890s photos). The asymmetry of the facade, and the exceptionally small size of the window openings above the entry and to the west, support the theory that the house has been expanded several times, and has quite early origins. The house stands on land owned by the Gifford family since the 17th century. One of its most prominent owners was James Ellis Gifford (1832 - 1900). He was a solid citizen who was active in the Society of Friends and the local library. He served as Town Moderator for 18 years, was a member of the state legislature in 1880 and 1881, and served one term as Selectman. He was also postmaster at West Falmouth for a time, and agent of the Division Store.

The Zacheus Braley House (734 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1750; NR map #94; MHC #346) is a well preserved five bay "full Cape" with a clapboard facade and wood shingles elsewhere. It rises 1 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a low pitched gable roof with center chimney. The center entry is simply framed, and headed by a very narrow three-pane transom. Windows with projecting frames are set directly beneath the low eaves; the current 1/1 sash is a 20th century replacement. Two large gabled dormers on the front roof slope may have been added at about the same time. The house remained in the Braley family into the 20th century.

The Benjamin Crowell House (838 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1776; NR map #111; MHC #338) is an excellent example of a traditional 18th century three bay "half-Cape". Typically, it is shingle-clad and rises 1 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a steep gable roof. The entry with its plain surround and large chimney are aligned in the north bay. Windows are set in projecting frames and contain 9/6 sash at the first story and 6/6 in the gables. A large cross-gable was added to the front roof slope in the mid-19th century and removed one hundred years later. The interior exhibits exposed framing members including flared gunstock posts.

The Charles Weeks House (392 West Falmouth Highway; ca. ca. 1780; NR map #16; MHC #367) is a quintessential early three bay "half-Cape", displaying all of the important exterior

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features associated with that period and building type. It is shingle clad and rises 1 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a steeply pitched gable roof. The entry occupies the north bay where it is aligned with the chimney; it is framed by pilasters and a narrow four pane transom. Windows have projecting frames, contain 9/6 sash, and are set directly beneath the low eaves. Side elevations are two bays deep and display two windows in the attic story. The house is extended by a one story rear ell that connects to an "in-law" apartment that may have been converted from a barn.

The Elisha Weeks House (384 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1786/ca. 1870s; NR map #15; MHC #374) is one of the clearest examples of the many houses in Falmouth and the region that are thought to have evolved from earlier dwellings that survive as rear ells. The rear ell of this house maintains the form of a three bay "half-Cape" with the entry adjacent to the 19th century front portion. The ell also displays the traditional southerly orientation of early houses. The front section may date as late as the 1870s when the house passed into the ownership of the Ford family. It is a shingled, five bay, "full Cape", trimmed with cornerboards and a wide entablature. The entry is behind an enclosed porch with narrow sidelights. Windows are simply framed and contain 6/6 sash. The front section is one bay deep and exhibits a lean-to profile on the north side. The whole house appears to rest on a low stone foundation.

The Hamblin-Baxter House (521 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1787; NR map #39; MHC #360; photo #5) is one of the oldest houses remaining in the district. Typical of this early period, it faces south rather than toward the road which it may pre-date. Local historian J. H. Dillingham stated,

If any houses were near the [present] county roadway, it was not because any road was there. The few houses seemed dropped around anywhere. Phear Baxter's, now the Densmore house, was early described as 'on an island in the cedar swamp.

The Hamblin-Baxter House is a shingle clad, five bay "full Cape" that rises 1 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a gable roof with center chimney. The slightly off-center placement of entry and chimney indicate that the house was probably expanded from a three bay "half-Cape" form. The eastern half, with its small windows, appears to be the older portion. Both entry and windows are simply framed, and the latter contain 6/6 sash. A rear ell extends northward from the east half. This house is an excellent example of an early Cape Cod cottage whose evolution is clearly readable.

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The Stephen Bowman House (5 Chase Road; 1788; NR map #105; MHC #341; photo #11) is an excellent example of a traditional 18th century five bay "full Cape" with interesting 19th century changes. The house has a clapboard facade (S), but is shingle-clad elsewhere and rises 1 1/2 stories from a low stone foundation to a gable roof. Prominent 19th century changes include a steep cross-gable centered on the front roof slope, 2/2 sash in the windows, and a stove chimney. These changes may have occurred as late as 1875 when Stephen E. Bowman (b. 1836), a carpenter, acquired the house. It was built by Stephen Bowman (1764 - 1850), probably at the time of his marriage to Hannah Landers (1767 - 1871). In the 20th century it was sold to the Chase family for whom the road is named.

The Swift-Hamblin House (585 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1800; NR map #56; MHC #353) is one of the few early two story houses in the district. It is a handsome four-bay "three-quarter" house that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof with an interior chimney aligned with the entry. The house is sheathed with the typical wood shingles and trimmed with a dentilated raking cornice. The entry is fronted by a pedimented portico (now enclosed) similar to those seen on several late-18th century houses in Falmouth Village. Windows have molded heads and 2/2 sash typical of the mid to late-19th century; they are aligned vertically and horizontally. The main block is extended by a 1 1/2 story rear ell, and is accompanied by a side-gable barn. An extensive description of the property states that the house was surrounded by trees including pears, cherries, chestnuts, and an apple orchard. (*see landscape section for additional detail*)

Federal Style

The prosperity and population growth that began after the Revolution, and especially after the War of 1812, is illustrated by the greater number of dwellings that remain from this period. They appear in both 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 story forms, and most continue Colonial period elements like shingle siding, gable roofs, and center chimneys. A small number of more ambitious two story houses display newly fashionable hip roofs and paired interior or end wall chimneys that allowed room for a center hall plan. Others paired hip roofs with traditional center chimneys or three bay "half-house" forms. Granite block became the foundation material of choice, and brick remained exceedingly rare. The 1 1/2 story cottages were sometimes distinguished from their predecessors by higher-posted forms which provided greater ceiling height as well as space for transoms over entries, and 6/6 window sash.

The William Gifford IV House (306 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1803; NR map #2; MHC #372) is a unique example of a house with brick end walls and chimneys in the district and the

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town; it is also regionally rare. It is a five by three bay house that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to a gable roof. Constructed ca. 1803, it displays Federal period details that are early for the area. The entry is headed by a five pane transom and framed by pilasters and lintel shelf. Windows contain 6/9 sash and are set in projecting frames; those on the brick ends are headed by splayed lintels. The gables are shingled and contain one window each, located to the rear of the chimney stack. The main block is extended by a rear kitchen ell. The house was built by William Gifford IV (1788 - 1865) in an area historically dominated by the Gifford family. William was a Quaker, and a man of substance who was known as a farmer, real estate speculator, salt works proprietor, school teacher, ship owner, and church leader.

The Stephen Dillingham House (524 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1820; NR map #41; MHC #359) is an unusually large and elaborate example of the Federal style in West Falmouth, reflecting the prosperity of its entrepreneurial merchant owner. It is a large shingled house that rises two stories from a granite block foundation to a low-pitched hip roof with end chimneys (south chimney removed). The symmetrical five bay facade is centered on an entry framed by pilasters and lintel shelf. Flanking windows are simply framed and contain 6/6 sash. This double-pile house is four bays (two rooms) deep. The sunporch on the south side was enclosed prior to 1970.

The Marcus Tullus Cicero Weeks House (398 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1825 - 1830; NR map #17; MHC #368) is a high-posted, shingled, three bay "half-Cape" that rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof. The entry occupies the south bay where it is aligned with the chimney. A plank door is framed by sidelights and may have lost the pilasters and transom that are typical of this period as revealed in the shingling pattern of a 1970 inventory photo. Windows are framed with projecting sills and contain 6/6 sash. Side elevations are two bays deep with two attic windows flanked by the small outer windows that characterize some Cape Cod cottages. The current two story rear ell has obscured the lean-to slope of the rear roof that is clearly visible in the 1970 photo.

A portion of the Joseph Bowerman/Nathaniel Eldred House (681 West Falmouth Highway; L18th cen./ ca. 1830; NR map #86; MHC #349) was constructed by Joseph Bowerman in the late 18th century. Bowerman was the principal person responsible for construction of the village grist wind mill in 1797. Bowerman sold the property to Nathaniel Eldred when he moved west to New York state. The house now presents an idiosyncratic blend of unusually elaborate detail and two story height, coupled with the regional vernacular "half-house" (three-bay facade) form.

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This blend probably reflects the building's evolution from an 18th "half-Cape" to an elegant two story, 19th century, Federal period dwelling. The house is shingle clad and rises two stories from a granite foundation to a low hip roof. The quality of the architecture is displayed to full advantage on its well preserved site where the house is elevated on a low rise, a typical landscape device for ambitious buildings of the period. Other site features include an end-gable barn with cupola, and a granite wall that probably date to the ca. 1830 remodeling of the house. The house and site now present an unusually complete picture of village prosperity in the first half of the 19th century. (*See landscape section for related information*).

The Hezekiah Hoxie House (898 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1832; NR map #119; MHC #334) is a classic example of an early-19th century Cape Cod cottage with Federal style details. This well preserved three-bay half-Cape is sheathed with clapboards and rests on a sturdy granite block foundation. The entry, with its pilastered enframement and paneled transom is located in the south bay of the primary east facade. The chimney rises south of center on the roof ridge. Windows contain 6/9 sash and exhibit the splayed window heads that typify the Federal style. Hezekiah Hoxie (d. 1861) was one of several carpenters who lived and practiced in West Falmouth in the 19th century. The house was built at the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Landers, daughter of a prominent village family.

The Jonathan Boyce House (514 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1840; NR map #38; MHC #361) is a three bay "half Cape" that rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof. The entry with its pilastered surround is aligned with the chimney in the north bay. Windows are simply framed and contain 2/2 sash. The side elevations contain two windows at both the first and attic stories. This house is differentiated from others of its type (three bay Cape) by the fact that its facade is clapboarded, with the remainder shingled. The house is extended by a long, two part, rear ell; the two story rear portion results from a post-1970 enlargement of a one story shed.

Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival style, which flourished during the district's major period of growth and prosperity (ca.1820 to ca.1860) is, not surprisingly, the dominant style. Many dwellings of this type turn their gables to the street, and display three bay facades with the entry occupying one of the outer bays. This new orientation mimicked the pedimented silhouette of a Greek temple, appealing to the popular imagination of a new republic in the decades following the Greek war for independence. Many of these end-gable buildings are extended by rear or lateral wings. The most elaborate form, known as the temple-front, features a projecting gable pediment supported on free-standing columns.

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End-gable dwellings of this type appear in both 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 story variants, with the former predominating. Some of these buildings retain the wood shingle siding and simple trim of earlier periods. The more ambitious examples often substitute clapboards for shingles, add pilasters and entablature for trim, and highlight entries with sidelights and transoms. The traditional 1 1/2 story, side-gable cottage remained popular as well, often decked out with some of the fashionable details noted above. Granite block foundations and 6/6 window sash are common for all of these types.

The Bowman-Delano House (752 West Falmouth Highway; ca. L18th cen/1830; NR map #97; MHC #345) appears to be a typical example of the popular Greek Revival style based on exterior examination. It faces end-gable to the street, places the entry in the southernmost of its three facade bays, and rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof. It is sheathed with wood shingles and trimmed with corner pilasters and a wide entablature. Windows contain 6/6 sash, and the entry is framed by sidelights, pilasters, a dentilated entablature, and lintel shelf. Despite all these hallmark mid-19th century features however, the front room is convincingly finished with 18th century raised-field paneling, suggesting that the house incorporates an earlier dwelling, or possibly that the paneling was salvaged and reused here.

The Seth Allen House (467 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1837; NR map #30; MHC #537) is a very good example of a regionally interesting type that combines the asymmetrical four bay facade of a "3/4 Cape" with the end-gable orientation and classical trim of the Greek Revival style. The house rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof. It is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with corner pilasters and entablature. The entry, which occupies the inner south bay of the four bay facade, is framed by pilasters and entablature. Flanking windows are simply framed and contain 6/6 sash. Two windows are located in the gable. The house is four bays deep, and retains the bay window and shed-roofed wall dormers that appear in a turn-of-the-century photo. A restoration of c. 1980 removed a verandah, second story porch and gable apron that had hidden the chaste Greek Revival style facade since the late 19th century.

The Abraham Dillingham House (495 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1841; NR map #34; MHC #536) is a substantial example of the Greek Revival style built on a popular local and regional plan. It consists of a three bay, side entry, end-gable main block, with a large side-gable wing extending southward. The inner bays of the wing incorporate a recessed verandah. The gable roofs of both sections are sheathed with asphalt shingle and pierced by brick chimneys that rise

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through the ridges. Vinyl siding has replaced wood clapboards, but important trim elements like corner pilasters and entablature have been left in place. The main entry, which occupies the south bay of the main block, displays the typical Greek Revival style surround of pilasters, entablature and half-length sidelights. Windows are simply framed and contain 6/6 sash. A dash of the Italianate style appears in the arched attic story window.

The Alvin Crowell House (833 West Falmouth Highway; 1843; NR map #110; MHC #337) is the only temple-front Greek Revival style house in Falmouth, and one of the minority to employ clapboards and a flushboard facade rather than the ubiquitous shingles. True to the region however, it maintains the traditional 1 1/2 story height. The overshot gable roof projects over the primary west facade on four slender fluted Doric columns to form a sheltering verandah. That three-bay facade displays an entry framed by pilasters, narrow sidelights and entablature in the south bay and full-length windows in the remaining bays. Paired arched windows drawn from the Italianate style are located in the pediment above a wide entablature and dentilated frieze that continues around the side elevations. Two narrow chimneys rise through the south roof slope. The house was built by carpenters Alvin and Francis Crowell for their sister Martha at the time of her marriage to S.G. Cahoon.

Later 19th Century Styles

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

Gothic Revival Style

There are very few examples of the Gothic Revival style in the district. A few more exist outside of the boundaries, primarily in waterfront areas developed by summer residents. Those that do exist generally result from late 19th century remodelings of traditional Cape Cod cottages. The

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most common change is the addition of cross gables. Examples include the neighboring houses at 467 and 451 West Falmouth Highway, and others at 838 West Falmouth Highway, and 5 Chase Lane. The houses at 467 and 838 West Falmouth Highway were restored to their earlier appearance in the mid to late 20th century (*See section on Georgian style*).

The Hamblin Cottage (453 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1840/1900; NR map #26; MHC #539) is a small 1 1/2 story dwelling with a clapboard facade and shingled sides. It is enclosed by an overhanging gable roof with central facade gable. The symmetrical three bay facade is centered on an entry that is flanked by single windows and headed by a double window in the cross gable. All windows are simply framed and contain 2/2 sash. Small one story wings extend from both sides of the house. This house appears to have been converted from a barn at the turn-of-the-century which would account for its boxy form, minimal detail.

The Edward Dillingham House (485 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1845; NR map #33; MHC #363) occupies a large lot on the east side of the highway that is defined by a granite retaining wall. It is a wood shingled cottage with an asymmetrical three bay facade that rises 1 and 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof with central cross-gable. Both center and lateral gables are trimmed with finials. The simply framed entry is off-center to the south. Flanking windows contain 2/2 sash; a paired window is located in the center gable. The side elevations are three bays. The two windows with small outer windows displayed in the gable ends are typical of traditional Cape Cod cottages. The house appears to have originated as a four bay "3/4-Cape". In the late 19th century the inner north window was blocked and the central gable and finials added to give it an updated Gothic Revival appearance. In the early 20th century this house was owned by local historian John Hoag Dillingham who wrote *Traditions and Narratives of West Falmouth* in 1909.

Italianate Style

The Italianate style is not common in the district, but several well-detailed examples are present. The majority maintain the predominant 1 1/2 story height, wood shingle siding, and granite block foundations. A variety of plans appear including the traditional five bay center entrance, the end-gable with wing, and a new L-plan. Common details include bracketed roofs, arched gable windows, bay windows on side elevations, and verandahs.

The Charles Gifford House (765 West Falmouth Highway; 1859; NR map #100; MHC #342; photo #12) is a good example of an Italianate style five-bay full-Cape whose history of change

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over time is well documented by historic photographs and family papers. It is sheathed with clapboards and rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a wide entablature and overhanging roof. Windows have projecting hoods and retain 6/6 sash; arched windows are found in the gables. The center entry is framed by narrow sidelights. Its original braced hood was replaced by a full-length verandah in 1898. Another late 19th century change was enlargement of the rear ell in 1882. The current rather stark appearance of the house results from the 1954 removal of original paired roof brackets and the 1898 verandah. The barn that survives behind the house is documented to the late-19th century. Charles Henry Gifford (b. 1830), a contractor, built the house with timbers and lumber acquired in Maine at the time of his marriage to Sarah Swain.

The Alvin Crowell House (774 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1855; NR map #103; MHC #344) is one of two exceptionally well detailed Italianate style cottages in West Falmouth. This example is built on an L-plan and rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a picturesque gabled roof line. It is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards, paired brackets at the cornice and window heads, and a bracketed porch at the intersection of the main block and wing. Windows contain 6/6 sash, with an arched window in the front gable. A secondary entry with bracketed hood is centered on the north elevation. This handsome cottage was built by housewright Alvin Crowell for his own use.

The Gideon H. Baker House (646 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1855; NR map #79; MHC #351) is the second of the two outstanding Italianate style cottages in West Falmouth. This one presents a somewhat more rural appearance with a long series of shingled ells extending northward to a large connected barn. The main block is built on a standard end-gable, three-bay, side-entrance form. It is sheathed with clapboard and rises 1 1/2 stories from a granite block foundation to a gable roof trimmed with elaborate paired brackets. The entry is headed by a heavily-bracketed hood supported on curved braces. Adjacent windows contain 6/6 sash. Paired round-arched windows occupy the gable above. This handsome cottage occupies a prominent elevated site immediately north of the Methodist Church in the village center. In addition to being a good example of the Italianate style, it is the district's best example of the connected farmstead form which is rare in the town and region.

The Capt. Caleb O. Hamblin House (606 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1870; NR map #65; MHC #528) is a handsome example of the Italianate style, incorporating several hallmark features. It is built on the popular L-plan consisting of an end-gable main block and south side

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wing united by a verandah with paired and tripled columns. It is sheathed with shingles and trimmed with narrow corner boards and an entablature, but lacks the typical paired brackets. A double-leaf entrance occupies a side location in the three bay end-gable portion of the facade. First story windows are full-length, and like those at the second story, are headed by molded lintels and contain 2/2 sash. A round arched window is centered in the attic. A two story ell, which may be the ca. 1825 Silas Swift House that previously stood on the site, extends back from the south side wing. Hamblin (b. 1835) began his seafaring career at age 15, and went on to captain and co-own several important ships. This is one of the few sea captain's dwellings in the district.

The Mayhew Stuart House (711 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1882; NR map #90; MHC #518) is a simply detailed and massed example of the Italianate style with overtones of the later Queen Anne. It is built on an L-plan, with an entry and verandah in the angle. Other features include bay windows on the south and west elevations, and intersecting gable roofs emphasized by a wide fascia and well-defined cornice returns. The current aluminum siding fortunately leaves most architectural elements in place. The substantial appearance of this property is greatly enhanced by an exceptional setting which includes a broad lawn set off from the street by a cut granite retaining wall. Similar walls define the south side driveway and rear east lot line where it is joined by a barn.

Second Empire Style

This style is rare in Barnstable County because it was popular during the long steady decline that gripped the region following the demise of its profitable maritime enterprises ca. 1860. The examples that do exist are often rather awkwardly designed, reflecting lack of familiarity among local carpenters. Many were constructed unusually late in the 19th century.

The James Boyce House and Carriage House (9 Old Dock Road; ca. 1875; NR map #69; MHC #526; photo #10) is an unusually well-proportioned and detailed local and regional example of the Second Empire style. It is a wood shingled cottage that rises one story from a granite block foundation to a bellcast mansard roof with segmental arched dormers. The two bay facade displays an entry with a heavy bracketed hood and a three-sided bay window with narrow windows. Both the roof and bay window are trimmed with a paired brackets. The carriage house at the rear of the property echoes the form and details of the house. James had previously lived next door with his mother Annie, and together they ran the West Falmouth branch of the Dennison Tag Factory. The factory stood behind her house, strategically located next to the railroad tracks and depot. Dennison was a summer resident of Chapoquoit Island, the neck of land that shelters West Falmouth harbor.

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The W. Bowman House (764 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1890; NR map #99; MHC #513) is more typical in its low level of detail and late date, but not in its two-story height. The chief stylistic feature is its steep sided mansard roof with shed roof dormers. The entry occupies the south bay of the three bay east facade. The entry contains a double-leaf door with Queen Anne type window insets, and is headed by a transom. Windows have narrow molded heads and contain 2/2 sash. Despite its stylistic divergence from the local and regional norm, this house does retain the typical materials of wood shingle siding and cut granite foundation.

Queen Anne/Shingle Style

The Queen Anne style, which is abundant throughout most of Massachusetts, is seldom seen in Barnstable County due to the region's crippling economic decline in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. When the style does appear, it is usually limited to a few hallmark features like irregular massing, and shingles cut in decorative patterns, a type sometimes referred to as "builders' Queen Anne". The West Falmouth district boasts one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in Barnstable County, along with several more typical examples. Many good Queen Anne/Shingle Style hybrids exist outside the district, primarily in coastal areas developed for seasonal summer residents.

The Timothy C. Bourne House (594 West Falmouth Highway; 1895; NR map #62; MHC #529) is the best example of a Queen Anne/Shingle Style hybrid in the district. It is a compact two story wood-frame dwelling whose gable roof spills out to form a front verandah with exposed rafters. The facade is framed by a conical roofed tower on the south and a cross-gable with a recessed shingle arch on the north. That device appears on several contemporary summer houses on Chapoquoit Island as well as the 1900 - 1901 Methodist Church. An oriel window is located beneath the arch; other windows retain original 2/1 sash. An 1890s photograph shows the house painted with a dark colored body and lighter trim; it was accompanied by a large barn and metal windmill. Bourne (b. 1864) was a local carpenter and contractor who was responsible for several houses on Chapoquoit. The generous site and extensive front yard are below street level and defined by a below-grade stone retaining wall.

The D. Wheeler Swift House (558 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1885; NR map #47; MHC #534; ph. #8) is a major contender for the title of best Queen Anne style building in Barnstable County. This magnificent building is probably the work of well-known Worcester architect, Stephen Earle who designed Swift's 1879 home (NR) in that city. Earle probably designed his brother's, Henry D. Swift, house to the north, and is known to be the architect of the village library across the street. Hallmark features of the D. W. Swift House include an irregular plan, picturesque

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massing, and contrasting materials, colors, and textures. This is a large 2 1/2 story house whose first story and chimneys are constructed of local uncoursed pink granite. The upper stories are shingled and exhibit such Shingle Style elements as the bowed sleeping porch in the north gable. One of the most distinctive feature of the house is its lively roofline, replete with dormers and cross-gables with Stick Style detail. Other features include recessed sleeping porches and windows with diamond-pane sash. The main entry is located in a major cross-gable on the primary east facade, facing the street, and is further emphasized by its own gabled porch. Both the scale and sophistication of this house are locally and regionally unusual, making it one of the finest late-19th century estate houses in West Falmouth and the town as a whole. It is similar to early (1870s) American examples of the Queen Anne style that drew on the work of English architect Richard Norman Shaw.

Daniel Wheeler Swift and his brother Henry, were inventive local boys trained to the family blacksmith business. In 1864, the pair took their talents to the Central Massachusetts industrial center of Worcester, made a fortune with their Bay State Envelope Company, and returned home for their retirement. Daniel was a benefactor to the village as a whole and to the Quaker community in general. He improved the adjacent Quaker Meeting House site with a massive granite wall, placed a granite post at the site of 1720 meeting house site to commemorate its importance to the early village, and contributed to the village library housed in a handsome Shingle Style building across the street.

The James Weeks House (380 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1901; NR map #14; MHC #541; ph. #3) stands in contrast to the architect-designed sophistication of the D.W. Swift House, as a good example of "builder's Queen Anne". An irregular plan and massing are its chief features. It is shingle clad, and rises 1 1/2 stories to a gable roof with hipped wall dormers. The end-gable orientation introduced in the mid 19th century, is retained, but updated with a full verandah that extends across the facade and south elevation. The verandah terminates at a strong cross gable wing with a secondary entry. The main entry is located in the end-gable section. Trim is quite simple and reminiscent of the 1880s. It includes bracketed posts rather than Tuscan columns at the verandah, decorative courses of fishtail and imbricated shingles demarcating the stories and in the gables. Windows contain 2/1 sash.

The Joshua Bowman House and Barn (611 West Falmouth Highway; 18th cen., ca. 1830/1900; NR map #66; MHC #525) are exceptional local examples of the Queen Anne style. The house began life as a three bay "half-Cape" with a rear ell that appears to have been constructed in the

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18th century, but was certainly in place by the 1830s. The property achieved its current appearance ca. 1900 under the ownership of Fred N. Bowman, the local carpenter who built the Methodist Church (630 - 634 West Falmouth Highway; 1900) and the village Library (565 - 567; 1895). The house appears in an 1890s photograph at an intermediary stage of its development with a bay window projecting from the south side, and a large balustraded but roofless deck across the west facade. Soon thereafter, the roof pitch was broadened so that the front slope extended out over the deck, and the south end was extended out over the bay window. In addition, full shed dormers were added to both front and rear roofs. The changes created a full second story and large sheltered verandah wrapping around the south and west sides. The old cottage was further dressed up with a heavy bead and reel molding, most notably in the areas beneath the verandah. The same molding appears on the large side-gable barn at the rear of the property, and on the large Colonial Revival style apartment house at 631 West Falmouth Highway which may also have been constructed by Bowman. (*See the section on agricultural and industrial buildings for information on the barn*).

Colonial Revival Style

This generally popular style is not well represented in West Falmouth. The most prominent example is the Henry D. Swift House (584 West Falmouth Highway; 1898; NR map #58; MHC #530) which combines classical trim elements associated with the Colonial Revival style with the general asymmetry of the Queen Anne. The Arthur Underwood House (628 West Falmouth Highway; 1895; NR map #72; MHC #524) is a very simple foursquare example of the style. The Apartment House (631 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1900; NR map #74) is simply organized and detailed; its most interesting feature is a heavy bead and reel molding identical to that seen on the Joshua Bowman House (611 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1900 remodeling; NR map #66; MHC #525). The gambrel roof Colonial Revival form of the Gifford House (454 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #27) results from the early 20th century remodeling of a mid 19th century end-gable Greek Revival style house.

Craftsman Style

The Dr. Charles Regan House (696 West Falmouth Highway; 1902; NR map #87; MHC #519) is an excellent example of a Craftsman style bungalow. This style is not commonly found in the village which was in decline in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Most bungalows were built by summer residents in waterfront areas on the outskirts of the old village. This house is characterized by 1 and 1/2 story height; a broad, low pitched gable roof with dormers and a substantial overhang supported on exposed rafter ends, shingle siding, and an encircling verandah. Although it is located on the primary village roadway rather than the harbor, this house clearly speaks of long, languid summer days. At one time, it served as the headquarters for Camp Bennett, founded by the Regans in 1928.

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General Characteristics and Current Conditions of the District

Following the linear course of the 1753 West Falmouth Highway, the West Falmouth Village National Register District stretches 2.5 miles from the Gifford Barn (302 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #1) northward to Bourne Farm (950 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #123) and the William Edmunds House (20 North Falmouth Highway; NR map #124), opposite Thomas B. Landers Road. The district encompasses ca. 423 acres, and includes a total of 239 contributing and 82 non-contributing resources.

Buildings are the predominant resource type, with single family dwellings as the most common sub-type. Outbuildings like garages, barns and carriage houses are the second most common sub-type. A wide variety of stone walls follow buildings as the other resource type that occurs in substantial numbers. Open space is provided by vast salt marshes, a limited number of former agricultural fields, woodlands, the landscaped areas around some buildings, and cemeteries. Properties are generally well maintained, with thoughtful modifications to historic buildings that respect their historic character, the result of caring resident owners and the watchful eye of the Falmouth Historical Districts Commission.

Bourne Farm (950 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1775; NR map #123; MHC #332), which was individually listed in the NRHP in 1979, is the only property in the district that is so designated. It encompasses a large parcel of rapidly vanishing agricultural land with a late-18th century farmhouse and outbuildings that have been preserved as a museum by a local non-profit group. Protection for the district ensemble is provided by the West Falmouth Historical District, a local design review district established under special legislative act in 1975. Almost the entire NRHP district is within the purview of the Falmouth Historical Districts Commission.

The current district has experienced some modern change, but nevertheless clearly portrays the village that existed during the period of significance (ca. 1673 - 1948). The West Falmouth Highway may be somewhat wider, but has been spared signalized intersections, intrusive signage, and other emblems of the modern era. It continues to follow the winding route established in 1753, and remains lined by trees and stone walls. Infill construction has been quite low due to the original density of development. The primary change has been to the setting.

Non-contributing properties, or intrusions are scattered throughout the district, but have minimal impact on its overall character. That is because most new buildings have maintained a low profile by adopting the scale, massing, materials, siting, and other characteristics of their older historic

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neighbors. This is especially true of the "Reproduction Capes" which are by far the most common type. In addition, many newer houses are set well back from the road and are often not visible at all. These dwellings are considered intrusions primarily because they are less than fifty years old and post-date the period of significance.

Modern commercial buildings are very rare. They include a gas station (714 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1970; NR map #AA), the Ideal Spot Motel (614 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1960; NR map #R) a small scale office building (3 - 5 Old Dock Road; ca. 1970; NR map #S) at the intersection of West Falmouth Highway and Old Dock Road, and West Falmouth Square (410 West Falmouth Highway; early 1980s; NR map #H) at the intersection of Brick Kiln Road. The latter is a rather large complex of connected wood-frame buildings fronted by one of the handful of small, paved, surface parking lot in the district. Despite its size, the group maintains traditional wood shingle siding, and one of its largest components represents reuse of an early 20th century nightclub. Residential garages are another inconspicuous group of non-contributing resources due to their generally small scale and unobtrusive siting behind main buildings.

Several current businesses have preserved historic buildings by adapting them to modern needs, usually without sacrificing their historic character. These include the Arthur Underwood House (628 West Falmouth Highway; 1895; NR map #72; MHC #524) now used as a clothing boutique, and the former Blacksmith Shop (549 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #46) with 1920s commercial front which has long served the needs of a local builder. The magnificent D. Wheeler Swift House (558 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #47) has been maintained by a succession of social service agencies, while the Henry D. Swift House (584 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #58) has successfully functioned as a funeral home for many years. Two former district schools (737 and 721 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #s 95, 92), the 1857 Old Methodist Church building (641 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #78), the Union/Underwood Store (635 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #76), the Quaker Schoolhouse (536 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #43), and the Gifford stone barn (302 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #1) have all been adapted to residential use. The Nathaniel Eldred House and Barn (681 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #86) serve as an antique/auction center, while the Capt. Caleb Hamblin House (606 West Falmouth Highway; NR map #65) is a bed and breakfast, and antique shop. Many other examples exist as well.

Archaeological Description

At least one prehistoric site is located in the West Falmouth Historic District and potential exists that additional sites will be found. Three prehistoric sites are located in the general area (within one mile). During the 1996 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey conducted for the Town of

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Falmouth(Donta et al. 1996), researchers identified a prehistoric site on the flat southwestern side of Crocker Pond within the district. The identification of that site was based on a collection of Late Archaic and Transitional Archaic artifacts shown to the researchers by a local resident. Environmental characteristics for the district indicate the presence of several locational criteria(slope, soil drainage, distance to water) which denote a mixed and area specific potential for prehistoric sites in the district. While nearly the entire district is flat to moderately sloping and lies within 1000ft. of either freshwater or estuarine resources, stony soils are present in some areas, particularly as one gets closer to sloping moraine locales. Other areas in the southern portion of the district bordering Great Sippewisset Marsh are poorly drained. The density of linear historic period settlement along the Route 28A district corridor has also probably adversely effected prehistoric resources in the area. Given the above information, the size of the district(approximately 423 acres) and our knowledge of regional prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns, the presence of prehistoric sites is demonstrated in the district and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. Site types should be more diverse in the northern part of the district in the vicinity of Crocker Pond where a known site is present and locational criteria are generally more favorable for most types of prehistoric sites. Larger habitation type sites may be present in this area as well as smaller special purpose type sites possibly focusing on the extraction of natural resources. These smaller type sites may be more common in most areas of the district where stony soils associated with the moraine and poorly drained soils around the periphery of marsh areas are less favorable for some types of prehistoric sites. A high prehistoric site potential does, however, still exist for these areas as a direct result of the marine related ecosystem they abut and the importance of that ecosystem to Native American subsistence patterns. The presence of smaller type sites within the district can also be important since more of these sites might survive intact in the midst of dense historic linear settlement along the district corridor.

There is also a high potential for significant historic archaeological resources within the district. Several important agricultural, commercial and industrial buildings have disappeared as the village has grown in the 20th century and residential uses have become more dominant. Historic archaeological sites may exist in the district dating to the settlement and Colonial periods(1620-1775). An ancient road did exist through the area in the 17th century east of the present route of Route 28A. A small portion of that road still exists in the district, now known as Friends Way. Stratigraphic evidence should be present in that area indicating 17th century road surfaces. Residential/agricultural sites and possible fishery related sites may also be present from this early period. These sites could be present anywhere in the area since settlement during this period was not apparently confined to the corridor of the early roadway. The earliest confirmed site location for a structure within the district is the First Quaker Meeting House Site(1720) located on Friends Way. Structural evidence of the Meeting House should exist at that location.

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Outbuildings and other related features may also be present. An adjacent cemetery(1685) is also present which predates the meeting house. The Crowell Family Cemetery(mid 19th century), located off the West Falmouth Highway, is also present within the district. Unmarked graves can be present at both cemeteries but especially at the Friends Cemetery where gravestones were characteristically absent. Most residential/agricultural type sites in the district should date to 18th and 19th centuries after the West Falmouth Highway became the main route through the area and the institutional and commercial village center began to develop between Old Dock Road and Blacksmith Road. While none of these sites have been identified to date, they should exist, with 19th century sites more common. Construction features, occupational related features(trash pits, privies, wells) and outbuilding remains should also be present associated with both extant structures and archaeological sites. Institutional, commercial and industrial type sites dating to the 18th and 19th centuries represent the more common and documented type sites in the district. Structural remains may survive from the Second Quaker Meeting House Site constructed in 1771 when the meeting house site was moved to 566 West Falmouth Highway. That building was replaced by the present structure in 1842. Industrial sites are also important in the district. Structural remains can survive from the 1787 Grist Mill which stood near the harbor east of Windmill Land. That mill was demolished in 1922. Archaeological remains may also exist from an Oil Cloth Factory which stood behind the Stephen Dillingham House at 526 West Falmouth Highway from ca. 1851-1856. Similar remains should exist from the Dennison Tag Factory (ca. 1875) which stood behind the Boyce House at 9 Old Dock Road next to the railroad tracks and depot. Archaeological remains should exist from the railroad depot built at the head of West Falmouth Harbor when rail service was introduced in 1872. The depot was demolished in 1952. Archaeological resources may also survive in the district from other industrial activities including salt making, shipbuilding, fisheries, whaling,shipping/trading and the granite industry. Evidence may survive in the district from the actual sites where these activities took place or from the sites of related activities.

(end)

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 that represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply) N/A

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)

See continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

See continuation sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: Falmouth Historical Society

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Maritime History

Religion

Settlement

Period of Significance ca. 1673 - 1948

Significant Dates (see continuation sheet)

Significant Person:

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American

Architects/Builders (see continuation sheet)

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**West Falmouth Village National Register District
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Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Narrative Introduction

West Falmouth is a distinctive Cape Cod village that nestles comfortably in the embrace of a steeply wooded glacial moraine to the east, and the parallel shore of Buzzard's Bay to the west. Between the two is a narrow strip of fertile upland which has served as the primary stage for the enactment of village history by successive generations. It was here that early settlers established large and widely scattered farmsteads, and here that maritime and other industrial endeavors flourished in the prosperous years of the early to mid 19th century. And here that summer visitors answered the beckoning call of warm bay waters and cool ocean breezes, invigorating the economy of the old village in the process. Throughout the years, and particularly in the 17th - 19th centuries, the history of West Falmouth village has been closely intertwined with the Quaker faith.

The West Falmouth Village National Register District is significant primarily at the local level as the traditional locus of settlement, possessing close ties with most of the important persons and events that have shaped the unique character and heritage of the village over time. The district also epitomizes both local and regional settlement and development patterns. One important aspect is its proximity to the coast with resource-rich estuaries, harbors, and opportunities for maritime enterprise and travel. Others include its self-sufficient village character, and its linear form with development clusters at important crossroads. The exceptionally rich, concentrated, and diverse brew of historic houses and churches, farmsteads and stores, stone walls and landscapes demonstrates more clearly than any narrative the key role of the district in the continuing life of the village and community.

West Falmouth's special sense of place was recognized by the community at large in 1975 with establishment of the West Falmouth Historical District. (see Verbal Boundary Justification for comparison of boundaries) That early designation, and initiation of design review, has helped to maintain an unusually high degree of historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. Continuing local appreciation and commitment has led to current efforts to designate portions of the village and district as the region's first District of Critical Planning Concern under the Cape Cod Commission Act.

The West Falmouth Village National Register District meets criteria A, and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The period of significance broadly extends from the initial ca. 1673 settlement to 1948 when unprecedented modern development began. The district character most strongly reflects the early - mid 19th century period of broad-based economic prosperity and rapid population growth.

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The historical and architectural significance of the West Falmouth Village National Register District has been evaluated within local, regional, and state contexts based on MHC recordation and evaluation efforts, the consultant's 20 years of professional experience in the town, region, and state; and the intimate knowledge of the community provided by the FHC/FHS.

Early Settlement Period (1673 - 1752)

The Town of Falmouth occupies a large geographic area at the southwest corner of Cape Cod with an extensive coastline along both Buzzards Bay (west) and Vineyard Sound (south). Settlement of this area began in the 1660s in the vicinity of present-day Falmouth Village on Vineyard Sound. Within a decade, new arrivals began to establish themselves on the shores of Buzzards Bay to the north. Thus, in the beginning, West Falmouth was known as the Back Shore or North Shore.

From the start, West Falmouth was closely associated with the Quaker faith. William Gifford (d. 1687) left Cape Cod's first Quaker community in Sandwich to initiate settlement in 1673 when he bought 40 acres of upland in the area of Oyster Pond at the southern end of the district from Native American, Job Nootenko. Gifford was quickly followed by several others, most of whom were Quakers. They included Thomas Bowerman, Jr., Robert Harper, and William Weeks, all of whom purchased acreage around the extensive Sippewissett marshes at the southern end of the village, and developed successful farmsteads. The fertile plain on which settlement commenced was framed by marshes to the west and the wooded hills of a glacial moraine to the east. These areas remained common property until they were divided among the proprietors in the 1690s.

Throughout the seventeenth century, the northern limit of both town and village was the Shapquit line, which ran diagonally in a northeast direction from West Falmouth harbor to Coonamesset Pond in Hatchville. In 1704, Thomas Bowerman, Jr. and William Gifford, Jr., both West Falmouth Quakers, negotiated for the purchase of additional land from the town of Sandwich. The "New Purchase" encompassed a large tract of what is now North Falmouth, Hatchville, and the northern half of West Falmouth. This land was laid out in lots that paralleled the boundary in 1712. The Landers family, whose patriarch Richard was already settled here, followed by the Crowells, dominated the early history of the "New Purchase". The present-day Bourne Farm (950 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #123), established by Joseph Crowell in the 1770s, remains as one of the few properties in the district to retain a clear sense of its Colonial period agricultural origins.

The village topography and early pattern of land division produced the linear settlement that distinguishes the village today. Large land holdings led to geographic domination by the

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founding families and their descendants as the early homesteads were gradually divided among successive generations. This preordained pattern continued throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th. The descendants of Thomas Bowerman, Jr. prevailed at the far south end of the village, followed by the Giffords and the William Weeks family who owned land in the vicinity of Oyster Pond. The Dillinghams dominated the area north of Oyster Pond, with the Swifts and Hamblins prominent in the village center. The lands north of the center area, made available by the 1704 "New Purchase" were dominated by the descendants of Joseph Bowerman and Richard Landers.

The West Falmouth Society of Friends originated as part of the Sandwich Monthly Meeting, established in 1658 as the first regular Quaker meeting in North America. Other branches of the Sandwich meeting included Yarmouth, Pembroke, Dartmouth, and Rhode Island. The recently founded Quaker sect believed that the Divine light was present in all individuals and did not require interpretation by an ordained Clergy. This placed them at odds with other religions. Early Sandwich Quakers were often fined for a variety of infractions of Plymouth Colony law, most notably their refusal to support the established church. Some were disenfranchised as well. As the more remote territory south of Sandwich, now known as Falmouth, was settled in the following decades, it became a natural destination for Sandwich Quakers. Not only was it less accessible to Plymouth Colony law and enforcement, but one of its leaders, Isaac Robinson, was an early Quaker sympathizer who had been temporarily disenfranchised for his views. Falmouth Quakers were active and respected members of the community from the beginning. (Lovell: 93 - 115; BOF: 439 - 440)

By 1685 the West Falmouth community of Friends had prospered sufficiently to gain independence. A few decades later, this small band of settlers laid out a Quaker burying ground (1717; NR map #60), and built a hip roofed meeting house (1720; NR map #60). By the 1730s, the Quaker community included Stephen Harper, Benjamin Swift, Rd. Landers, Samuel Bowerman, Thomas Bowerman Jr., Amos Landers, Justus Gifford, Jonathan Landers, Thomas Bowerman, William Gifford Sr., William Gifford Jr., Seth Gifford, and William Gifford the younger. (Freeman 1869: 445)

Both the Quaker meeting house and burying ground stood on the ancient north-south highway that ran along the glacial ridge above the village and east of the present West Falmouth Highway. This important coastal roadway connected Falmouth Village to the south with earlier communities to the north like Sandwich, Plymouth, and Boston. Blacksmith Shop Road, which intersects the highway immediately to the south was another very early route that led inland to the town's first grist mill on the Five Mile River, and thence to Sandwich, and the county seat at Barnstable.

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Agriculture and husbandry were the backbone of the early village economy, with maritime-related ventures gradually assuming a larger role. The Great Sippewissett Marsh with its ready supply of salt hay, its rich fish and shellfish resources, and sheltered waters for small boats, played a key role. The names Quahog Pond (NR map #M18) and Oyster Pond (NR map #28), at the south end of the district, testify to the early use and importance of shellfish. Although technically a natural resource, continual and intensive human use of the marsh has been important to the district throughout its history.

A variety of other important resources from this early period of village history survive as well. The marked Quaker Cemetery and Meeting House Sites; (NR map #60), along with Friends Way (NR map #59) which preserves a small but very important segment of the 17th century roadway, are among the most important. Portions of several houses are also thought to date to the early 18th century. These are the James E. Gifford House (314 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1727; NR map #3), the much altered Richard Landers House (856 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1730-40; NR map #115), the Bowman House (770 West Falmouth Hwy.; E18th cen.; NR map #101), and the Zacheus Braley House (734 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1750; NR map #94). Fragments of other early houses may also survive as the cores or rear ells of extant buildings. The Elisha Weeks House (384 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1786/1870s; NR map #15) is a good example of this type.

Origins of the Modern Village; Establishment of Community (1753 - 1826)

In the decades that include and bracket the Revolution, West Falmouth matured into a diverse and self-sufficient community, adding residents, institutions, and economic endeavors. This period begins with the establishment of the current West Falmouth Highway in 1753.

By the mid 18th century, the north shore villages that were to become West and North Falmouth had grown, and traffic had increased, sufficiently for the county to order the laying out of an open road, unobstructed by the fences and gates of private property. Thus, the new "North Shore Road" was moved westward from the glacial ridge to its present course through the coastal uplands in 1753. The importance of the new road was confirmed in 1771 when the Quakers established a new church and burying ground (566 West Falmouth Hwy.) there on land that parishioner Stephen Bowerman had sold to them in 1760. Institutional and commercial uses soon began to cluster along the new road in the present village center, in proximity to the harbor and church. In addition, District Schools #5 and #6, built ca. 1810, defined the outskirts of the center; both survive in altered form as private residences (721 West Falmouth Hwy., moved; 737 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #s 92, 95).

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Throughout this period, with the exception of brief stints during the Revolution and the War of 1812, West Falmouth was a prosperous farming community, blessed with vast salt marshes with an abundant supply of salt hay, fertile soil, and extensive grazing lands that supported cattle, sheep, and hogs. The 1811 description of Bourne Farm (950 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #123) provided by state valuation records was probably typical of other village farmsteads.

..... a house, one barn, two outbuildings, three cows, thirty acres of pasture land, four acres in tillage, four in English mowing and a storehouse of rye, oats, corn and hay. (BOF: 473)

Especially vigorous periods of growth followed the hardship of the two wars, bringing new residents, like the Dillingham family, and new skills and trades. By the late 18th century, maritime pursuits and a variety of small-scale industries were assuming an increasingly important role in the village economy. Some provided direct support to the dominant pursuits of agriculture and husbandry, and freed the village of dependence on facilities/services in surrounding villages.

Richard Lake, who established a Blacksmith Shop (549 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #46) and forge across the street from the Quaker Meeting House in 1778, epitomizes the process of growth and change. Lake was a Rhode Island Quaker who provided the village with a skill that was critical to future growth. The one story stone shop that was built at about that time survives as the rear wing of C.H. Newton Builders. The smithing trade was carried on by Abiel Swift, in business from 1787 - 1804, and his heirs. Another key industry of this period was the first village grist mill, a classic smock-type windmill built in 1787 by Jesse Gifford for Joseph Bowman, Richard Lake, and Ignatius Dillingham. This mill finally freed village residents from dependence on Dexter's Mill in distant Hatchville, just as the blacksmith shop relieved dependence on Falmouth Village. With its 40' tall body, sails measuring 50' tip to tip, and long 50' tail, the windmill was a village landmark until it was removed in 1922. The home of Joseph Bowman (700 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #88), who was the principal owner, in addition to his roles as farmer and tanner, remains nearby. The mill was later operated by a succession of Bowmans and Swifts.

Both of these industries represent cooperative efforts between newcomers and established families who combined their skills, capital, and other resources to improve village life. Construction of the mill was made possible by the:

.... technology of a local blacksmith, the skills of a seafaring tradition, the needs of a growing population of farmers, and the opportunities of transport offered by the developing waterfront. (BOF: 432)

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An important maritime-related enterprise, born of war time shortages and sharp price increases, was salt making. The West Falmouth coast, like that of much of the region was covered with a dense web of salt works throughout the early to mid-19th century. Joseph Crowell started the first village salt works in 1803. John Hoag Dillingham, who was born in 1839 and grew up in West Falmouth, described his childhood memories of those salt works and other elements of the village economy in 1909.

Windmills, when I was a boy, appeared here and there on the edge of the harbor pumping the tide water through log pipes up into the square tanks of the 'salt works' which covered the fields widely backward from the shore. These tanks made of planks, being covered from rain by sliding or swinging roofs, stood on a multitude of oak posts, and were connected each at opposite corners by passageways for the salt water to flow from tank to tank through the whole city of salt rooms. Thus a large surface was exposed to the sun which evaporated the water and left the crystallized salt to be raked out from time to time from the lower rooms during the season. The 'bitter water' left behind was usually boiled down into Epsom salts. This city of pyramids covering the salt rooms spread over most of the level land below the road from Daniel Bowerman's on Sippewissett marshes and near the south end of the harbor generally along the harbor shore far around the northeast end. For forty years the salt works furnished the main industry of West Falmouth, causing work on the soil to be rather neglected. Cabbages, onions, vegetables generally, and provisions were brought hither in coasting vessels from North River or New York State. Before the War of 1812 besides general farming and sea-faring, the raising of flax and wool was much depended on. Nantucket purchased all the calves that West Falmouth could raise and spare. Nantucket was the 'head market for everything'. After the salt had come down to near 25 cts a bushel [from \$1.25 during the War of 1812], the raising of onions became the leading industry.... after these, Dennison's tags and summer visitors. (Dillingham 1909: 25)

Other maritime-related enterprises in this period included ship building at West Falmouth harbor by 1800 (BOF: 447/ Deyo), whaling, and shipping/trading. The rich oyster beds of Oyster Pond (NR map #28) were regulated as early as 1773 to protect them from overuse and eventual extinction. Small-scale shoe making and tanning occurred as well. Reminders of the economic and industrial progress of this era remain in several road names including Old Dock Road, Blacksmith Shop Road, and Windmill Lane.

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Many dwellings from this period have survived. Dillingham's early interest in village history, and the list of pre-1812 houses that he made in 1909 proved extremely valuable in later documentation efforts.

Village Growth and Consolidation (1827 - 1871)

This period begins with designation of the West Falmouth postal district in 1827. That event not only christened the village with its current name, but also provided formal recognition of its maturity by the Federal government. Recognition was based on the establishment of new industries and institutions, coupled with steady population increases. Outwardly this was a time of widespread growth and prosperity. The village expanded with new dwellings and institutional buildings, while a flurry of activity in the 1850s produced places of commerce and industry. By 1871 the institutions remained, but most of the industrial and commercial ventures had failed, and the population trend was reversed to a steady decline.

Stephen Dillingham, a successful merchant and entrepreneur, was one of the most prosperous men in mid 19th century West Falmouth. Not surprisingly, he lived in one of the village's most substantial Federal period dwellings (524 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1820; NR map #41; MHC #359). Dillingham's varied interests included several whaling ventures in the 1830s - 1840s, and management of the commercial enterprise of Stephen Dillingham & Co. in the 1850s. He was also a partner in the short-lived Falmouth Glassworks in Falmouth Village. When that business failed in 1851 he moved the building by barge to a site behind his home and briefly operated an oil cloth factory until the building burned in 1856. Dillingham's prominence was recognized by his appointment as the first village postmaster in 1827, a post he retained until 1871 with the exception of four years 1856-1860. Stephen and his wife Elizabeth were also active members of the Quaker community. She occasionally served as a preacher, while he sponsored construction of the meeting house carriage sheds in 1861, contributing \$100 of the total \$275 cost.

William Gifford IV (1788 - 1865) was another man of substance who was known as a farmer, real estate speculator, salt works proprietor, school teacher, ship owner, and leader of the Quaker community. He built an unusually fine house which is the only example of a house with brick end walls and chimneys in the district and the town (306 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1803/1817; NR map #2; MHC #372). William IV was a direct descendant of the village's first settler and land owner who had arrived in 1673 by way of the older Quaker community in Sandwich.

The Quaker community prospered during this period, constructing a new Quaker Meeting House (572 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #57) in 1841, and briefly establishing a Quaker School (536 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #43) from 1831 - 1847. Both buildings remain today, with the

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school recycled as a house. A group of Methodists began meeting in West Falmouth when James M. Lumbert invited circuit rider Rev. B. Sherman to preach. Services were held in private homes until 1857 when an Italianate style Methodist Church (641 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #78 #521) was built by village carpenter Alvin Crowell. Silas J. Eldred donated the site, supplied the wood, acted as caretaker, and contributed liberally to its support. By 1871, the congregation numbered 46.

The raising of sheep and the harvesting of cordwood were among the most important agriculture-related enterprises in West Falmouth at this time. Cordwood Landing Road, accepted as a town way in 1836, remains as a relic of Falmouth's strong timber industry whose 5,000 cords accounted for 40% of the county total in 1855 (Smith 1986: 432-34). Falmouth as a whole was also the largest sheep-raising town in the county, with 2,974 animals counted in 1831. This activity centered in West Falmouth which had the greatest amount of natural pasturage. (MHC: 10, 13) The effect of so many sheep can clearly be seen in the denuded landscape that appears in early photographs of the village.

Brick Kiln Road, mentioned as early as 1712 in records reserving "to the proprietors the right to dig clay and burn bricks" was the site of a viable industry that produced a low-grade scouring brick, until 1886 (BOF 1986: 462). Granite-cutting, which took advantage of a natural resource of far higher quality, was also practiced. Its influence and product, a distinctive pink-hued stone, can be seen throughout the district in the ubiquitous cut granite walls and building foundations. Several district residents at this time were professional stone-cutters. One was Daniel R. Weeks, whose skill can be seen in the cut granite wall and barn he erected on his ancestral homestead (375 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1827 house/ca. 1880 barn; NR map #12; ph. #2)

Several small-scale industries like Stephen Dillingham's oil cloth factory mentioned above, were established in West Falmouth in the 1850s. The only one to achieve any long-lasting success was the Dennison Tag Factory (19 Old Dock Road; NR map #71). This local branch of a well-known Framingham business resulted from the marriage of Mathilda Dennison and George Swift of West Falmouth. Annie R. (Mrs. Gilbert) Boyce headed the operation from ca. 1859 until it closed in 1917. The operation began as piecemeal in her home (514 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #38). In the mid-1870s Annie and Gilbert bought a house at 15 Old Dock Road (NR map #70), adjacent to the new railroad tracks and depot. By 1879, a two story factory building stood on the property, and the company employed several hundred people. The process was gradually mechanized and production reached an average 5,000,000 tags per month with a high of 11,000,000. Annie's son James Boyce (9 Old Dock Road; NR map #69) took over the business in 1890 after her retirement. By that time the company had a local payroll of \$12,000. The operation was removed to Framingham in 1916 and the factory burned in 1923. The Dennisons continued their association with West Falmouth as summer residents of Chapoquoit Island.

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Several stores existed in 19th century West Falmouth, the earliest of which were located in a portion of the store keeper's home. Joseph Dillingham (502 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1795; NR map #36) is thought to have been the first village store keeper. Silas J. Eldred was another early village storekeeper. Captain James Hoxie delivered supplies from New Bedford to Eldred's house/store which stood just north of Old Dock Road. A third store was operated by Stephen Dillingham & Co. Historian J. H. Dillingham cites Newell Hoxie, Gilbert Boyce, and James Dillingham as co-owners, and notes its role as a favored social center.

The purpose-built Union Store, Division #626 (635 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #76), opened in 1854 by Moses Swift, represented a major advance in the commercial activities of the village. According to its constitution, the store's egalitarian purpose was "the organization of industry and commerce on a system of equitable exchange between producer and consumer, and to aid and promote the general interests of the producing classes." The Union Store was the only grocery store in the village for many years, and often served as the post office as well. In that dual capacity it was a long-lasting center of village and society (BOF: 451). The original one story building was expanded in 1895, and survives today as an apartment house.

Shipping, and to a lesser extent whaling, assumed enhanced roles in the early and mid 19th century village economy, but all were in sharp decline by 1870. County historian Simeon Deyo noted that ships were built at the West Falmouth harbor as early as 1800. An example is the 370 ton *William Penn* built for Stephen Dillingham by Abner Hinckley in 1832. These schooners, brigs, and sloops plied both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on many whaling and trading expeditions. Many villagers listed their occupation as mariner, and several achieved the rank of captain. The later included David H. Bowman, George L. Bowman, Joseph H. Bowman (611; 726 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #s 66, 93), Charles Gifford (765 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #100), Robert F. Gifford, Seth Gifford, Caleb O. Hamblin (606 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #65), John C. Hamblin (585 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #56), James D. Hoxie, Asaph L. Wicks, Rudolphus D. Wicks, Asaph Swift (1790 - 1862; 409 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #20) and Joseph Swift.

These men sailed from New Bedford or other ports to the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, up the Hudson River, and to the Atlantic Ocean. Many of them started on coasting vessels, as foremast hands or third mates. They were most active during the peak of the industry between 1830 - 1875. And most of them returned to West Falmouth, seemingly content to spend the remainder of their lives on land. (BOF: 447)

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Other mariners included William Weeks (409 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1780; NR map #20; MHC #365), George Washington Weeks (b. 1801; 375 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1827; NR map #12) a, mariner in 1827 and a laborer by 1850; Lot Landers (1796 - 1859; 357 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1800; NR map #7), a mariner in 1829 who died in South Carolina, Asa Tobey (1813 - 1868; 366 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1849; NR map #9), and Ebenezer F. Bowman (726 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #93)

At mid-century the Town of Falmouth appeared to be a stable collection of small distinct villages whose robust economies were based on the thriving maritime industries of shipping, whaling, and salt making, supplemented by agriculture, husbandry, and a scattering of wind and water powered mills. In reality, it stood with one foot in the future and one in the past, with the character that had developed over the past two hundred years about to be altered irrevocably. This was certainly true of West Falmouth whose traditional character was described by county historian Frederick Freeman in 1869:

..... after a ride of about four miles, the traveler enters the next post-office division, known as West Falmouth, which is also chiefly located on the main road from Sandwich toward the Vineyard Sound, presenting very much the same [as North Falmouth] appearance of rural quietude and home enjoyment. This village has, in some respects, greater resources than the former, and is settled largely by the people who call themselves "Friends", whose meetinghouse, located not far from Chapoquoit or Hog Island Harbor, has for its neighbor the Methodist place of worship. Here are the usual facilities for trade, an establishment for the manufacture of ochres, etc. The few good farms in this part of town are perhaps less remunerative in comparison with their size than the numerous 'patches of onions' that engross the attention many whose cultivated lands are of lesser extent. Attached to both the preceding villages are farms and residences lying off from the main road, generally in the direction of the shore. Forests of pines and oaks adorn the distance in the opposite direction nearly the entire route, and here is also a plentiful supply of granite from which exportations are sometimes made. (Freeman 418 - 419)

Transition (1872 - 1889)

West Falmouth, like the town of which it is part, continued the process of change that was barely noticeable when Freeman penned his 1869 description. That process included gradual erosion of the economic base and steady population loss. It also included the introduction of rail service in 1872, and growing interest among real estate developers who saw the potential of both town and village as a summer resort.

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This period begins with the opening of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad in 1872 which finally connected Falmouth to the web of rail lines that had been spreading across the state and nation since the 1840s. This branch was constructed primarily to serve the thriving Pacific Guano Works in the village of Woods Hole, but by the mid-1880s it was catering to passenger traffic with its Dude Train, an all-parlor car subscription run that catered to Boston area businessmen in the summer months. Predictably, its course paralleled that of the existing highway, on its west side to avoid the rocky hills on the east. The result was an unusually scenic route that delighted summer visitors who were an important component of the rail traffic by the end of the century. Construction of the village depot (demolished 1952) at the head of West Falmouth Harbor illustrates the overlap between rail and maritime transportation.

Interest in the village's summer resort potential was also sparked in 1872 when Franklin King of Dorchester teamed with Nathaniel Coleman of Falmouth to purchase Hog Island which sheltered West Falmouth harbor from the more open waters of Buzzards Bay. The financial panic of 1873 delayed further action until 1890. A few individuals like Ephriam Cutter did build summer homes, and begin to establish a colony of summer residents around the harbor.

During this period of flux, some village residents left to seek greener pastures and greater opportunity elsewhere, just as their forebears had done when they left more established communities to settle West Falmouth. Henry D. (b. 1833) and Daniel Wheeler Swift (1840 - 1910) are prime examples. These two grandsons of blacksmith Abiel Swift left the family homestead and business in 1864 to seek their fortune in the thriving industrial city of Worcester. There, they founded the Bay State Envelope Company and quickly distinguished themselves by inventing a variety of machines that revolutionized envelope manufacture. By 1898 their company had merged into the conglomerate United States Envelope Company. Both brothers chose to return to their birthplace for summers and eventual retirement, taking active roles in the Quaker church and the community in general. They funded construction of the West Falmouth Library (567 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1895; NR map #55) as a permanent home for an institution that had been founded earlier in the century. The building was designed by noted Worcester architect Stephen Earle. The Swift Brothers' Houses (584 and 558-564 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #s 58, 47) are magnificent examples of the Queen Anne style that were probably designed by Earle in the 1880s and 1890s.

Many other residents remained in the village, some continuing in traditional agricultural occupations, while others pursued new avenues to remain in step with the changing times. Some mariners abandoned the sea to become gardeners and carpenter/builders, capitalizing on the needs of their new, well-off seasonal neighbors. The founding families provided the village with a sense of continuity and tradition, with many remaining at their

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familial homesteads, and assuming leadership roles. James Ellis Gifford (1832 - 1900) is a good example. Residing in a Gifford House (314 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1727; NR map #3; MHC #373) whose core dated to the early 18th century, he was a solid citizen who was active in the Society of Friends and the local library. He also served as Town Moderator for 18 years, was a member of the state legislature in 1880 and 1881, and served one term as Selectman. He was also postmaster at West Falmouth for a time, and agent of the 1854 Union Store (635 West Falmouth Hwy.).

Very little building took place during this brief period which was one of general decline. The few that do date to these years are generally unique, and unusually well-designed. One of the most important, due to its public institutional use, was the new West Falmouth School (8 Blacksmith Shop Road; ca. 1885; NR map #49; MHC #533) which consolidated two small district schools into a single larger building in the center of the village. In plan and detail it is very similar to the Woods Hole School (NR: 1982), designed by architect S.D. Kelley in 1885. One of the more ambitious dwellings is the Second Empire style James Boyce House (9 Old Dock Road; ca. 1875; MHC #526; NR map #69; photo #10), constructed for a partner in the thriving Dennison Tag Co. business. The other building of note is the Queen Anne style D. Wheeler Swift House (558 - 564 West Falmouth Hwy.) cited above.

Flowering of the Summer Resort (1890 - 1944)

The sleepy village was transformed at the turn-of-the-century by summer visitors who came in increasing numbers through the years. The incipient change that had not been apparent when county historian Freeman described West Falmouth as a bucolic agricultural community with a prosperous maritime component in 1869, was abundantly clear to village historian John Hoag Dillingham in 1909 when he described the village as "the new West Falmouth, as remade by her summer residents and her returning sons."

Some structures associated with the old economy had already vanished by 1890, like the once extensive salt works. Others were about to disappear or be converted to new uses. The windmill, which had been a village landmark since 1787 was finally sold to a Brockton ice cream maker who carted it away to become a new symbol of his business in 1922. The sturdy stone blacksmith shop building remained, but was recycled to new uses.

In many outward ways, the old village centered on the 1753 highway continued to look much the same as it had in the mid 19th century. Most of the buildings remained, the old families continued to dominate, and the Quaker and Methodist churches remained the primary institutions. It was the area surrounding the village, especially in the vicinity of West Falmouth Harbor, that had been transformed. And with it the economy and way of life gradually changed as well.

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One reason that West Falmouth was "remade" without losing its identity was that many of the "remakers" were native sons or had other close ties to the village, a phenomenon already seen with the returning Swift brothers, and with the Dennison Tag Factory. Ellery Channing Wright is another good example. Wright was born in Sandwich in 1852, and after his father's death in 1862, he spent several years on his grandfather's farm Stephen Bowman House (5 Chase Road; NR map #105), and then several more years in Woods Hole with his mother and stepfather who was the lighthouse keeper there (NR: 1987). Wright left Falmouth to become a successful Brockton shoe manufacturer, but continued to hold and purchase real estate in West Falmouth including his stepfather's home, the former Alvin Crowell House (774 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1855; MHC #344; NR map #103). Wright developed the Little Island area on the north side of the harbor, and was responsible for introducing Charles H. Jones to the village. Jones bought out earlier interests, and developed Hog Island, at the mouth of the harbor, as a summer colony for his friends under the more euphonious name of Champoquoit Island (NRE).

While summer people left their strongest imprint on waterfront areas west of the district, they were also related to some of the new buildings within the old village that is the heart of this district. One is the Dr. Charles Regan House (696 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1902; MHC #519; NR map #87), an uncommon and quite good example of a Craftsman style bungalow. Regan and his wife, both of whom had backgrounds in childhood education, established Camp Bennett here in 1928 whose goal was "to develop good character, good health and happiness." West Falmouth Square (410 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #H), a small shopping center developed in the mid-1980s, incorporates a totally different aspect of West Falmouth's summer resort life: night clubs and entertainment. The northernmost wing of the group was known as the High Hat when it opened in 1913. Described as the "newest, smartest dansant on Cape Cod", it was one of six village nightclubs in mid-20th century. Despite many additions, its form and overhanging roof with exposed rafter ends distinguishes it as a product of the early 20th century.

Many other buildings that appeared in the district during these years were constructed or remodeled by village natives. Institutional buildings include a new Methodist Church (630 - 634 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1900 - 1901; MHC #523; NR map #73), and the first village Fire Station (555 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1930; MHC #532; NR map #48), built at least partially in response to the fire that consumed the old Dennison Tag Factory building in 1923.

Arthur Underwood bought and enlarged the old Union Store, (635 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1895; MHC #522; NR map #76) and constructed a new Colonial Revival house (628 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1895; MHC #524; NR map #72). A small number of multi-family apartment house buildings appeared in this period, the result of remodeling efforts. Examples include the

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Union/Underwood Store, remodeled ca. 1915, and the old Methodist Church (641 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1857; NR map #78). The presence of automobiles was recognized by conversion of the late 18th century Blacksmith Shop to a garage (549 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1778/E20th cen; MHC #535; NR map #46) with a new brick showroom addition.

Most houses of this period are fairly simple examples of the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. One of the most interesting is the Shingle Style Timothy Bourne House (594 West Falmouth Hwy.; 1895; NR map #62) with its shingled-arch gable and corner tower. Bourne was a local builder who is thought to have been involved with construction of numerous summer houses on Chapoquoit Island. The L-plan James Weeks House (380 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 1901; NR map #14) is a simpler, and more typical example of the Queen Anne style. In some cases, existing houses were extensively remodeled like the Joshua Bowman House (611 West Falmouth Hwy.; ca. 18th cen/1830/1900; MHC #525; NR map #66) with its overhanging roof and porches, and barn with decorative shingling and pointed-arch gable windows. Both of these buildings are trimmed with a heavy bead and reel molding that is also seen on the ca. 1900 Apartment House (631 West Falmouth Hwy.; NR map #74) described above. Fred N. Bowman, a local builder who erected the new Methodist Church of 1901, owned 611 West Falmouth Hwy. at the time of the remodeling. The second story of the Joseph Bowman House (726 West Falmouth Hwy.; L18th/ ca.1840/1892; MHC#516; NR map #93), with its decorative shingles may have been added to an earlier house.

Modern Period (1945 - 1997)

The Cape Cod region and most of its component towns are characterized by a distinctive regional and local settlement pattern consisting of independent village clusters that were widely separated by intervening farms and woodlands. This pattern has disappeared or is disappearing in many areas, overtaken by unprecedented growth, and a rising tide of residential subdivision and accompanying commercial services. The village of West Falmouth has largely been spared, retaining an unusual degree of its traditional charm and distinctive character. There are a variety of reasons for this. One is topography. The parallel coast and moraine that originally produced a linear settlement focused on the West Falmouth Highway have also protected the resulting village from encroachment on those sides. Encroachment from the north and south has thus far been light. This is beginning to change however, as buildable portions of the marsh and rocky hillsides are developed. The south end of the moraine is the most effected, with three new subdivisions that are highly visible due to the size of the buildings and their elevated site.

Construction of the high-speed, dual-lane State Route 28 in the mid-20th century has also aided the cause of preservation, by-passing the West Falmouth Highway and village on its way to the

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town center and the Woods Hole ferries bound for Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Another important factor is the West Falmouth Historical District, established in 1975 under special act legislation to provide design review by a dedicated local commission. Conservation groups have also been actively involved in the preservation of the village by purchasing, restricting, and otherwise protecting the cultural landscape that contributes so much to the village's historic character. At present, the Falmouth Conservation Commission is working to establish Black Beach and the Great Sippewissett Marsh as the region's first District of Critical Planning Concern under guidelines established by the Cape Cod Commission. The CCC is also a major factor, with one of its seven goals devoted to historic preservation and community character. All Cape towns are developing Local Comprehensive Plans that include this element.

The West Falmouth Village National Register District remains an exceptionally well preserved Cape Cod village with a wealth of traditional residential, commercial, and institutional buildings remaining to illustrate its 18th, 19th and 20th century heritage. These include scores of typical Cape Cod cottages and other resources that typify the region as well as several unique assets. The later include the rare agricultural farmscape of Bourne Farm (NR), two mid 19th century granite block barns, a late 18th century granite blacksmith shop, a large and varied collection of stone walls, and the D. Wheeler Swift House which is arguably the finest example of the Queen Anne style in the region.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Falmouth and in the Upper Cape in general are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. While archaeological research has been active throughout much of the Cape during most of the 20th-century, the Upper Cape, including Falmouth has been neglected during this effort. Limited amateur artifact collections are available for the town, and, when present often lack locational and contextual information reducing their value for understanding the nature of settlement and change within the locale. Limited numbers of professional archaeological surveys in the town have also rarely included substantial excavations and have focused on their immediate area with little interpretation of the role of local sites and issues of regional prehistory. The above information indicates the systematic study and interpretation of any surviving sites in the town can be important in better understanding the prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Falmouth and in the Upper Cape locale. Prehistoric sites in the Falmouth locale can contribute information relating to a number of potential research topics, many of which are directly related to the town's location in a coastal area and its glacial history. Cape Cod's human settlement history of approximately 11,000 years combined with sea levels considerably lower than today following deglaciation created an environment in which human populations adapted to changing resources at first characterized by an inland area which increasingly became coastal as sea level rose until it

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basically stabilized approximately 5,000 years ago. Prehistoric sites in the Falmouth area can contribute information relating to the ways Native settlement and subsistence systems adapted to this change and modified through time. Prehistoric sites in the area can also contribute information relating to Native tool technologies and the effects of raw material availability. The lack of bedrock lithic source areas on the Cape and in Falmouth resulted in Native peoples trading for raw materials or adapting to cobble technologies and exploitation of lithic sources available in local glacial outwash deposits. Prehistoric sites in the West Falmouth Village Historic District may contain information indicating the extent to which locally available lithic sources associated with Buzzard's Bay Moraine deposits were utilized and important to Native American tool technologies. The potential presence of smaller, possibly single component special purpose type sites in the district can also contribute significant information relating to Native American settlement and subsistence activities by providing us with examples of sites and activities that are isolated temporally and geographically rather than in a multicomponent context.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics which typified a Cape Cod Village as it evolved with an early economy characterized by agriculture and husbandry to one in which maritime related ventures and limited industry assumed a larger role and ultimately a summer resort economy dominated the community. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help locate structural components of the village which pre-date the district's strong early to mid 19th-century character reflective of that period's broad based economic prosperity and rapid population growth. Limited examples from the district's 18th century settlement survive and no examples from the 17th century are known other than the Friends Cemetery. Some known early 18th century sites such as the First Quaker Meeting House Site(1720) also enable a physical reconstruction of the early village center or focus prior to its transfer in the second half of the 18th century to the West Falmouth Highway corridor. Historical and archaeological research can also determine the extent to which earlier residences were incorporated into later structures, possibly explaining the underreporting of 18th-century residential sites in the district. Archaeological testing can also help document the district's agricultural, commercial and industrial buildings no longer extant because of the preference for the residential use of structures in the 20th-century. Detailed analysis of occupational related features(trash areas, privies, wells) associated with both extant structures and archaeological sites can contribute greatly to the district's significance by determining the extent to which diversity and self sufficiency were characteristic of the village. This concept could be analyzed from economic, social, religious and political perspectives to name a few. The presence of economic diversity in the district also indicates the potential for documenting a wide range of 18th and 19th-century technologies in use in the village. Both structural remains and the analysis of occupational related features can provide us with detailed examples of ship building, salt making, tanning agricultural and fisheries technologies. This analysis can also determine the types and

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extent to which industries such as shoe making were characteristic of rural villagecottage industries. Conversely, historical and archaeological analysis can also determine the extent to which other industries such as oil cloth making and tag manufacture were more characteristic of typical industrial production of the times. Archaeological resources in the district can also help determine extent and balance between agriculture and husbandry in the district. Existing farms, including the Bourne Farm(ca.1775) as well as archaeological sites can contain information which helps better understand the local and regional relationship between agriculture and sheep raising which enabled Falmouth and West Falmouth Village to become the primary focus of sheep raising in Barnstable County in 1831.

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Significant Dates

- 1673:** William Gifford buys 40 acres around the Sippewissett marshes from Native American Job Noottenko; first land purchase in West Falmouth;
- 1685:** Religious Meeting of Friends established at West Falmouth;
- 1717/20:** Quaker Burying Ground and First Meeting House established on ancient north-south highway that traversed eastern hills;
- 1753:** West Falmouth Highway rerouted to present location;
- 1760-71:** Quaker Cemetery and Meeting House moved to current site;
- 1778:** First village blacksmith shop established at about this time by Richard Lake;
- 1787:** Grist mill built on Windmill Lane, saving 4 mile trip to Dexter's mill;
- 1827:** Village formally christened West Falmouth with establishment of first post office by new Federal government;
- 1841-42:** Old Quaker Meeting House replaced by present building;
- 1857:** First Methodist Church built; Alvin Crowell, carpenter;
- 1872:** Cape Cod Branch Railroad opened line to Wood's Hole, making Buzzard's Bay coast more accessible to outsiders;
- 1895:** West Falmouth Library building opened;
- 1900 - 1901:** West Falmouth Methodist Church of 1857 replaced by present structure;
- 1920s:** West Falmouth Highway designated State Route 28;
- 1960s** dual lane Route 28 constructed; West Falmouth Highway renumbered 28A;
- 1975:** West Falmouth Historical District established under state chapter 654;
- 1980:** Bourne Farm bought and preserved by Salt Pond Areas Bird Sanctuaries, Inc.

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Architects, builders, carpenters, housewrights

Timothy C. Bourne: (b. 1864); local carpenter and contractor who was responsible for several houses on Chapoquoit. He also built his own house (594 West Falmouth Highway; 1895; MHC #529; NR map #62)

Fred Bowman; local contractor/builder responsible for Methodist Church (630-634 West Falmouth Highway; 1900; MHC #523; NR map #73); West Falmouth Library (565-567 West Falmouth Highway; 1895; MHC #531; NR map #55); remodeling of his house (611 West Falmouth Highway; 1890; MHC #525; NR map #66)

Reuben E. Bowman (b. 1839) carpenter; cited 771 West Falmouth Highway; MHC #343; NR map #102)

Stephen E. Bowman (b.1832), carpenter (lived at 5 Chase Rd.; ca. 1788; MHC #341; NR map #105)

Zacheus and Silas Braley: (Z. b.1824; S. b.1827); carpenters; cited 734 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1750; MHC #346; NR map #94)

Alvin and Francis Crowell (Alvin, b.1825 housewright; Francis, b. 1828); both contractors responsible for some of more fashionable houses in village at M19th (774 West Falmouth Highway; MHC #344, 833 West Falmouth Highway MHC #337) Old Methodist Church (637 West Falmouth Highway; 1857; MHC #521; NR map #78)

Stephen Earle (1839-1913) was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, and studied architecture at M.I.T. He opened a practice in Worcester after the Civil War, and soon went into partnership with James Fuller, with whom he designed the Church of All Saints. From 1872-1875, he practiced in Boston, then returned to Worcester. From 1892 to 1903, he practiced with Clellan W. Fisher, designing St. Matthews Episcopal Church (1888) and the Worcester Art Museum (1897) as well as many other public and private commissions. Earle is especially noted for his skill in the Queen Anne style, which is employed for the buildings at Westborough and the Lyman School (Withey 1970: 186-187; Worcester survey).

West Falmouth Library (565-567 West Falmouth Highway; 1895; MHC #531; NR map #55) D. Wheeler Swift House (558-564 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1885; MHC #534; NR map #47) and Henry D. Swift House (584 West Falmouth Highway; 1898; MHC #530; NR map #58)

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Charles Henry Gifford: (b. 1830), contractor; built house with timber and lumber picked up in Maine (765 West Falmouth Hwy; 1859; MHC #342; NR map #100)

Jesse Gifford: lived at (700 West Falmouth Highway; MHC #348); built first village windmill 1787 for Joseph Bowman/Bowerman, Richard Lake, and Ignatius Dillingham

Hezekiah Hoxie: (1792 - 1861) lived at (898 West Falmouth Highway; 1832; MHC #334; NR map #119)

Lewis B. Smith: carpenter; lived at (751 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1890; MHC #514; NR map #98) at least from 1908 - 1927

Moses Swift: (b. 1786) built Quaker Meeting House (572 West Falmouth Highway; 1841; MHC #354; NR map #57) lived at (664 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1800; MHC #350; NR map #82)

Stone Masons

Mayhew Stuart (b. 1838) lived at (711 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1845/1882; MHC #518; NR map #90)

Daniel Weeks: (375 West Falmouth Highway; ca. 1827; MHC #366; NR map #12)

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 423 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

See continuation sheet

1. 19 Zone	364050 Easting	4608810 Northing	3. 19 Zone	363560 Easting	4604370 Northing
2. 19 Zone	364890 Easting	4608520 Northing	4. 19 Zone	363100 Easting	4604340 Northing
5. 19 Zone	362820 Easting	4605540 Northing			

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

(Describe why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)
see continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Historic Preservation Consultant and Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

Organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1998

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 n/a

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the proposed West Falmouth National Register District are shown on the attached Town of Falmouth assessors map sheets. Those boundaries include all of the parcels listed on the West Falmouth Village National Register District Data Sheets.

25: corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 200'; NR Map 1 of 5

24: corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 200'; NR Map 2 of 5

23: corrected through 1/1997; scale 1" = 200'; NR Map 3 of 5

24A: corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 100'; NR Map 4 of 5

15: corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 200'; NR Map 5 of 5

Roughly, those boundaries follow the rear lot lines of properties on both sides of the West Falmouth Highway from Garrison Road on the south to Thomas B. Landers Road on the north. In addition, much of the Great Sippewisset Marsh at the south end of the district is included.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The West Falmouth Village National Register District is centered on the linear corridor of Route 28A, also known as the West Falmouth Highway (at the northernmost end of the district, the name changes to the North Falmouth Highway, reflecting the transition between the villages of West and North Falmouth). The NR district boundary encompasses almost entire length of the West Falmouth Highway. On the south, the boundary is drawn at Garrison and Blair Roads to exclude an area dominated by residences from the mid-20th century and later. At the northern end of the district, the east side of the highway is excluded because this former woodland is rapidly being developed with new residences. Boundaries generally follow property lot lines.

In limited cases, the boundaries are extended down side streets to include properties that clearly retain their historic relationship to the themes and periods described in the nomination. From north to south, those side streets include Chase Road, Old Dock Road, and Blacksmith Shop Road. Friends Way, which runs north from Blacksmith Shop Road, behind properties on the east side of the West Falmouth Highway, is included because of its exceptional historical significance and rarity. This narrow roadway leads to the town-owned and protected sites of the First Quaker Meeting House and Cemetery (NR map #60). These three resources are among the earliest remaining in West Falmouth, and are the only ones that illustrate the original location of the village and route of the West Falmouth Highway.

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At the northern and southern ends of the district, several parcels of increasingly rare agricultural lands, along with wetlands and salt marsh remain undeveloped and/or have been preserved as conservation land. The marsh is also protected as a regional District of Critical Planning Concern. This open space plays a critical role in establishing, preserving, and enhancing the historic character of the district, by providing an appropriate and enduring backdrop for the buildings and other elements.

The Great Sippewisset Salt Marsh, at the south end of the district, is included for several reasons. First, its ready-made pasturage, combined with an abundance of game, shellfish, and fish, were magnets for early settlement, and remained integral to the village economy well into the 19th century. In addition, this vast marsh has been the most constant physical element of the village throughout its history, experiencing little change over the centuries. Finally, the marsh is highly visible from the West Falmouth Highway and provides a key viewshed. Great Sippewisset Creek, which separates the marsh from the protective barrier of Black Beach, forms the southwestern boundary of the district. At the north end of the district, Bourne Farm, with its 18th century farmhouse, outbuildings, pond, open fields, and stone walls, remains as a highly visible and multi-faceted reminder of West Falmouth's enduring agricultural heritage. Bourne Farm is the only property in the district that is individually listed in the National Register.

The National Register district boundaries are very similar to those of the West Falmouth Historical District, a local design review district established under special legislative act (Ch. 654) in 1975. The east and west boundaries of the local district are somewhat more restricted than those of the NR district, being defined by 50' setbacks on either side of the West Falmouth Highway/Route 28A rather than rear lot lines. In addition, the local boundaries do not include the highway corridor, properties on side streets, or large tracts of agricultural and marsh land. The local boundaries do extend further to the north and south however, to take in the entire extent of historic development regardless of the high proportion of non-contributing properties in those areas.

Both the local and NR districts concentrate on West Falmouth Village as it developed through the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Several fine summer resort houses and related resources are included within these areas, but many more are concentrated on the fringes of the old village, especially around the harbor. These resources were recorded and evaluated in 1989 - 1990, and will be considered for individual and/or district nomination at a later time.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Falmouth Village National Register District
Falmouth (Barnstable County)
Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 3

10. Geographical Data

Assessors Map information

The boundaries of the proposed West Falmouth National Register District are shown on the attached Town of Falmouth assessors map sheets. Those boundaries include all of the parcels listed on the West Falmouth Village National Register District Data Sheets. The district encompasses properties on five assessors sheets. Copies of those sheets are made on 11 x 17 paper which are numbered from south to north as follows:

NR Map 1 of 5; Assessors Sheet 25; corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 200'

- 1.1: South end of district
- 1.2: North of 1.1
- 1.3: North of 1.2

NR Map 2 of 5; Assessors Sheet 24; corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 200'

- 2.1: North of 1.3
- 2.2: North of 2.1

NR Map 3 of 5; Assessors Sheet 23; corrected through 1/1997; scale 1" = 200'

- 3: East of 2.2

NR Map 4 of 5; Assessors Sheet 24A; corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 100'

- 4.1: North and west of 2.1
- 4.2: North of 4.1 and west of 2.2
- 4.3: North of 4.2 and west of 2.2

NR Map 5 of 5; Assessors Sheet 15; corrected through 1/1996; scale 1" = 200'

- 5.1: North of 2.2
- 5.1: North of 5.1
- 5.3: North of 5.2; North end of District

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

West Falmouth Village National Register District
Falmouth (Barnstable County) Massachusetts

Section number _____ photos _____ Page 1

Black and White Photographs; Candace Jenkins, Photographer; 1997

- | <i>Photo #</i> | <i>View</i> |
|----------------|--|
| 1 | <u>314 West Falmouth Highway; James Gifford House</u> ; stone wall; facing northwest; MHC#373; NR Map #3 |
| 2 | <u>375 West Falmouth Highway; George Weeks House</u> ; stone wall; stone barn; facing northeast; MHC #366; NR map #12 |
| 3 | <u>380, 384 West Falmouth Highway; James and Elisha Weeks Houses</u> ; stone walls; facing northwest; MHC #541, 374; NR map #14, 15 |
| 4 | <u>430 West Falmouth Highway @ Brick Kiln Rd.; Prince Gifford Bowerman House</u> ; stone wall; facing northwest; MHC #364, 374; NR map #24 |
| 5 | <u>521 West Falmouth Highway; Hamblin-Baxter House</u> ; full Cape; front view facing north over stone wall; MHC #360; NR map #39 |
| 6 | <u>549 West Falmouth Highway; Blacksmith Shop</u> ; facing southeast; MHC #535; NR map #46 |
| 7 | <u>565 - 567 West Falmouth Highway; Library</u> ; facing northeast; MHC #531; NR map #55 |
| 8 | <u>558 - 564 West Falmouth Highway; D. Wheeler Swift House</u> ; Queen Anne; south elevation facing northwest; MHC #534; NR map #47 |
| 9 | <u>572 West Falmouth Highway; Quaker Meeting House and Cemetery</u> ; facing northwest; MHC #531; NR map #55 |
| 10 | <u>9 and 15 Old Dock Road; Boyce Houses</u> , barn/carriage house, stone wall; facing northwest; MHC #s 526/527; NR Map #3s 69, 70 |
| 11 | East end <u>Chase Road @ West Falmouth Highway</u> ; road, stonewall, 5 Chase Road; facing northwest; MHC#341; NR Map #105 |
| 12 | <u>765 West Falmouth Highway; Charles Bowman House and Barn</u> ; facing E; MHC#342; NR map #100 |

West Falmouth Village National Register District
Falmouth, Massachusetts
District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

Explanation of Resource/Counting Categories

Stone walls abound in the district as it exists today, imparting a distinct character that distinguishes West Falmouth from Falmouth's other villages. Stone walls also appear in great numbers on a coastal survey map of 1845 and a county road improvement plan of the 1920s. It is nevertheless very difficult to pinpoint the construction date of specific walls and wall segments with any degree of accuracy within the research and field scope of this nomination. Thus, stone walls are generically dated as 19th century unless otherwise noted.

Outbuildings, including barns and sheds, like stone walls, are also difficult to date with accuracy within the scope of this nomination. They are also generically dated as 19th century unless otherwise noted.

Recent buildings that clearly post-date the period of significance are generically dated as 20th century; style references are Contemporary or Reproduction Cape.

Undeveloped lots are counted as a non-contributing sites unless it is known to be conservation or other land that will not be developed in the future; other undevelopable land may exist in the district as well, but it was beyond the scope of this project to conclusively determine that status.

Salt marsh lots are counted as contributing sites because they cannot be developed and because the marshes have played an important continuing role in the history of West Falmouth.

Ponds are listed on the data sheet but are not included in the resource count; the town does not assign assessors' map numbers to ponds.

Friends Way is included on the data sheet because it is a rare surviving fragment of a key 17th century resource; it is counted as a contributing structure

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

1

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
533/D	49	24-16-19	West Falmouth School	8 Blacksmith Shop Road	Stick Style	ca. 1885	C/B
D	50	24-16-19A	Undeveloped (town)	Blacksmith Shop Road	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	51	24-16-18B	William E. Swift Park	Blacksmith Shop Road	n/a	1956	C/Si
D	P	24-16-16A	Undeveloped	Blacksmith Shop Road	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
D	23	25-1-6-3,5	House/barn	15 Bowman Lane	Queen Anne	L19th cen.	C/B
341/D	105/11	15-2-20	Stephen Bowman House	3-5 Chase Road	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1788	C/B
			guest house		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
D	CC	15-1-7A	House	10 Chase Road	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1960	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a		C/St
D	DD	15-2-22	House	11 Chase Road	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1980	NC/B
511/D	104	15-2-21	James Gifford House	17-21 Chase Road	Italianate; "3/4-Cape"	1863	C/B
			cottage		No Style	ca. 1940	C/B
			motel units		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
D	59	n/a	Friends Way (roadway)	Friends Way	n/a	17th cen.	C/St
D	53	24-16-16B	Undeveloped (town)	Friends Way	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	Q	24-16-14, 14A "A"	House	50 Friends Way	Contemporary	L20th cen.	NC/B
D	60	24-16- "F"	1st Quaker Mtg Hse Site granite marker Friends Cemetery; granite post/iron rail fence; stone marker; stone wall	Friends Way	n/a	1720 1717	2 C/Si C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

2

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
331/D	123	15-2-4.3	William Edmunds House	20 North Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	ca. 1845	C/B
			barn/shed		No Style	ca. 1845	C/B
D	S	24A-4-17	Professional Office Bldg.	3-5 Old Dock Road	No Style	ca. 1970	NC/B
526/D	69/10	24A-4-18	James Boyce House	9 Old Dock Road	Second Empire	ca. 1875	C/B
			barn		Second Empire	ca. 1875	C/B
			cut granite wall		n/a	ca. 1875	C/St
527/D	70/10	24A-4-16	Annie Boyce House	15 Old Dock Road	Italianate	ca. 1875	C/B
			barn		No Style	ca. 1875	C/B
D	71	town	Site of Dennison Tag Factory	19 Old Dock Road	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M1	25-7-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M2	25-7-3	Wetland/Grt Sippewissett marsh; Wigwam Swamp	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M3	25-7-10	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M12	25-6-1	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M13	25-6-2	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M11	25-6-3	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M8	25-6-4	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M7	25-6-5	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M10	25-6-6	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M9	25-6-7	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M6	25-6-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

3

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
D	M5	25-6-9	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M4	25-6-10	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M14	25-5-4	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M15	25-5-13	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M17	n/a	Great Sippewissett Creek	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
D	M18	n/a	Quahog Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
D	M19	25-5-11B	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M16	25-5-12	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M24	25-5-7	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M25	25-5-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M26	25-5-9	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M20	25-5-10	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M21	25-5-10A	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M22	n/a	Fresh Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
D	M23	n/a	Beach Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
D	M27	25-2-23A	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M28	25-2-23B	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M29	25-2-23	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

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Falmouth, Massachusetts

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MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
D	M30	25-2-22	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M32	25-2-19C	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M31	25-2-19B	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M35	25-2-14	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M34	25-2-13	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M33	25-2-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M37	25-5-11	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	M36	25-5-11A	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
371/D	1	25-2-19	Gifford barn; cut stone upper part of column	302 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style Classical Revival	ca. 1843 L19th cen.	C/B C/O
372/D	2	25-2-18	William Gifford IV House	306 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; brick-end	ca. 1803	C/B
D	A	25-2-18A	House	308 W. Falmouth Hwy (rear)	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
373/D	3/1	25-2-17	James E. Gifford House	314 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian	ca. 1727/1800	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	B	25-2-17A	House (set back)	328 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
D	C	25-2-17B	House (set back)	336 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
543/D	4	25-1-8	Browning Swift House	343 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	ca. 1855	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

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MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
			stonewall/fence		n/a	MI9th cen.	C/St
D	D	25-2-17C	House (set back)	344 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
D	5	25-1-8A	House; stone wall	345 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
D	E	25-2-16C	Undeveloped	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
D	F	25-2-16B	House	354 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
D	6	25-2-16A	Cottage	346-52 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1930	C/B
			cottage		No Style	ca. 1930	C/B
			cottage		No Style	ca. 1950	NC/B
369/D	7	25-1-9	Lot Landers House	357 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "3/4-Cape"	ca. 1800	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
542/D	8	25-2-16	Azariah S. Gifford House	358 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	ca. 1845	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
370/D	9	25-2-15	Asa Tobey House	362-66 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	1849	C/B
			guest cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	10	25-1-10	Open Space "A" (conservation land)	369 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	11	25-2-15A	House	370 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1940	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	20th cen.	C/St
D	G	25-2-15B	House	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	Contemporary (Neo-Shingle Style)	1996	NC/B
366/D	12/2	25-1-11	George W. Weeks House	375 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1827	C/B
			cut stone barn		No Style	ca. 1880	C/B
			cut stone ret. wall		n/a	ca. 1880	C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

6

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
D	13	25-1-A	Open Space "A" (conservation land) 8.49A	377 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
541/D	14/3	25-2-12	James Weeks House	380 West Falmouth Hwy.	Queen Anne	ca. 1901	C/B
			stone walls		n/a	E20th cen.?	C/St
			garage		No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
374/D	15/3	25-2-11	Elisha Weeks House	384 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1786	C/B
			small barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			stone walls		n/a	E20th cen.?	C/St
367/D	16	25-2-10	Charles Weeks House	392 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1780	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	18	25-1-??	Conservation Land/Pond	395 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
368/D	17	25-2-9	Marcus Tullus Cicero Weeks House	398 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1825	C/B
			cottage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
			stone walls		n/a	19th cen.?	C/St
D	19	25-1-14A	House	403 West Falmouth Hwy.	Summer cottage	L19th	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.?	C/St
365/D	20	25-1-15	William Weeks House	409 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1780	C/B
D	H	25-2-7	West Falmouth Square	410 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	E20th-L20th	NC/B
D	I	25-2-7A	Right of way (Comm. Mass.)	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
			garage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B

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7

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
540/D	21	25-1-16	Daniel Swift Hse (set back) garage	411 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "full-Cape" No Style	ca. 1820 M20th cen.	C/B NC/B
D	22	25-1-17	Wetland; stone wall	415 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	J	25-2-6-1	House	416 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
D	K	25-2-6-2	House	418 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
364/D	24/4	25-2-3	Prince Gifford Bowerman House garage stone wall/coping	430 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal No Style n/a	ca. 1830 M20th cen. 19th cen.	C/B NC/B C/St
D	L	25-2-2	House (set back) stone wall/coping	438 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary n/a	M20th cen. 19th cen.	NC/B C/St
D	25	25-1-19.2	Wetland	439 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
539/D	26	24-12-7	Hamblin Cottage garage	453 West Falmouth Hwy.	Gothic Revival No Style	ca. 1840 M20th cen.	C/B NC/St
D	27	25-2-1	Gifford House (set back) house	454 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival/ Colonial Rev. Gambrel No Style	ca. 1832/ E20th cen. L20th cen.	C/B NC/B
538/D	29	24-11-1	Amasa Gifford House shed	458 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival; Colonial Revival No Style	ca. 1800 20th cen.	C/B NC/B
D	28	n/a	Oyster Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
D	35	24-11-2	Wetland/ undeveloped	454 W. Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

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8

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
537/D	30	24-12-3A	Seth Allen House	467-471 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian	L18th cen.	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
			granite barn found.		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	31	24-12-4	House	475 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival Gambrel Cottage	ca. 1920	C/B
			cut stone wall		n/a	E20th cen.	C/St
D	32	24-12-4A	Undeveloped	479 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
			cut stone wall		n/a	E20th cen.	C/St
363/D	33	24-13-2	Edward Dillingham House	485 West Falmouth Hwy.	Gothic Revival; "3/4-Cape"	ca. 1845	C/B
			cut stone retain. wall		n/a	E20th cen.	C/St
536/D	34	24-13-1	Abraham Dillingham Hse.	495 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	ca. 1841	C/B
			cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
362/D	36	24A-6-9	Joseph Dillingham House	502 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1795	C/B
			cottage	(aka 10 Cottage Lane)	Queen Anne	L19th cen.	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	37	24A-6-8	House	508 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			garage		No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
361/D	38	24A-6-6	Jonathan Boyce House	514 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1840	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			mortared stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
360/D	39/5	24-15-3A	Hamblin/Baxter House	521 West Falmouth Hwy. (aka 10 Seabreeze Lane)	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1787	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	40	24-15-4, A, B	Undeveloped; Comm. Mass.	523 West Falmouth Hwy. (aka 4 Seabreeze Lane)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

9

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
359/D	41	24A-6-4	Stephen Dillingham House	524 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1820	C/B
D	42	24A-6-4A	Undeveloped	526 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	CSi
358/D	43	24A-6-3	Quaker Schoolhouse	536 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	1841	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	M	24-15-2	House	537 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary Gambrel cottage	ca. 1980	NC/B
357/D	45	24A-5-13	Seth Swift House	544 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1800	C/B
			stone retaining wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	44	24-15-2A	House	545 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C/B
535/D	46/6	24-15-1	Blacksmith Shop	549 West Falmouth Hwy	No Style	ca. 1778	C/B
			brick storefront		No Style	E20th	C/B
D	N	24A-5-12	Commercial Building	550 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1950	NC/B
D	O	24A-5-2	Easement	554 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
532/D	48	24-16-20	Fire Station	555 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930	C/B
534/D	47/8	24A-5-11	D. Wheeler Swift House	558-64 West Falmouth Hwy	Queen Anne	ca. 1885	C/B
			motel units		No Style	M20th	NC/B
356/D	52	24-16-18	Hoxie-Dillingham-Swift Store	561 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1830	C/B
			shed		n/a	L20th cen.	NC/B
D	54	24-16-18A	Undeveloped (town)	563 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
531/D	55/7	24-16-16	West Falmouth Library	565-67 West Falmouth Hwy.	Shingle Style	1895	C/B
355/D			Q. MtgHse. Carriage Shed		No Style	1861	C/B
354/D	57/9	24A-5-10	Quaker Meeting House	572 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	1841 - 1842	C/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

10

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
			burying ground		n/a	1840s	C/Si
			wood fence/gran. posts		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
			cut granite wall		n/a	1884	C/St
530/D	58	24A-5-9	Henry D. Swift House	584 West Falmouth Hwy.	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	1898	C/B
353/D	56	24-16-13	Swift/Hamblin House	585 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian	ca. 1800	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
D	61	24-16-12	Hose House	593 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1900	C/B
529/D	62	24A-5-5	Timothy Bourne House	594 West Falmouth Hwy	Shingle Style	1895	C/B
			large barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			stone retaining wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	63	24-16-11	House/Annadale Apts	597-99 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			large cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	64	24-16-9	Silas Swift House	605 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	1825	C/B
			barn		No Style	1986	NC/B
528/D	65	24A-5-3B	Capt. Caleb Hamblin Hse	606 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1870	C/B
			barn		No Style	ca. 1870	C/B
			gazebo		No Style	ca. 1990	NC/St
525/D	66	24-16-6	Joshua and Fred Bowman House	611 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian/Greek Revival/Queen Anne	18th cen/ ca. 1830/1900	C/B
			barn		Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C/B
			cut granite retain. wall		n/a	L19th cen.	C/St
D	R	24A-5-3B	Ideal Spot Motel	614 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1960	NC/B
			granite wall		n/a	L19th cen.	C/St
D	67	24-16-5	House	615 West Falmouth Hwy./ Lumbert Lane	No Style	ca. 1900	C/B
D	68	24-16-3	West Falmouth Store	623 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	20th cen.	NC/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

11

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
524/D	72	24A-4-15	Arthur Underwood House	628 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	1895	C/B
523/D	73	24A-4-13	West Falmouth Methodist Church	630-34 West Falmouth Hwy.	Shingle Style	1900 - 1901	C/B
			Kelley Store		No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
D	74	24-16-1	Apartment House	631 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900	C/B
D	75	24-17-11	House (set back)	633 West Falmouth Hwy. (aka 25 Stagecoach Way)	Greek Revival	ca. 1850	C/B
522/D	76	24-17-10	Union/Underwood Store Apartments	635 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1854/ ca. 1915	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	77	24A-4-11	Gideon Baker House	640 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1855	C/B
			att. sheds, barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
521/D	78	24-17-9	Old Methodist Church	641 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	1857	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
351/D	79	24A-4-9	Barn/garage	646 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
D	T	24-17-8A	House	647 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1950	NC/B
D	U	24-17-8	House	649 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1970	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	80	24-17-7	House	655 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style; end-gable	ca. 1900	C/B
			garage		No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
D	81	24A-4-5, 6	House	656 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930	C/B
			cut stone wall		n/a	E20th cen.	C/St
350/D	82	24A-4-4	Swift-Bowman House	664 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; three-bay "half-house"	ca. 1800	C/B
			garage		No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
			cut stone retaining wall		n/a	ca. 1900	C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

12

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
D	83	24-17-5	Undeveloped	665 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a		C/Si
520/D	84	24A-4-3	Wright House (set back)	668 West Falmouth Hwy.	Craftsman	E20th cen.	C/B
D	85	24A-4-2	House	670 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
D	V	24-18-7A	Store	682 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
349/D	86	24-17-4	Joseph Bowerman/ Nathaniel Eldred House	681 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian/Federal; three- bay "half house"	L18th/ ca. 1830	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			stone wall/fence		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	W	24-18-6A	House	686 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1970	NC/B
D	X	24-18-5	Undeveloped/stone wall	688 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a 19th cen.	NC/Si C/St
D	Y	24-17-3	Undeveloped/stone wall	691 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a 19th cen.	NC/Si C/St
519/D	87	24-18-4	Charles Regan House	696 West Falmouth Hwy.	Craftsman	1902	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
348/D	88	24-18-3	Bowman House	700 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1750	C/B
347/D	89	24-18-2	Eldred/Bowman House	704 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1800	C/B
			garage		No Style	M20th cen	NC/B
D	89.1	24-18-2A	House (set back)	708 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
D	Z	24-18-1	Gas Station	710 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1970	NC/B
518/D	90	24-17-2	Mayhew Stuart House	711-13 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1845/1882	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			cut granite perimeter wall		n/a	L19th cen.	C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

13

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
D	AA	24-18-1A	House	714-16 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	M20th cen.	NC/B
D	91	24-17-1	House	717 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1940	C/B
			stone wall (cont of 711 - 713)		n/a	L19th cen.	C/St
517/D	92	15-4-1	District school #5	721 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1810	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	AAA	24-18-1A	House	722 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	M19th cen.	NC/B
516/D	93	15-1-1	Joseph Bowman House	726 West Falmouth Hwy.	possible sidehall GR w/Queen Anne upper	ca. 1840 ca. 1892	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	BB	15-4-2	House	729 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1970	NC/B
346/D	94	15-1-2B	Zacheus Braley House	734 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1750	C/B
515/D	95	15-4-3	District school #6	737 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1810	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
D	96	15-1-2A	Barn	738 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	M20th cen.	C/B
345/D	97	15-1-3	Bowman/Delano House	744-52 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian core Greek Revival	L18th ca. 1830	C/B
			guest cottage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

14

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
514/D	98	15-4-5	Gifford/Smith House	751 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1890	C/B
			barn/garage		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
513/D	99	15-1-4	W. Bowman House	764 West Falmouth Hwy.	Second Empire	ca. 1890	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
342/D	100/12	15-4-6	Charles Gifford House	765 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italiante; "full-Cape"	1859	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
512/D	101	15-1-5	Bowman House	770 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "3/4-Cape"	E18th cen.?	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
343/D	102	15-4-7	Chas. Bowman House	771 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal/Queen Anne; "full-Cape"	ca. 1816	C/B
			barn		No Style	M19th cen	C/B
344/D	103	15-1-7	Alvin Crowell House	774 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1855	C/B
			barn		No Style	M19th cen	C/B
D	106	15-2-20	Undeveloped Comm. Mass.	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	107	15-2-13	House	808 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
D	108	15-4-9	Undeveloped frontage at road realignment	811 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	109	15-4-10B-4	Village Pound	825 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	19th cen??	C/St
D	EE	15-2-18	House	830 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
337/D	110	15-4-10B-5A	Alvin Crowell House	833 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival; temple front	1843	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
338/D	111	15-2-17	Benj. Crowell House	838 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1776	C/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

15

MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
			garage		No style	ca. 1892	C/B
D	112	15-4-10A	Crowell Family Cemetery; stone walls; head stones	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	M19th cen.	C/Si
			stone wall at street		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
D	FF	15-2-16	House	842 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
509/D	113	15-2-15	Garrison House	850-54 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style (end gable)	ca. 1892	C/B
510/D			Garrison Store		No Style	ca. 1894	C/B
			Garrison Barn		No Style	ca. 1894	C/B
			Garrison Icehouse		No Style	ca. 1894	C/B
D	114	15-4-11	Undeveloped frontage	855 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
335/D	115	15-2-13	Richard Landers House	856 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; altered	ca. 1730-40	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
D	116	15-2-13A	Undeveloped	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	117	15-4-12	Undeveloped frontage	869 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	GG	15-2-12	Haland Farm House	878 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
			stable		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
			agricultural landscape		n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	HH	15-2-10A	House	884 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	M20th cen.	NC/B
D	118	15-4-13	Undeveloped frontage	895 West Falmouth Hwy.			C/Si?
334/D	119	15-2-10	Hekekiah Hoxie House	898 West Falmouth Hwy	Federal; "1/2-Cape"	1832	C/B
			agricultural land		n/a	n/a	C/Si
D	II	15-2-9, 9A	Undeveloped	904 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
D	JJ	15-2-8A	Undeveloped	916 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

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MHC #	NR Map /photo #	Assessors Map/Lot #	Historic Name/Function	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status/Type
D	KK	15-2-8B	Undeveloped	918 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
333/D	120	15-2-8	Silas Crocker House	920 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival; 1/2-Cape	ca. 1840	C/B
D	121	n/a	Crockers Pond	at 898 W. Fal. Hwy.; 5 N. Fal. Hwy.	n/a	n/a	n/a
332/D	122, 123	15-2-5, 6, 7, 32	Bourne Farm House	950 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian	ca. 1775	C/B
			barns and sheds		No Style	19th cen.	C/Bs
			stone walls		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
			cattle tunnel		n/a	E20th cen.??	C/St
			agricultural landscape		n/a	n/a	C/Si

Total Resource Summary

321 total resources

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
135	72	buildings
60	9	sites
42	2	structures
1	0	objects
238	83	TOTAL

Key to Abbreviations

Ave.	Avenue	Hse.	House
Capt.	Captain	Hwy.	Highway
cen.	Century	L	late
E	early	M	mid
GR	Greek Revival	St.	Street



West Falmouth NRHD
James Gifford House, 304 W. Fed. Hwy.
Barnstable County, MA
facing west
3/30/97
Sandace Jenkins
17 Stude St, Belmont, MA
Photo # 1 / 3



West Falmouth NIKHD

George Weeles Barn, 375 W. Fal. Hwy.
Barnstable County, MA

Facing northeast

3/30/97

Candace Jenkins

17 Stodd St.

Belmont, MA

photo ~~map~~ # 2/12



West Falmouth NR HD

James + Elisha Weeks House. 380, 384 W. Fal. Hwy.

Barnstable County, MA

facing northwest

3/30/97

Candace Kalous

17 Stacie St.

Belmont, MA

map/photo # 3 / 14, 15



West Falmouth NRHD

Prince Gifford Bowerman House, 430 W. Fal. Hwy.

Barnstable County, MA

facing northwest

3/30/97

Candace Jenkins

17 Stade St.

Belmont, MA

photo/map # 4/24



West Falmouth NRHD
Hamblin-Baxter House, 521 W. Fal. Hwy.
Barnstable County, MA
Pacemynorth

3/30/97

Candace Sealins
17 Stade St.
Belmont, MA

map/photo # 5/39



West Falmouth NRHS
Blacksmith Shop, 549 W. Fal. Hwy. @ Blacksmith Shop Rd.
Barnstable County, MA
Farm East

4/26/97

Candace Jalins
17 Skade St.
Belmont, MA

photo/map # 6/46



West Falmouth NRHP

W.F. Library, 565-567 W. Fal. Hwy.

Barnstable County, MA

facing North

3/30/97

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St.

Belmont, MA

map/photo # 7/55



W. Falmouth NR HD
D. Wheeler Swift Hawk, 55B-564 W. Fal. Hwy.
Barnstable County, MA
Facing northwest

3/30/97

Candace Sealins

17 Stade St.

Belmont, MA

photo / map # 8 / 47



West Falmouth NRHP
Quaker Meeting House + Cemetery, 572 W. Falm. Hwy.
Barnstable County, MA

3/30/97

Facing northwest
Cynthia Leland S
17 Slade St.
Falmouth, MA

photo/map # 9/57



West Falmouth NRHD
James Bryce House, 9 Old Doeh Rd.
Barnstable County, Mass.

Facing west

2/26/97

Candace Jenkins
17 Stade St.
Belmont, MA

map/photo #10/69,70



West Falmouth NRHD
Stephen Bowerman House, 5 Chase Rd.
Barnstable County, MA

facing northwest

2/26/97

Candace Jenkinson

17 Stade St.

Belmont, MA

photo/map #11/105



West Falmouth NRHS
Charles Gifford House, 765 WFH
Barnstable County, MA

facing north

2/26/97

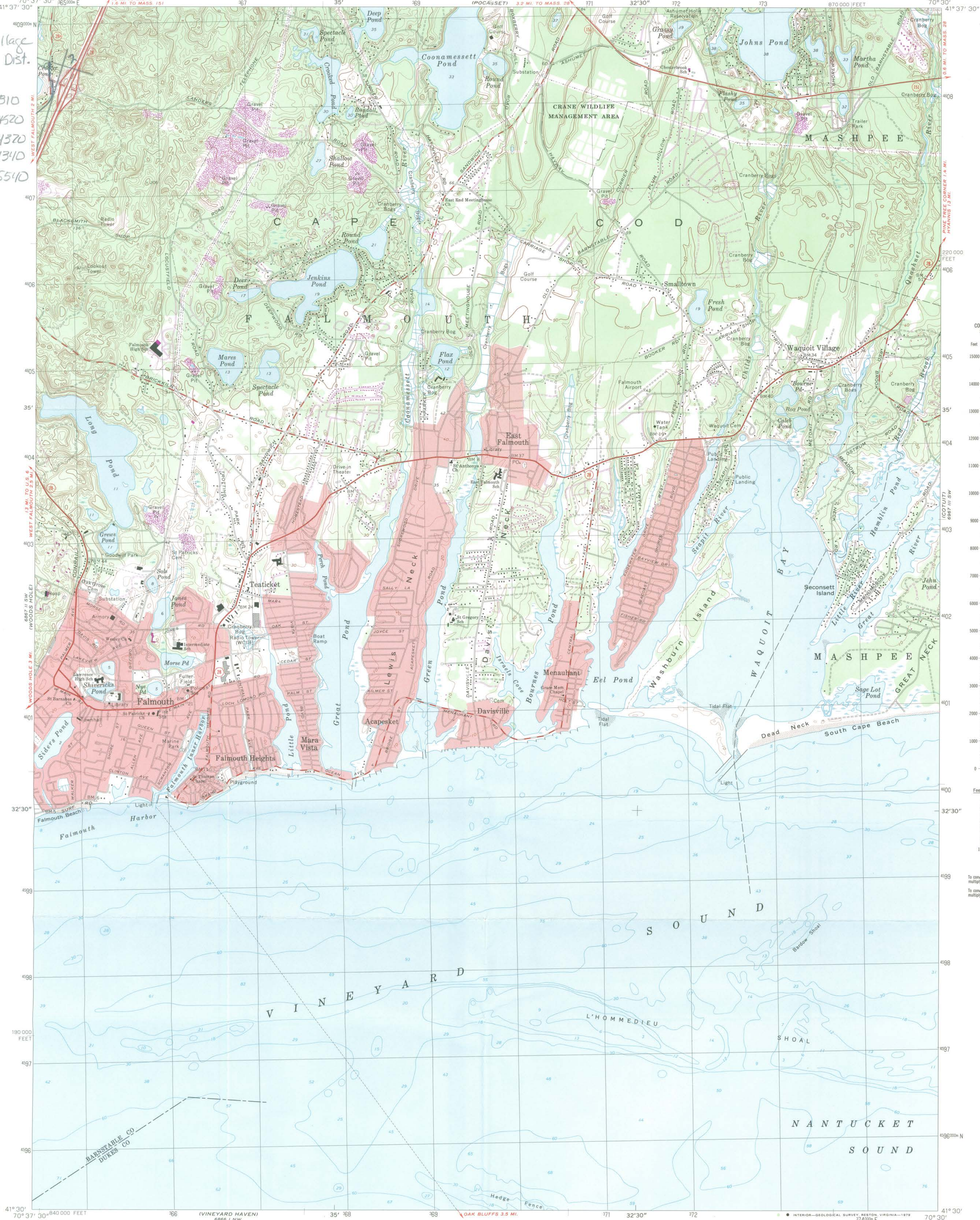
Candace Kalous

17 Slade St.

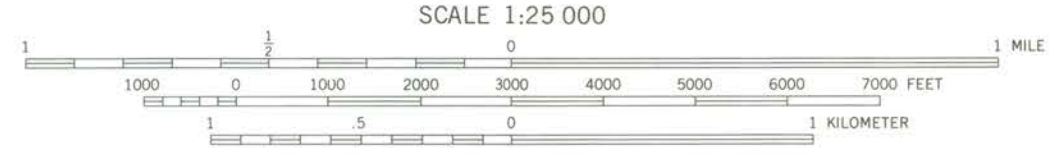
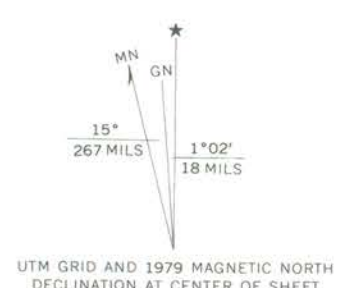
Belmont, MA

photo/map # 12 / 100

West Falmouth Village
National Register Dist.
Falmouth, MA
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② 19.364890.4608950
③ 19.363560.4604370
④ 19.363100.4604310
⑤ 19.362620.4605540



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1936. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 259 and 260 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1.6 FEET

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

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



FALMOUTH, MASS.
N4130—W7030/7.5
1972
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6867 II SE—SERIES B314

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



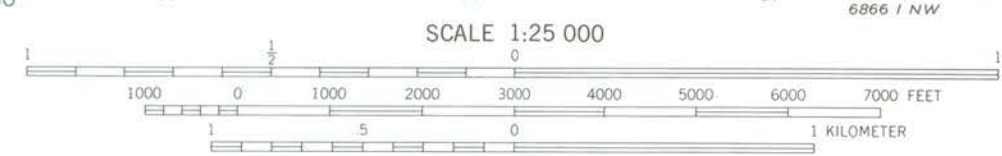
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N.E. D. 19.364050, 4608810
E. 19.364050, 4608810
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② 19.364050, 4608810
③ 19.364050, 4608810
④ 19.364050, 4608810
⑤ 19.364050, 4608810

CONVERSION
SCALES



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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1936. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 260 (1965)
This information not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone and island zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
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 1.5 FEET IN
VINEYARD SOUND AND 4 FEET IN WEST FALMOUTH HARBOR



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
State Route

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

WOODS HOLE, MASS.
N4130—W7037.5/7.5
1967
AMS 6867 II SW—SERIES V814



Limited Access Highway

ROUTE 28

TOWN OF FALMOUTH
Scale 200 feet to an inch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DIVISION

FOR ASSESSING PURPOSES ONLY
Not to be used for deed descriptions
nor scaled for land surveys

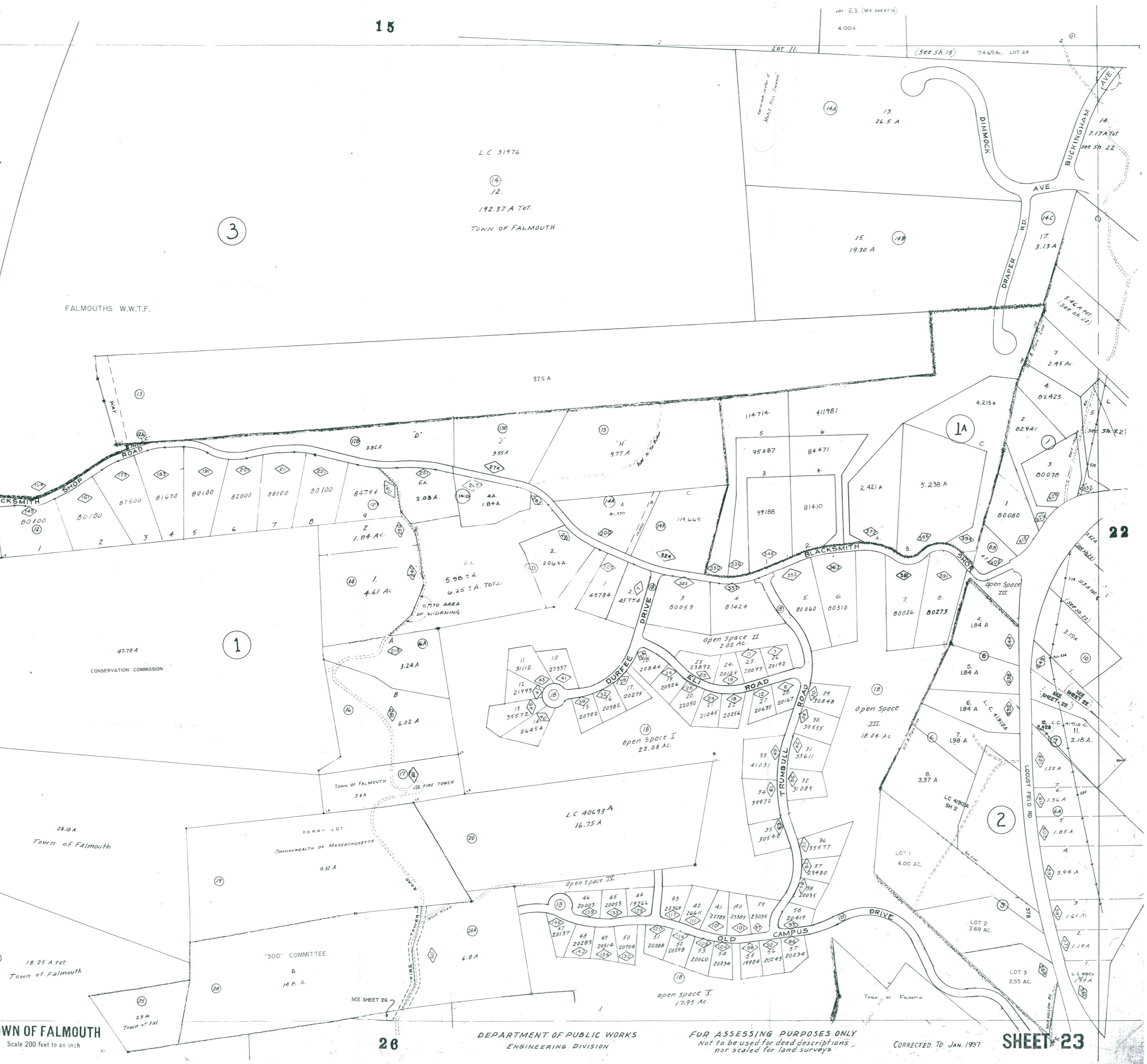
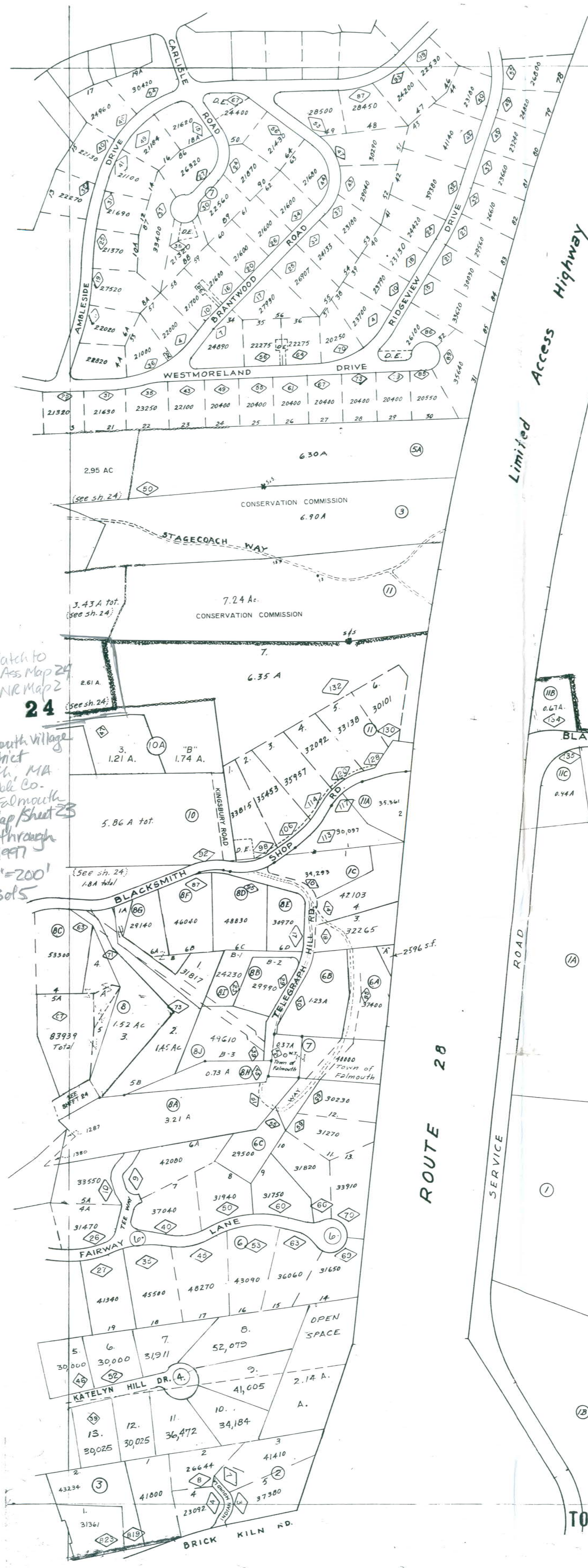
CORRECTED TO JAN. 1996



Match to Ass. Map 24 NR map 2

West Falmouth Village NRAD
 Falmouth, MA Barnstable Co
 Town of Falmouth Assessor Map Sheet 15
 Corrected to Jan. 1996
 Scale: 1" = 200'
 NR Map 5015





15

3

1

22

28

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DIVISION

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CORRECTED TO JAN. 1997

SHEET 23

West Falmouth Village NR HD
Falmouth, MA Barnstable Co.
Town of Falmouth Assessor Map, Sheet 24A
Corrected to Jan. 1996
Scale 1" = 100'
NR map 4015

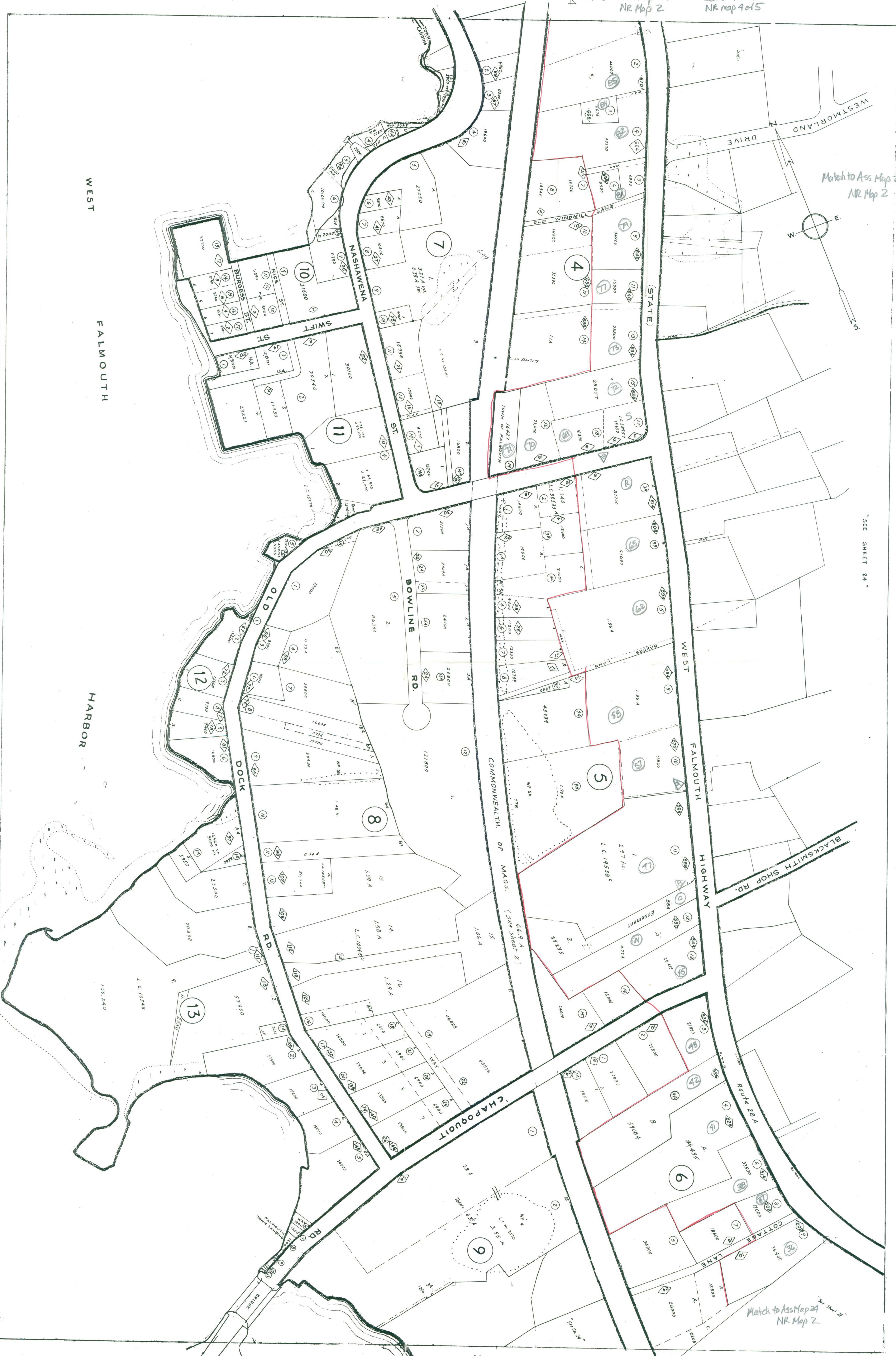
Match to Ass Map 24
NR Map 2

Match to Ass Map 24
NR Map 2

Match to Ass Map 24
NR Map 2

SEE SHEET 24

24



WEST
FALMOUTH

HARBOR

TOWN OF FALMOUTH

Scale: 100 feet to an inch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DIVISION

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Corrected to Jan. 1996

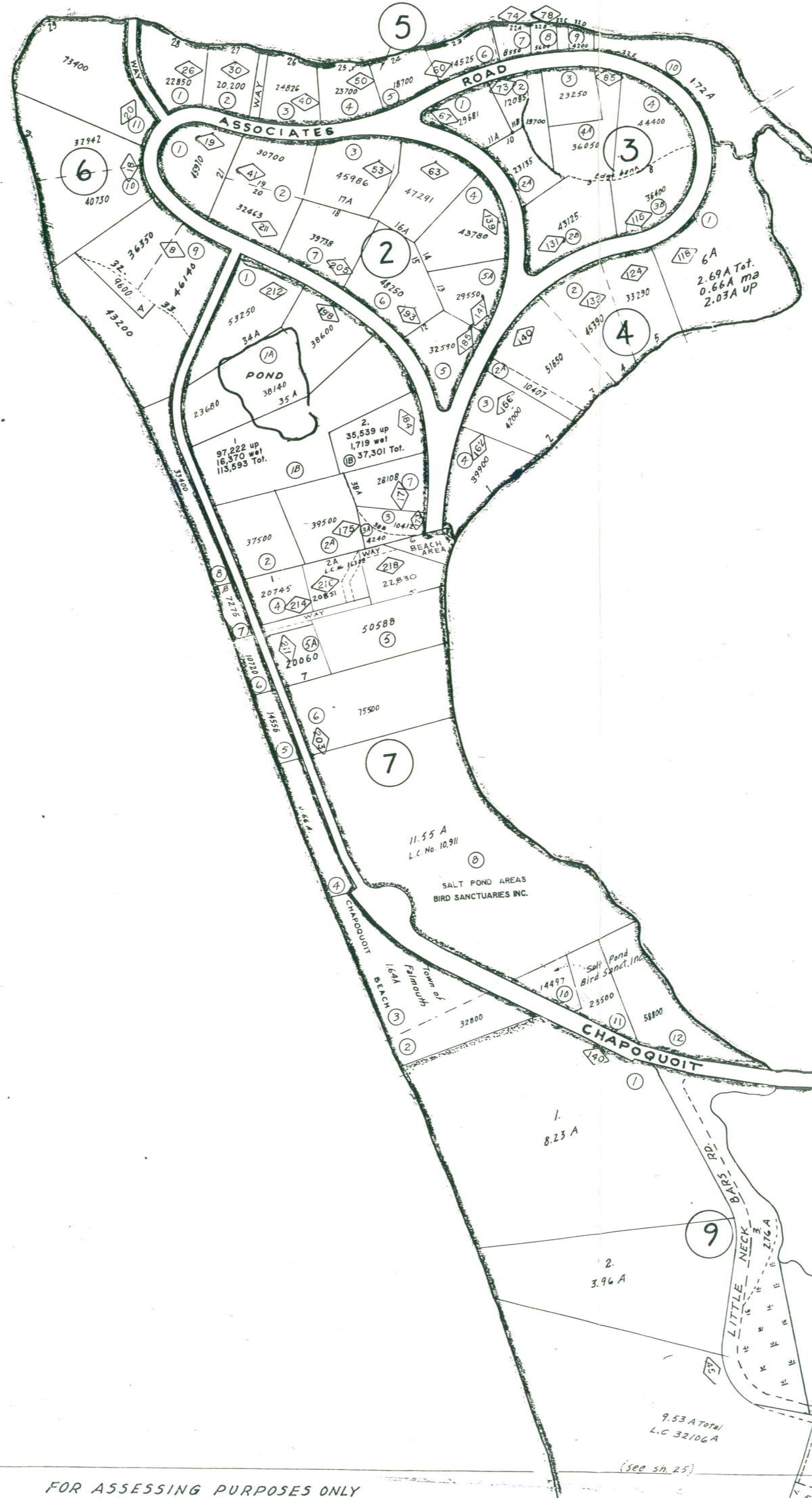
SHEET 24A

24

BUZZARDS

BAY

WEST FALMOUTH HARBOR



25

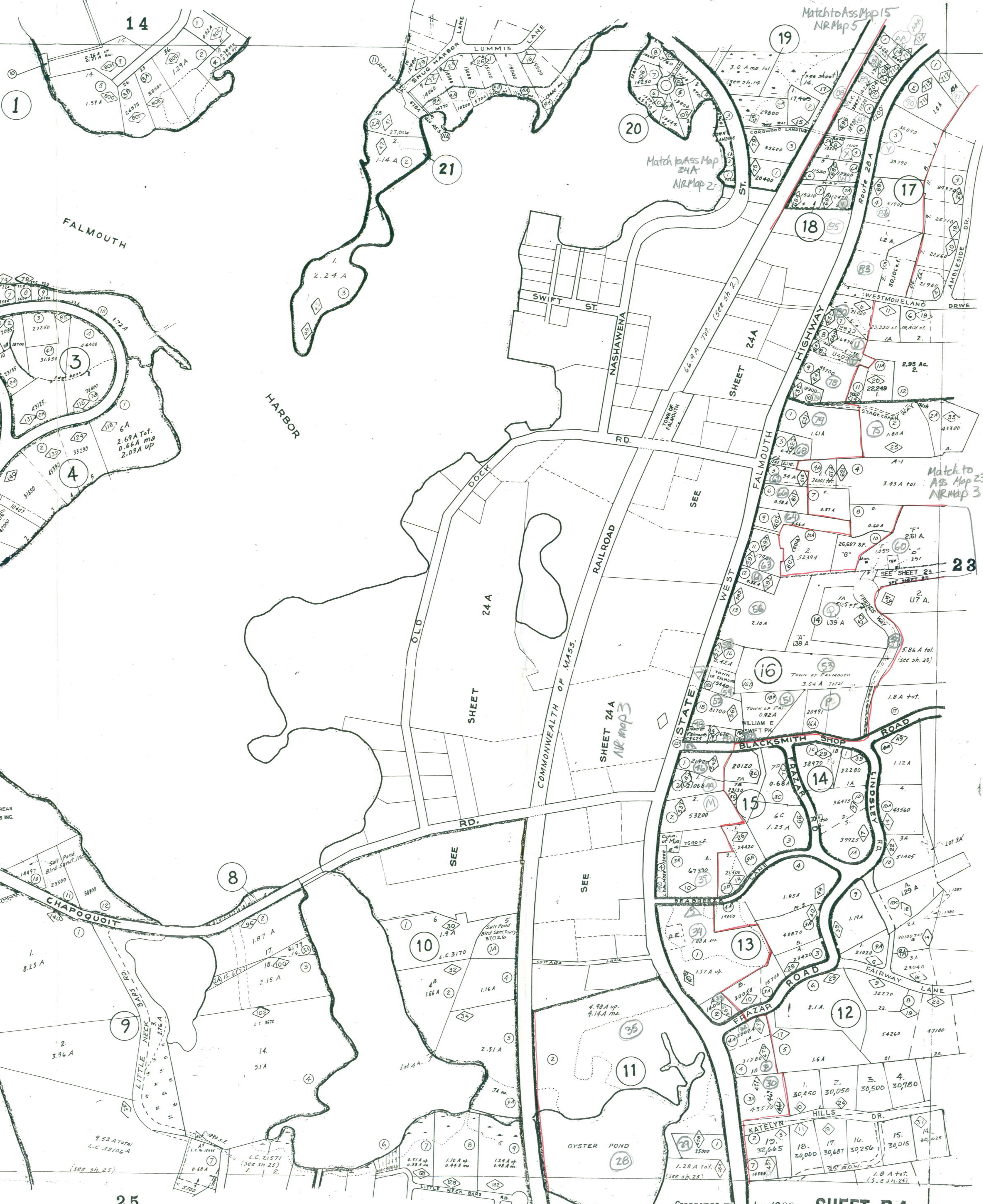
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DIVISION

TOWN OF FALMOUTH
Scale 200 feet to an inch

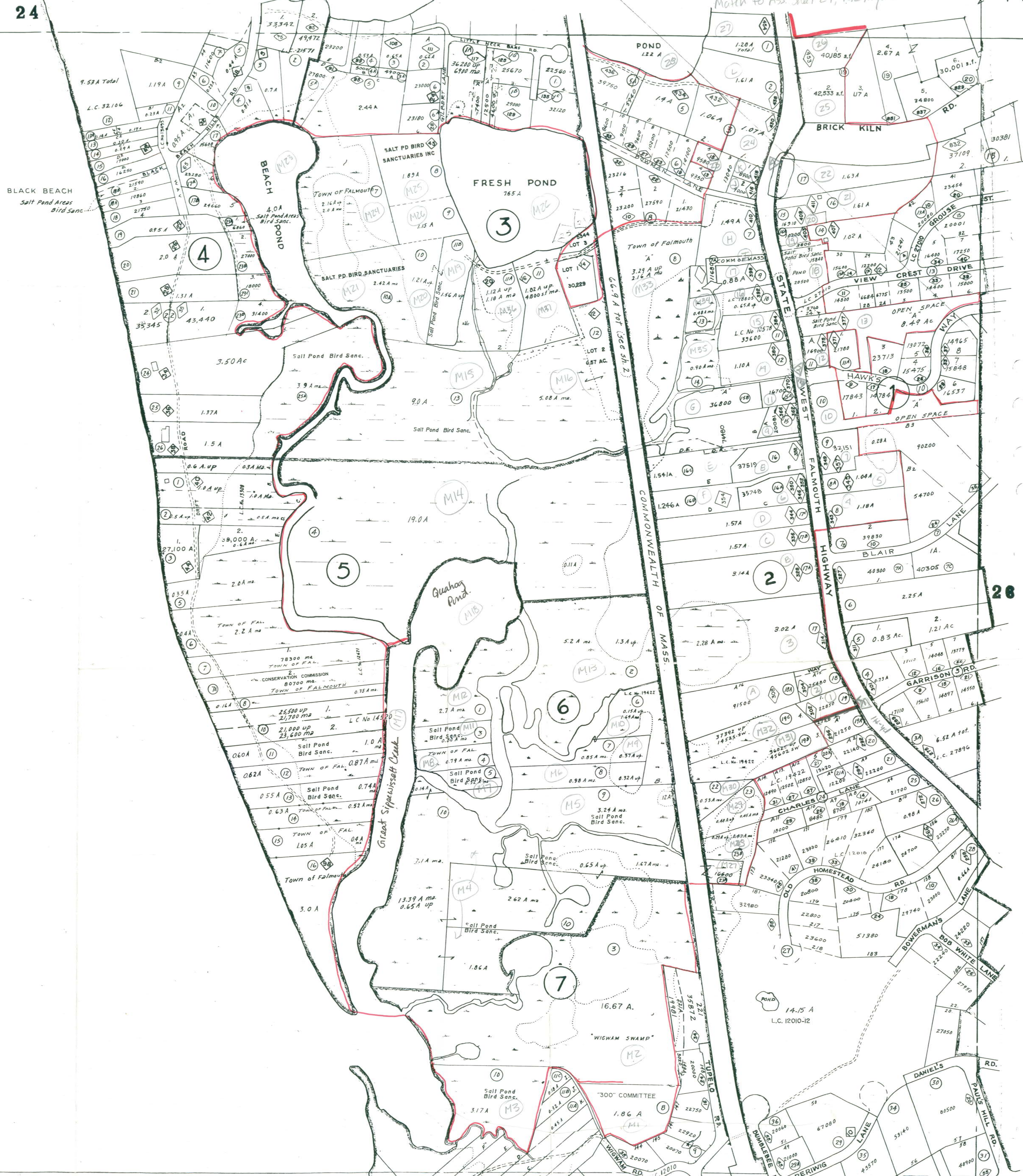
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nor scaled for land surveys

CORRECTED TO JAN. 1996 SHEET 24

Match to Ass Map 25; NR map
West Falmouth Village NR HD
Falmouth, MA Barnstable Co
Town of Falmouth Assessor Map, Sheet 24
Corrected to January 1996
Scale: 1" = 200'
NR map 2 of 5



28



BUZZARDS

BAY

TOWN OF FALMOUTH
Scale 200 feet to an inch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DIVISION

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Not to be used for deed descriptions
nor scaled for land surveys

CORRECTED TO JAN. 1956

West Falmouth Village NE District
Falmouth, Mass. Kennebec County
Town of Falmouth Assessor Map Sheet 25
Scale 1"=200'
N12 map 1015

△ photo # points
indirection of
view.
① map #

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property		
				Contributing	Non contributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)			435 130	72 71	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district			60	9	sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			42	2 1	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			1	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object					
				238 233	83 81	314 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		
N/A				1 Bourne Farm (1980)		

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure
 Commerce: specialty store (blacksmith)
 department store, nightclub
 Industry: manufacturing facility
 Government: fire station
 Education: school, library
 Religion: church
 Agriculture: storage, field, outbuilding, windmill, animal
 facility
 Funerary: cemetery
 Recreation/Culture: commemorative site

Manufacturing Facility: factory, windmill
 Landscape: unoccupied land, natural feature (pond, marsh,
 glacial ridge)
 Transportation: rail-related (tracks, depot)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure
 Commerce: store

Government: fire station
 Education: library
 Religion: church
 Agriculture: storage, field, outbuilding

Funerary: cemetery
 Recreation/Culture: commemorative site, athletic
 field

Landscape: unoccupied land, natural
 feature (pond, marsh, glacial ridge)
 Transportation: rail-related (tracks)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style
 Colonial: Georgian
 Early Republic: Federal
 Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
 Late Victorian: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne,
 Shingle Style, Stick Style
 Late-19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival,
 Classical Revival
 Late-19th and 20th Century Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
 Other: Contemporary, Reproduction Cape

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: stone, brick, concrete
 Walls: wood shingle, clapboard, brick, stone
 Roof: wood shingle, asphalt shingle, slate

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

1

Parcel No.	Lot No.	Block No.	Structure Name	Address	Style	Year	Notes
533	49	24-16-19	West Falmouth School	8 Blacksmith Shop Road	Stick Style	ca. 1885	C/B
	50	24-16-19A	Undeveloped (town)	Blacksmith Shop Road	n/a	n/a	C/Si
935	51	24-16-18B	William E. Swift Park	Blacksmith Shop Road	n/a	1956	C/Si
	P	24-16-16A	Undeveloped	Blacksmith Shop Road	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
1073	23	25-2-6-3,5	House/barn	15 Bowman Lane	Queen Anne	L19th cen.	C/B
341	105/11	15-2-20	Stephen Bowman House	3-5 Chase Road	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1788	C/B
			guest house		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
1074	CC	15-1-7A	House	10 Chase Road	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1960	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a		C/St
1075	DD	15-2-22	House	11 Chase Road	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1980	NC/B
511	104	15-2-21	James Gifford House	17-21 Chase Road	Italianate; "3/4-Cape"	1863	C/B
			cottage		No Style	ca. 1940	C/B
			motel units		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
936	59	n/a	Friends Way (roadway)	Friends Way	n/a	17th cen.	C/St
	53	24-16-16B	Undeveloped (town)	Friends Way	n/a	n/a	C/Si
1076	Q	24-16-14, 14A "A"	House	50 Friends Way	Contemporary	L20th cen.	NC/B
937	60	24-16-	1st Quaker Mtg Hse Site	Friends Way	n/a	1720	2 C/Si
805		"F"	granite marker Friends Cemetery; granite post/iron rail fence; stone marker; stone wall			1717	C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

2

331	123	15-2-4.3	William Edmunds House barn/shed	20 North Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival No Style	ca. 1845 ca. 1845	C/B C/B
1077	S	24A-4-17	Professional Office Bldg.	3-5 Old Dock Road	No Style	ca. 1970	NC/B
526	69/10	24A-4-18	James Boyce House barn	9 Old Dock Road	Second Empire Second Empire	ca. 1875 ca. 1875	C/B C/B
			cut granite wall		n/a	ca. 1875	C/St
527	70/10	24A-4-16	Annie Boyce House barn	15 Old Dock Road	Italianate No Style	ca. 1875 ca. 1875	C/B C/B
	71	town	Site of Dennison Tag Factory	19 Old Dock Road	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M1	25-7-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M2	25-7-3	Wetland/Grt Sippewissett marsh; Wigwam Swamp	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M3	25-7-10	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M12	25-6-1	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M13	25-6-2	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M11	25-6-3	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M8	25-6-4	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M7	25-6-5	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M10	25-6-6	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M9	25-6-7	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	M6	25-6-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

3

Parcel ID	Year	Category	Location	Notes	Other	Remarks
M5	25-6-9	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M4	25-6-10	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M14	25-5-4	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M15	25-5-13	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M17	n/a	Great Sippewissett Creek	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
M18	n/a	Quahog Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
M19	25-5-11B	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M16	25-5-12	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M24	25-5-7	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M25	25-5-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M26	25-5-9	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M20	25-5-10	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M21	25-5-10A	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M22	n/a	Fresh Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
M23	n/a	Beach Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
M27	25-2-23A	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M28	25-2-23B	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si
M29	25-2-23	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

4

NRHP	State	Accession	Historic Name	Address	Style	Period	Notes
M30	25-2-22	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
M32	25-2-19C	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
M31	25-2-19B	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
M35	25-2-14	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
M34	25-2-13	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
M33	25-2-8	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
M37	25-5-11	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
M36	25-5-11A	Wetland/Great Sippewissett marsh	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si	
371	1	25-2-19	Gifford barn; cut stone upper part of column	302 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style Classical Revival	ca. 1843 19th cen.	C/B C/O
372	2	25-2-18	William Gifford IV House	306 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; brick-end	ca. 1803	C/B
1078	A	25-2-18A	House	308 W. Falmouth Hwy (rear)	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
373	3/1	25-2-17	James E. Gifford House	314 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian	ca. 1727/1800	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1079	B	25-2-17A	House (set back)	328 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
1080	C	25-2-17B	House (set back)	336 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
543	4	25-1-8	Browning Swift House	343 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	ca. 1855	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

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Parcel No.	Map No.	Section	Address	Street	Style	Date	Style
			stonewall/fence		n/a	M19th cen.	C/St
1081	D	25-2-17C	House (set back)	344 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
1082	5	25-1-8A	House; stone wall	345 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
	E	25-2-15B	Undeveloped	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
1083	F	25-2-16B	House	354 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
1084	6	25-2-16A	Cottage	346-52 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1930	C/B
			cottage		No Style	ca. 1930	C/B
			cottage		No Style	ca. 1950	NC/B
369	7	25-1-9	Lot Landers House	357 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "3/4-Cape"	ca. 1800	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
542	8	25-2-16	Azariah S. Gifford House	358 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	ca. 1845	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
370	9	25-2-15	Asa Tobey House	362-66 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	1849	C/B
			guest cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
	10	25-1-10	Open Space "A" (conservation land)	369 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
1085	11	25-2-15A	House	370 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1940	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	20th cen.	C/St
1086	G	25-2-16C	House	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	Contemporary (Neo-Shingle Style)	1996	NC/B
658	12/2	25-1-11	George W. Weeks House	375 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1827	C/B
366			cut stone barn		No Style	ca. 1880	C/B
			cut stone ret. wall		n/a	ca. 1880	C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

6

Parcel #	Lot #	Sublot #	Structure Name	Address	Style	Period	Notes
	13	25-1-A	Open Space "A" (conservation land) 8.49A	377 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
541	14/3	25-2-12	James Weeks House	380 West Falmouth Hwy.	Queen Anne	ca. 1901	C/B
			stone walls		n/a	E20th cen.?	C/St
			garage		No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
374	15/3	25-2-11	Elisha Weeks House	384 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1786	C/B
			small barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			stone walls		n/a	E20th cen.?	C/St
367	16	25-2-10	Charles Weeks House	392 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1780	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
	18	25-1-??	Conservation Land/Pond	395 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
368	17	25-2-9	Marcus Tullus Cicero Weeks House	398 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1825	C/B
			cottage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
			stone walls		n/a	19th cen.?	C/St
1087	19	25-1-14A	House	403 West Falmouth Hwy.	Summer cottage	L19th	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.?	C/St
365	20	25-1-15	William Weeks House	409 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1780	C/B
1088	H	25-2-7	West Falmouth Square	410 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	E20th-L20th	NC/B
1089	I	25-2-7A	Right of way (Comm. Mass.)	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
			garage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

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540	21	25-1-16	Daniel Swift Hse (set back) garage	411 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "full-Cape" No Style	ca. 1820 M20th cen.	C/B NC/B
938	22	25-1-17	Wetland; stone wall	415 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1090	J	25-2-6-2	House	416 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
1091	K	25-2-6-1	House	418 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
364	24/4	25-2-3	Prince Gifford Bowerman House	430 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1830	C/B
			garage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall/coping		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1092	L	25-2-2	House (set back) stone wall/coping	438 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary n/a	M20th cen. 19th cen.	NC/B C/St
	25	25-1-19.2	Wetland	439 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
539	26	24-12-7	Hamblin Cottage garage	451 West Falmouth Hwy.	Gothic Revival No Style	ca. 1840 M20th cen.	C/B NC/St
1093	27	25-2-1	Gifford House (set back) house	454 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival/ Colonial Rev. Gambrel No Style	ca. 1832/ E20th cen. L20th cen.	C/B NC/B
538	29	24-11-1	Amasa Gifford House shed	458 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival; Colonial Revival No Style	ca. 1800 20th cen.	C/B NC/B
	28	n/a	Oyster Pond	West Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	n/a
	35	24-11-2	Wetland/ undeveloped	454 W. Falmouth Hwy. (rear)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

8

537	30	24-12-3A	Seth Allen House	467-471 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian Greek Revival	L18th cen. ca. 1837	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
			granite barn found.		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1094	31	24-12-4	House	475 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival Gambrel Cottage	ca. 1920	C/B
			cut stone wall		n/a	E20th cen.	C/St
943	32	24-12-4A	Undeveloped	479 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
			cut stone wall		n/a	E20th cen.	C/St
363	33	24-13-2	Edward Dillingham House	485 West Falmouth Hwy.	Gothic Revival; "3/4-Cape"	ca. 1845	C/B
			cut stone retain. wall		n/a	E20th cen.	C/St
536	34	24-13-1	Abraham Dillingham Hse.	495 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	ca. 1841	C/B
			cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
362	36	24A-6-9	Joseph Dillingham House	502 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1795	C/B
			cottage	(aka 10 Cottage Lane)	Queen Anne	L19th cen.	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1095	37	24A-6-8	House	508 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			garage		No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
361	38	24A-6-6	Jonathan Boyce House	514 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1840	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			mortared stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
360	39/5	24-15-3A	Hamblin/Baxter House	521 West Falmouth Hwy. (aka 10 Seabreeze Lane)	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1787	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
	40	24-15-4, A, B	Undeveloped; Comm. Mass.	523 West Falmouth Hwy. (aka 4 Seabreeze Lane)	n/a	n/a	C/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

NRHP #	State #	District	Name	Address	Style	Date	Status
359	41	24A-6-4	Stephen Dillingham House	524 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1820	C/B
	42	24A-6-4A	Undeveloped	526 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	CSi
358	43	24A-6-3	Quaker Schoolhouse	536 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	1841	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
1096	M	24-15-2	House	537 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary Gambrel cottage	ca. 1980	NC/B
357	45	24A-5-13	Seth Swift House	544 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1800	C/B
			stone retaining wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1097	44	24-15-2A	House	545 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C/B
535	46/6	24-15-1	Blacksmith Shop	549 West Falmouth Hwy	No Style	ca. 1778	C/B
1007			brick storefront		No Style	E20th	C/B
1098	N	24A-5-12	Commercial Building	550 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1950	NC/B
	O	24A-5-2	Easement	554 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
532	48	24-16-20	Fire Station	555 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930	C/B
534	47/8	24A-5-11	D. Wheeler Swift House	558-64 West Falmouth Hwy	Queen Anne	ca. 1885	C/B
			motel units		No Style	M20th	NC/B
356	52	24-16-18	Hoxie-Dillingham-Swift Store	561 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal	ca. 1830	C/B
			shed		n/a	L20th cen.	NC/B
	54	24-16-18A	Undeveloped (town)	563 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
531	55/7	24-16-16	West Falmouth Library	575 West Falmouth Hwy.	Shingle Style	1895	C/B
355			Q. MtgHse. Carriage Shed		No Style	1861	C/B
354	57/9	24A-5-10	Quaker Meeting House	572 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival	1841 - 1842	C/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

10

Parcel No.	Map No.	Assessor's Parcel No.	Property Name	Address	Style	Date	Status
805			burying ground		n/a	1840s	C/St
			wood fence/gran. posts		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
			cut granite wall		n/a	1884	C/St
530	58	24A-5-9	Henry D. Swift House	584 West Falmouth Hwy.	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	1898	C/B
353	56	24-16-13	Swift/Hamblin House	585 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian	ca. 1800	C/B
			barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
1099	61	24-16-12	Hose House	593 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1900	C/B
529	62	24A-5-5	Timothy Bourne House	594 West Falmouth Hwy	Shingle Style	1895	C/B
			large barn		No Style	19th cen.	C/B
			stone retaining wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1100	63	24-16-11	House/Annadale Apts	597-99 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			large cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
1101	64	24-16-9	Silas Swift House	605 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	1825	C/B
			barn		No Style	1986	NC/B
528	65	24A-5-3B	Capt. Caleb Hamblin Hse	606 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1870	C/B
			barn		No Style	ca. 1870	C/B
			gazebo		No Style	ca. 1990	NC/St
525	66	24-16-6	Joshua and Fred Bowman House	611 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian/Greek Revival/Queen Anne	18th cen/ ca. 1830/1900	C/B
			barn		Queen Anne	ca. 1900	C/B
			cut granite retain. wall		n/a	L19th cen.	C/St
1102	R	24A-5-3B	Ideal Spot Motel granite wall	614 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1960	
					n/a	L19th cen.	
1103	67	24-16-5	House	615 West Falmouth Hwy./ Lumbert Lane	No Style	ca. 1900	C/B
1104	68	24-16-3	West Falmouth Store	623 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	20th cen.	NC/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

11

Parcel #	Lot #	Assessor's Parcel #	Address	Style	Year Built	Notes
524	72	24A-4-15	Arthur Underwood House	628 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	1895 C/B
523	73	24A-4-11	West Falmouth Methodist Church	640 West Falmouth Hwy.	Shingle Style	1900 - 1901 C/B
			Kelley Store		No Style	E20th cen. C/B
1105	74	24-16-1	Apartment House	631 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900 C/B
1106	75	24-17-11	House (set back)	633 West Falmouth Hwy. (aka 25 Stagecoach Way)	Greek Revival	ca. 1850 C/B
522	76	24-17-10	Union/Underwood Store Apartments	635 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1854/ ca. 1915 C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen. NC/B
1107	77	24A-4-9	Gideon Baker House	646 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1855 C/B
			att. sheds, barn		No Style	19th cen. C/B
521	78	24-17-9	Old Methodist Church	641 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	1857 C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen. NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen. NC/B
351	79	24A-4-9	Barn/garage	646 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	E20th cen. C/B
1108	T	24-17-8A	House	647 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1950 NC/B
1109	U	24-17-8	House	649 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1970 NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen. NC/B
1110	80	24-17-7	House	655 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style; end-gable	ca. 1900 C/B
			garage		No Style	E20th cen. C/B
1111	81	24A-4-5, 6	House	656 West Falmouth Hwy.	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930 C/B
			cut stone wall		n/a	E20th cen. C/St
350	82	24A-4-4	Swift-Bowman House	664 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; three-bay "half-house"	ca. 1800 C/B
1112			garage		No Style	E20th cen. C/B
			cut stone retaining wall		n/a	ca. 1900 C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

12

Parcel #	APN	Assessor's Map #	Historic Name/Location	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status
	83	24-17-5	Undeveloped	665 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a		C/Si
520	85	24A-4-2	Wright House (set back)	668 West Falmouth Hwy.	Craftsman	E20th cen.	C/B
1113	84	24A-4-3	House	670 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
1114	V	24-18-7A	Store	682 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
349	86	24-17-4	Joseph Bowerman/ Nathaniel Eldred House	681 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian/Federal; three- bay "half house"	L18th/ ca. 1830	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			stone wall/fence		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
1115	W	24-18-6A	House	686 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1970	NC/B
939	X	24-18-5	Undeveloped/stone wall	688 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a 19th cen.	NC/Si C/St
940	Y	24-17-3	Undeveloped/stone wall	691 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a 19th cen.	NC/Si C/St
519	87	24-18-4	Charles Regan House	696 West Falmouth Hwy.	Craftsman	1902	C/B
			stone wall		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
348	88	24-18-3	Bowman House	700 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1750	C/B
347	89.1	24-18-2	Eldred/Bowman House	704 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1800	C/B
			garage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B
1116	89	24-18-2A	House (set back)	708 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	E20th cen.	C/B
1117	Z	24-18-1	Gas Station	710 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1970	NC/B
518	90	24-17-2	Mayhew Stuart House	711-13 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1845/1882	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			cut granite perimeter wall		n/a	L19th cen.	C/St

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

13

NRHP No.	Local No.	Section	Description	Address	Style	Date	Notes
1118	AA	24-18-1A	House	714-16 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	M20th cen.	NC/B
1119	91	24-17-1	House	717 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1940	C/B
			stone wall (cont of 711 - 713)		n/a	L19th cen.	C/St
517	92	15-4-1	District school #5	721 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1810	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
1120	AAA	24-18-1A	House	722 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	M19th cen.	NC/B
516	93	15-1-1	Joseph Bowman House	726 West Falmouth Hwy.	possible sidehall GR w/Queen Anne upper	ca. 1840 ca. 1892	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
1121	BB	15-4-2	House	729 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	ca. 1970	NC/B
346	94	15-1-2B	Zacheus Braley House	734 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "full-Cape"	ca. 1750	C/B
515	95	15-4-3	District school #6	737 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1810	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
1122	96	15-1-2A	Barn	738 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	M20th cen.	C/B
345	97	15-1-3	Bowman/Delano House	744-52 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian core Greek Revival	L18th ca. 1830	C/B
			guest cottage		No Style	M20th cen.	NC/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

14

Map No.	Parcel No.	Address	Structure Name/Function	Street Name & No.	Style	Date	Notes
514	98	15-4-5	Gifford/Smith House	751 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	ca. 1890	C/B
			barn/garage		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
			cottage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
513	99	15-1-4	W. Bowman House	764 West Falmouth Hwy.	Second Empire	ca. 1890	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
342	100/12	15-4-6	Charles Gifford House	765 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italiante; "full-Cape"	1859	C/B
			barn		No Style	L19th cen.	C/B
512	101	15-1-5	Bowman House	770 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "3/4-Cape"	E18th cen.?	C/B
			garage		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
343	102	15-4-7	Chas. Bowman House	771 West Falmouth Hwy.	Federal/Queen Anne; "full-Cape"	ca. 1816	C/B
			barn		No Style	M19th cen	C/B
344	103	15-1-7	Alvin Crowell House	774 West Falmouth Hwy.	Italianate	ca. 1855	C/B
			barn		No Style	M19th cen	C/B
	106	15-2-20	Undeveloped Comm. Mass.	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
1123	107	15-2-13	House	808 West Falmouth Hwy.	Contemporary	20th cen.	NC/B
	108	15-4-9	Undeveloped frontage at road realignment	811 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
941	109	15-4-10B-4	Village Pound	825 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	19th cen??	C/St
1124	EE	15-2-18	House	830 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	20th cen.	NC/B
337	110	15-4-10B-5A	Alvin Crowell House	833 West Falmouth Hwy.	Greek Revival; temple front	1843	C/B
			shed		No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
338	111	15-2-17	Benj. Crowell House	838 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; "1/2-Cape"	ca. 1776	C/B

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

15

MISC	SP. MEM	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	STREET ADDRESS & CITY	APPROXIMATE DATE	PERIOD	STATUS
	Notes	Map No.					
			garage		No style	ca. 1892	C/B
803	112	15-4-10A	Crowell Family Cemetery; stone walls; head stones stone wall at street	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	M19th cen.	C/Si
					n/a	19th cen	C/St
1125	FF	15-2-16	House	842 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style	20th cen.	NC/B
509	113	15-2-15	Garrison House <i>Demolished</i>	850-54 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style (end gable)	ca. 1892	
510			Garrison Store		No Style	ca. 1894	
			Garrison Barn		No Style	ca. 1894	
			Garrison Icehouse		No Style	ca. 1894	
	114	15-4-11	Undeveloped frontage	855 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
335	115	15-2-13	Richard Landers House barn	856 West Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian; altered No Style	ca. 1730-40 19th cen.	C/B C/B
	116	15-2-13A	Undeveloped	West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
	117	15-4-12	Undeveloped frontage	869 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	C/Si
1126	GG	15-2-12	Haland Farm House stable agricultural landscape	878 West Falmouth Hwy.	No Style No Style n/a	M20th cen. M20th cen. n/a	NC/B NC/B C/Si
1127	HH	15-2-10A	House	884 West Falmouth Hwy.	Reproduction Cape	M20th cen.	NC/B
	118	15-4-13	Undeveloped frontage	895 West Falmouth Hwy.			C/Si?
334	119	15-2-10	Hekekiah Hoxie House agricultural land	898 West Falmouth Hwy	Federal; "1/2-Cape" n/a	1832 n/a	C/B C/Si
	II	15-2-9, 9A	Undeveloped	904 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
	JJ	15-2-8A	Undeveloped	916 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si

West Falmouth Village National Register District

Falmouth, Massachusetts

District Data Sheet: 8/15/97

16

NRHP #	NR Map Photo #	Assessor's Map Lot #	Historic Name/Location	Street Number & Name	Architectural Style	Date	Status Type
	KK	15-2-8B	Undeveloped	918 West Falmouth Hwy.	n/a	n/a	NC/Si
333	120	15-2-8	Silas Crocker House ^{Demolished}	920 West Falmouth Hwy. at 898 W. Fal. Hwy.; 5 N. Fal. Hwy.	Greek Revival; 1/2-Cape	ca. 1840	
	121	n/a	Crockers Pond		n/a	n/a	n/a
332	122, 123	15-2-5, 6, 7, 32	Bourne Farm House	6 North Falmouth Hwy.	Georgian	ca. 1775	C/B
			barns and sheds		No Style	19th cen.	C/Bs
			stone walls		n/a	19th cen.	C/St
			cattle tunnel		n/a	E20th cen.??	C/St
			agricultural landscape		n/a	n/a	C/Si

Total Resource Summary

314 ~~321~~ total resources

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
135 130	72 71	buildings
60	9	sites
42	2 1	structures
1	0	objects
238 233	83 81	TOTAL

Key to Abbreviations

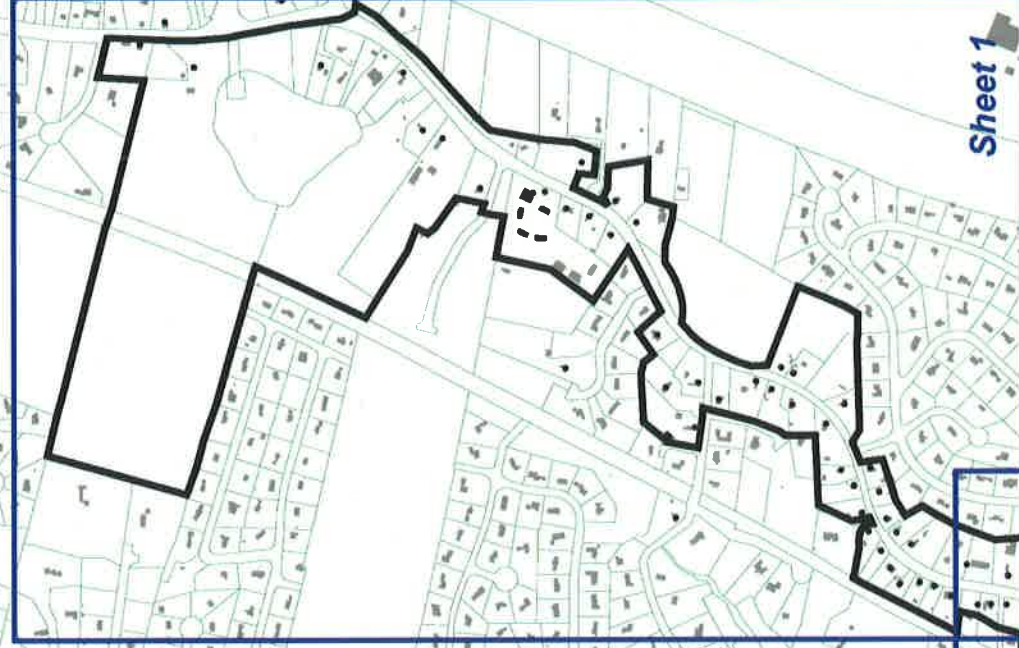
Ave.	Avenue	Hse.	House
Capt.	Captain	Hwy.	Highway
cen.	Century	L	late
E	early	M	mid
GR	Greek Revival	St.	Street



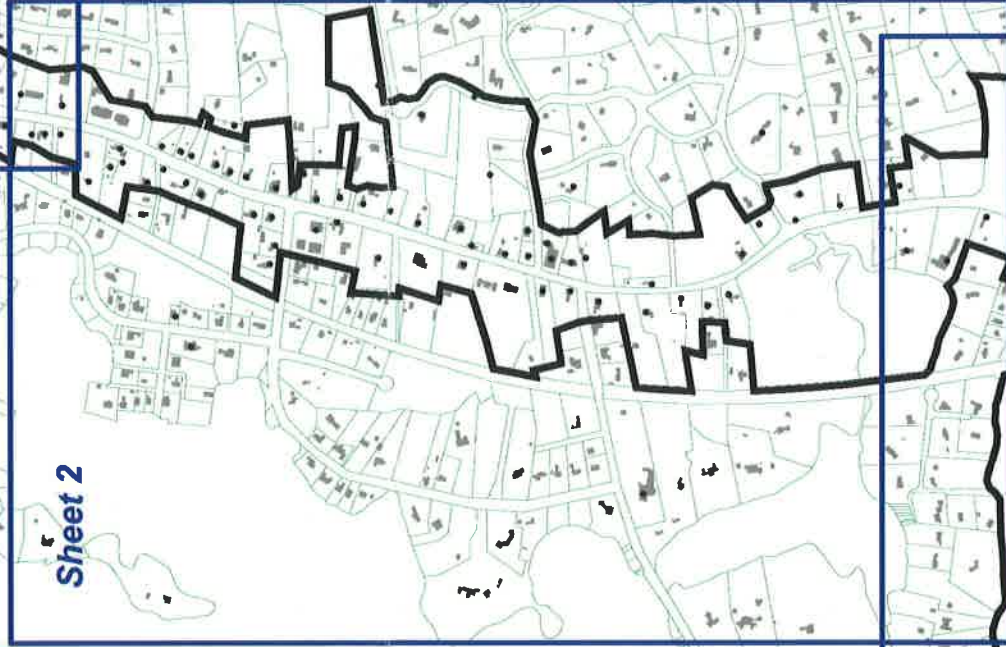
West Falmouth Village Historic District

Key Map

Revised September 2013



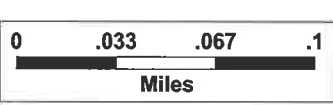
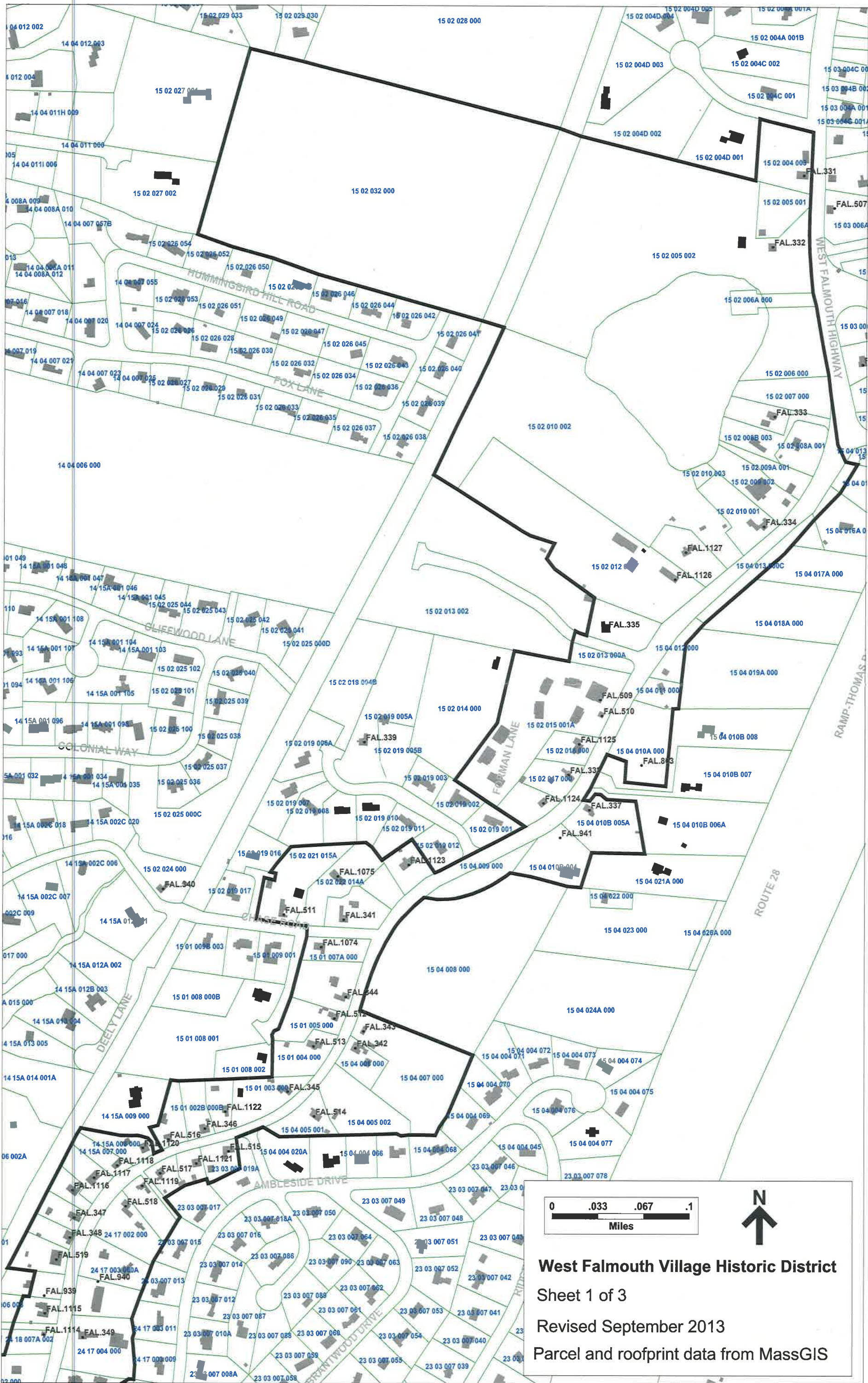
Sheet 1



Sheet 2



Sheet 3

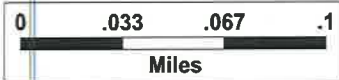
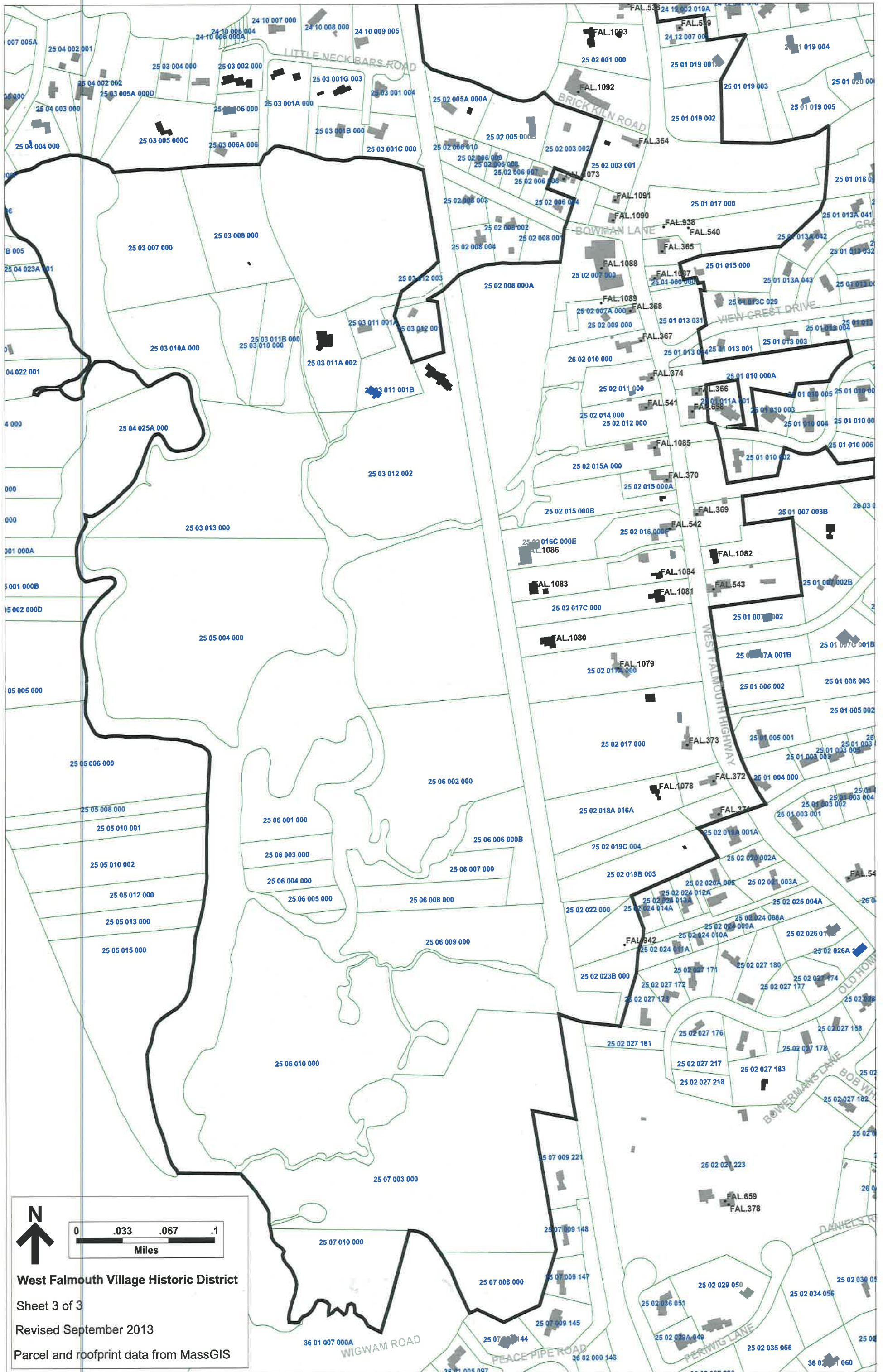


West Falmouth Village Historic District
Sheet 1 of 3
Revised September 2013
Parcel and roofprint data from MassGIS



West Falmouth Village Historic District
Sheet 2 of 3
Revised September 2013
Parcel and rooftop data from MassGIS





West Falmouth Village Historic District

Sheet 3 of 3

Revised September 2013

Parcel and roofprint data from MassGIS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: West Falmouth Village Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 1/31/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/19/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY:
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000253

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-19-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 3-19-14

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

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

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: West Falmouth Village Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 2/20/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/18/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/06/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000253

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically & architecturally significant Cape Cod village.

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 4/2/98

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

NR file BF

RECEIVED

NOV 03 1997

MASS. HIST. COMM

October 27, 1997

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Re: West Falmouth National Register District
485 West Falmouth Hwy.
24 13 2

Dear Ms. McDonough:

As sole owner of the property at 485 West Falmouth Hwy., West Falmouth, Ma;
and in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR part 60;
I object to the listing of this property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Best regards,

Al Billings

Al Billings

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Plymouth, S.S. Date 10-30-97
Then personally appeared the above named
Alfred L. Billings
and acknowledged the foregoing instrument
to be his/her free act and deed, before me
PENELOPE G. HARDSOG, Notary Public
My Commission Expires July 30, 2004

Penelope Hardsog



RECEIVED

DEC 09 1997

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Archives Building
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

December 8, 1997


Re: 544 West Falmouth Highway, West Falmouth, MA 02574

Dear Sir / Madam,

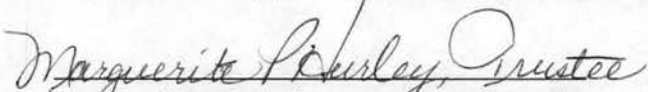
Please be advised that we Joseph P. Hurley (incorrectly referred to as Joseph O. Hurley) and Marguerite P. Hurley, Trustees of the Emerald Realty Trust II hereby certify and state that we are the sole owners of the premises at 544 West Falmouth Highway, West Falmouth, Mass., and we hereby object to listing of our property in the National Register of Historic Places.

If there is any other formality required to ensure our objection please notify us.

Very truly yours,



Joseph P. Hurley, Trustee aforesaid



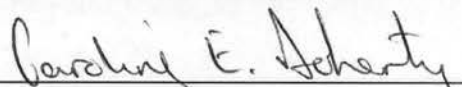
Marguerite P. Hurley, Trustee aforesaid

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Norfolk, ss.

December 8, 1997

Then personally appeared the above named Joseph P. Hurley and Marguerite P. Hurley, Trustees aforesaid, and acknowledged this instrument to be their free act and deed before me.



Notary Public

My commission expires: July 26, 2002

Tyree Engineering, P.C.

Civil, Consulting, Traffic and Geotechnical Engineers • Surveyors • Site Planners
9 Otis Street, Westborough, MA 01581-3311 • Phone: 508-871-8400 • Fax: 508-871-8401

JM ✓
BF ✓
AB

December 10, 1997

via facsimilie 617-727-5128

Ms. Judith B. McDonough
Massachusetts Historic Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RECEIVED

DEC 12 1997

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Re: West Falmouth National Register District

Dear Ms. McDonough:


On behalf of Leemilts Petroleum, Inc., a subsidiary of Getty Petroleum Corporation, we respectfully request that their property at 714 West Falmouth Highway, Falmouth, Massachusetts not be included in the proposed West Falmouth National Register District.

While Getty understands the importance and value of creating this district, we do not believe that the inclusion of the referenced property is appropriate or necessary since the existing service station presumably is not the type of structure or use intended for preservation. This use has been present for many years, but not long enough to be associated with any historical events or persons. The existing structures, while generally compatible with the general architectural theme of the area, do not contain any notable elements worthy of preservation. The site contains no notable elements and is essentially completely occupied by an automobile repair business that has been in existence for some time.

We hope you will consider the above in your deliberations. If we can have further input into this process, please contact the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

TYREE ENGINEERING, P.C.



Jack O'Leary

JDO/jdo
Enclosure

Member

 The
Tyree
Organization

W95511

o:\files\Getty\Falmouth\Mass Historic Comm 12-10-97



GETTY PETROLEUM CORP. • MASSASOIT AVE. & DEXTER ROAD • E. PROVIDENCE, R.I. 02914 • (401) 434-1322

January 2, 1996

Tyree Consulting Co.
9 Otis Street
Westborough, MA 01581

To Whom it May Concern:

Getty Petroleum Corp. does hereby authorize Tyree Consulting Co. to apply for and represent Getty Petroleum Corp. in the filing of any applications for required permits and/or approvals for the construction, operation and maintenance of convenience store and full/self service gas stations, including, but not limited to, appearing before any governmental agency at a general meeting or public hearing addressing such construction/improvement on Getty retail facilities.

Getty Petroleum Corp.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Janoski Jr.", is written over a large, stylized, handwritten flourish or scribble.

Edward J. Janoski Jr.
Administrative Planning
& Control Manager.



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

February 12, 1998

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for:

West Falmouth Village Historic District, Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Mary Lou Smith, Chair, Falmouth Historical Commission
Virginia Valiela, Chair, Falmouth Board of Selectmen
Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant
Ann Sears, 96 Locust Street, Falmouth



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

January 14, 2014

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



RE: Additional Documentation for West Falmouth Village Historic District, Falmouth
(Barnstable County), Massachusetts 98000253

Dear Mr. Loether:

The West Falmouth Village Historic District, Falmouth (Barnstable County), was listed in the National Register on 4/2/1998. Recently, in the course of mapping the district and preparing the nomination file for digitizing, we noted the following:

- The addresses of several properties listed on the original district data sheet were no longer accurate
- The district map showed several buildings on incorrect parcels
- Massachusetts Historical Commission or MACRIS numbers (first column on the data sheet) were assigned to many of resources after the original nomination was listed. In addition, the original district data sheet used the letter D, which referred to the area form. Since this is no longer standard on our data sheets, we have removed the D notations and added the MHC numbers.
- One noncontributing resource was demolished in 2009 and five contributing resources were demolished at unknown dates. One of these was a farmstead with four contributing resources. We have changed the resource count accordingly.

The enclosed district data sheet, new district map, and page 2 of the cover form reflect these corrections. Because the district is large, we have made a key map showing the entire district. The key map is linked to three larger-scale map sheets that show such details as the parcel number, the assessors number, and the roofprints of buildings.

Sincerely,


Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures

Xc: Falmouth Historical Commission with enclosures