

# Truro Seashore District 2016

The information depicted on these maps is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.



FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See Datasheet	North Truro	B	See Datasheet
---------------	----------------	---	------------------

Photograph



View on Pond Road, looking east.

**Town/City:** Truro

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): North Truro- Pond Village

**Name of Area:** Pond Village

**Present Use:** Residential, Commercial, Religious

**Construction Dates or Period:** ca. 1750 to present

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

**Acreage:** 77.4 acres


**Recorded by:** Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

**Organization:** Truro Historical Commission

**Date** (*month/year*): May 2023

Locus Map



 see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

*Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.*

Pond Village lies in a valley just west of a high escarpment above Cold Storage Beach. The valley runs west along Pilgrim Pond, and then turns south at Shore Road where the village extends to the intersection with Hughes Road. Resources in the Pond Village Area are located on Pond Road, the east end of Highland Road, Shore Road from the north above the intersection with Highland Road south to Hughes Road where the land begins to rise back up, Hughes Road, Francis Road, and a few small side roads. The Area has the largest concentration of early buildings in Truro, and is relatively densely settled with single-family dwellings, cottages, a few commercial buildings and two churches. The area was largely deforested from Colonial settlement into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but many properties now have mature trees and formal landscaping. A small park commemorating the Pilgrim exploratory team's first night ashore in 1620 spent at Pilgrim Pond is located along Pond Road (0 Pond Road, TRU.918), and across the street is a 10-acre parcel that rises up a slope that is the former site of twine fields used to dry nets from weir fishing (25 Pond Road, TRU.9032).

The following buildings are presentative of the styles and forms found in the Pond Village Area from the 18<sup>th</sup> into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup>

### 18<sup>th</sup> Century Resources

There are a total of eight houses in the Pond Village Area built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2</sup> All but one of these houses have the Cape Cod form (four Full Capes, two Three-quarter Capes, one Half Cape), and most are located along Shore Road. The one exception is the two-story, Federal-style William Chandler House at 24 Shore Road (TRU.38). This house reportedly began as a Half Cape in ca. 1750 and was expanded to the current size in ca. 1795 – a testament to the prosperity of the maritime family that owned it. This is one of the few two-story Federal-style houses in Truro. This house is typical of the two-story form with its evenly-ranked, five bay front elevation and low-pitched hip roof. The house is clad in wood clapboards, and a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The front door has an elaborate surround with partial sidelights, pilasters and a broad molded lintel with curvilinear brackets. There are a series of telescoping rear ells.

The house next door at 22 Shore Road is a well-preserved example of a late-18<sup>th</sup> century, Federal-style Three-quarter Cape. It has a steeply pitched roof, central chimney, four-bay front elevation, gable-end overhangs, and flat pilastered door surround with the same curvilinear brackets as 24 Shore Road.

The earliest Cape, and the second oldest house in the area, is the Caleb Hopkins House at 2 Cardinal Lane (TRU.30). The Colonial Full Cape was built in ca. 1766. The house has the broad, low footprint, with large central chimney characteristic of Colonial-era Capes. Wood 12/12 windows have been replaced with modern 6/6 windows. The front entrance is set in a surround with simple pilasters. The two front dormers are a 20<sup>th</sup> century addition. The John Hughes House at 31 Shore Road (TRU.24) is a 1½-story, Federal-style Full Cape, constructed in ca. 1740-1780. A 20<sup>th</sup> century porch was added to the west elevation.

<sup>1</sup> The Outer Cape has a long tradition of moving, or flaking, buildings for a variety of reasons. If known, the original location of a flaked building will be referenced.

<sup>2</sup> A fire in 1827 at the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds destroyed almost all records prior to that date, making year-built attributions for houses before that time difficult without analysis of building materials/construction techniques.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

## 19th Century Resources

The majority of resources in the Pond Village Area date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a total of 51. Of those 51, 44 are single-family dwellings. Two-thirds of those dwellings were built in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The houses are a mix of the Cape Cod house form and the gable-front form with lateral or rear ells that became ubiquitous on Cape Cod, many Greek Revival in style.

Among the examples of Greek Revival-style Capes on Pond Road is the J. G. Thompson House at 29 Pond Road (TRU.21), built in ca. 1825-1840. This Full Cape employs a higher stud wall which became more common in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the windows no longer abutting the roof cornice. Character-defining features of the style include the centered entrance surround with sidelights and a broad, molded lintel, the very broad frieze boards of the roof entablature across the front elevation, partial returns of the roof cornice across the gable ends, and the 6/6 window muntin pattern. The Edward Sly House at 29 Shore Road (TRU.25, ca. 1845) is very similar in all respects, with the addition of more prominent corner pilasters. The original windows on this house have been replaced with modern 1/1 windows.

There are a total of 16 houses in the Pond Village Area with the gable-front form. The two-story house at 7 Pond Road (TRU.217) is the largest example of the gable-front form. The Sewell-Sparrow House was built in ca. 1834-1845 and is the largest and most high-style Greek Revival-style house in Truro. Character-defining features include a well-defined pediment with flush horizontal boards, a wide cornice, and a full-width one-story front porch supported by Doric columns.

The house at 21 Shore Road (ca. 1835-1845, TRU.29) is a refined example of a 1 ½-story, Greek Revival-style, gable-front house with lateral ell. The gable-front main block has a prominent closed pediment with broad two-part frieze boards below, broad corner pilasters, and an elegant off-centered entrance with ¾ sidelights, pilasters and a broad two-part molded lintel. Fenestration consists of wood 6/6 double-hung sash.

The ca. 1850 house Small-Stevens House at 4 Hutchings Lane (TRU.47) is significant as a well-preserved example of a mid-19th-century, gable-front house with Italianate detailing. There are only three documented Italianate-style houses in Truro, all located in Pond Village. Character-defining features of the Italianate style found on this house consist of the ornate brackets supporting the door hood, and the paired brackets on that door hood and the adjacent bay window cornice.

The Pond Village Area includes one prominent, 19<sup>th</sup> century religious building, the ca. 1840 Christian Union Church (27 Shore Road, TRU.26). The church was designed in the Gothic Revival style by Pond Village-born architect Amos Sellev (1815-1856). It is significant as the only Gothic Revival-style building in Truro. The large building includes the pointed arch windows characteristic of the style, and includes quatrefoil ornamentation within the central window opening. In 1882, the building was raised and a brick story added underneath.

Pond Village also has one of the two documented Queen Anne-style houses in Truro. The ca. 1880-1890 Capt. Atkin Hughes House at 11 Hughes Road (TRU.43) is significant as one of the largest and most elaborate late-19<sup>th</sup> century residences in Truro. Its asymmetrical massing, including multiple projecting bays and an engaged tower, are characteristic of the Queen Anne style.

Additional residential resources that date to the late-19<sup>th</sup> century include seasonal cottages built at the edge of the escarpment overlooking the bay. This includes the Colonial Revival-style cottage at 8 Bay View Path (ca. 1890-1900, TRU.64). Characteristic of many cottages from that period, the shingle-clad house has a gambrel roof and wrap-around open porch.

The number of resources built or relocated here in the late-19th century were commercial in use. This includes one of the two large, two-story, side-gable buildings diagonally across from each other at the intersection of Shore Road and Highland Road. The Small-Grozier Store/Dutra's Market (now salty Market) at 2 Highland Road (TRU.14) was built in ca. 1880-1890. The storefront windows and entrance have been altered, but the oriel (bay) over the front entrance suggests the building can be classified as Victorian Eclectic in style (meaning built during the Victorian era, but not displaying sufficient characteristics of a particular style). A small former barber shop is located at 18 Pond Road (TRU.57, ca. 1875-1890). Also



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

classified as Victorian Eclectic in style, the building is significant as a unique example in Truro of late-19th-century, small-scale commercial architecture built within a largely residential context. It retains its ornate Italianate entrance hood and large multi-paned storefront window.

Three barns date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Paine Barn at 1 Sawyer Grove Road (TRU.399) dates to ca. 1860 according to the Form B, but materials analysis suggest it may date closer to ca. 1900. The 1 ½-story wood-frame building was converted to a residence in 1997. It is five bays long by three bays wide and has a side-gabled roof oriented on a north-south axis. The walls are clad in wood shingles with flat cornerboards. The main entrance is slightly off centered on the east elevation. The entrance consists of a modern paneled door sheltered by a small shed-roof overhang. A pair of sliding glass doors and a vertical board-and-batten door on a track occupy the two bays to the north of the entrance in the location of the original barn doors. The fenestration on the house is primarily six-over-one double-hung sash in simple wood frames. Four rectangular three-over-three windows line the attic story of the elevation.

## Objects

Located in Pilgrim Pond Park along Pond Road is a monument, installed in 1920, to commemorate the Pilgrims exploration of this area and encampment on the shores of this pond. The monument consists of a large granite stone onto which a bronze tablet is attached (TRU.918).

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century Resources

There are a total of 37 resources that date from ca. 1900 to 1970. There is only one house that dates to the early-20th century - the one-story Craftsman cottage at 4 Pond Road (TRU.1042). Built in ca. 1913-1938, the form consists of a three-part, U-shaped composition with a centered recessed block with a low-pitched hip roof flanked by wings with lower-pitched hip roofs. An open porch infills the recessed central block. The elevations are clad in painted wood shingles, except the recessed porch which is clad in painted wood clapboard. The open porch is supported by square posts with simple triangular brackets. The centered main entrance has what may be the original paired wood doors with molded panels and large lights. Fenestration consists of replacement 2/1 double-hung sash. There is a large rear addition built in 1962.

While cottage colonies were first built in Truro in the 1880s, it was not until the 1950s and 60s that two colonies were built in Pond Village. In ca. 1952, four small Postwar Traditional, unornamented gable-front cottages were added to the property of the Federal-style ca. 1775 Thomas Watkins House (22 Shore Road, TRU.37). Across the street, nine small, gable-front cottages were added in ca. 1965 to the ca. 1842 William Dutton House property (17 Shore Road, TRU.1046-1054). These cottages were slightly more ornamented. The entrance to each cottage is shielded by a simple closed-pedimented hood supported by braces. The middle three cottages behind the main house have the added ornamental detail of dentil molding running along the top of the cornice frieze boards on the front elevations with a wood medallion with the cottage number at the gable peak.

A second former Catholic church was built in Pond Village on Pond Road (17 Pond Road, TRU.212), built in ca. 1915 in the Colonial Revival style. Its characteristic features include a T-shaped plan, a large Palladian window on the front elevation above a one-story entrance vestibule, deeply overhanging eaves, and a shingled tower at the intersection of the roof ridges.

The Colonial Revival-style was also employed for the former North Truro Post Office built in ca. 1910-1920 (34 Shore Road, TRU.320). The small building has the form of a Three-Quarter Cape, and includes an offset front entrance with pilasters that have capital with raised boards creating a diamond shape. An ell was connected to the north side of the post office in ca. 1960. That post office was replaced in 1954 with the small Postwar Traditional post office building at 38 Shore Road (TRU.1055). The 1954 post office also makes reference to the Cape form with a centered entrance flanked on each side by two large multi-lite windows.

Another important resource is the ca. 1941 Farnsworth Art School building at 24 Pond Road (TRU.58). The building has the form of a tall barn, with a high central gable flanked by shallower pitched ells. Three broad windows systems on the north-facing elevations serve as studio windows. This property had been the site of a large ca. 1880 ice house that burned shortly before Farnsworth bought the property in 1941.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

As noted in the Datasheet, there are a total of seven properties where buildings would not be considered contributing to a possible National Register district. Five are less than 50 years old and, therefore, not eligible for inclusion at this time, and two are older but have been significantly altered. Resources less than 50 years old include the 2007 house at 22 Hughes Road that replaced a ca. 1797-1810 Full Cape (TRU.45), and a 2009 two-unit affordable housing residence at 53 Shore Road that replaced the ca. 1880 Truro Village Hall (TRU.295).

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

Truro was occupied seasonally for centuries by Pamet Indians, members of the Wampanoag Nation. There were no settled villages, but trails likely existed along both the Atlantic and Bay shores, as well along the rivers and ponds. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there was first contact with European explorers, including well-documented expeditions to Truro by Capt. Martin Pring and his men who spent seven weeks at Pamet Harbor in 1603, and the Pilgrims in 1620. In both cases, the areas visited included Pond Village, Corn Hill, and Pamet Harbor, where there was clear indication of Pamet Indian occupation and cultivation. The European explorers also likely walked along one or both sides of the Pamet River to the Atlantic coast. Like the Pamet Indians, early European settlers would also choose these areas for early development.

European settlement began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Native trails were likely still in use, and the first road in Truro, known as the Drift Highway, appears to have been laid out in ca. 1700 connecting Pilgrim Pond to the Head of the Pamet. King's Highway was laid out in 1715, and by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, South and North Pamet Roads and Higgins Hollow and Longnook Roads were in place, bisecting or incorporating parts of King's Highway. King's Highway also included portions of what became Shore Road in Pond Village. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, local roads were well established to the Bay and Atlantic coasts, Old County Road had become the principal route from Truro Village to Wellfleet, and Castle and Depot Roads were in place leading along both sides of the Pamet River.

Truro was incorporated in 1709, by which time there were approximately forty families. The first meeting house had already been built in North Truro, either in Pond Village near the site of the present ca. 1840 North Truro Christian Union Church (27 Shore Road, TRU.26) or near Truro's oldest cemetery, Old North Cemetery (TRU.804, NRI 2013) on Rt. 6 just south of the Pond Village Area.

From its early history, Pond Village has been a distinct community. Pond Village was described as follows in a 1794:

It receives its name from a small pond (where the Pilgrim exploratory party stayed on its first night 16 November 1620) which lies near it. The high and steep banks on the bay are here intersected by a valley, which runs directly from the shore, and soon divides itself into two branches. In this valley the houses stand, and are defended from the winds, whilst the entrance of it affords a convenient landing place.<sup>3</sup>

Pond Village contains many buildings connected to the maritime history of Truro from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> into the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; and Pond Village's emergence as a center for weir fishing and cold storage processing in the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the early houses, and later buildings are also connected to Truro's emergence as a seasonal destination, including a large community of artists and writers drawn to the Outer Cape's natural beauty.

There are seven extant houses in Pond Village that date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. All were occupied by families whose men were mariners and/or farmers. At this time, settlement in Truro was scattered among rural clusters along the bay, including here in Pond Village, Pamet Harbor and South Truro. The Hughes-Rich House at 11 Shore Road (TRU.33) retains its farmstead setting, and has in fact, been returned to farming, now the site of a successful vineyard and distillery. The farmhouse, built

<sup>3</sup> Freeman, Frederick, *Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II*. (Boston: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869), 536.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

in ca. 1790-1815, is set back from the road and surrounded by expanses of former farmland, now vineyards, and farm buildings, including a ca. 1850 barn, along with a few modern farm buildings.

The ca. 1740-1780 John Hughes House at 31 Shore Road (TRU.24) remained in the Hughes family until the mid 20th century. John Hughes operated a general store in the house and kept a ledger documenting sales and trades with local farmers and mariners. John Hughes' great-granddaughter, Anna, owned the house from 1926 to 1938. Anna' husband, William Henry Young (1871-1942) was a former president of Seamen's Bank and owner of the Boyd Insurance Company in Provincetown. He was also closely associated with the Provincetown Art Colony. Along with a group of artists and residents, young founded the Provincetown Art Association in 1914 and served as the organization's president from its founding through 1936. The Youngs held lavish social gatherings for artists and the association at their Truro house, documented in a family guest register.

With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, Truro prospered and the population increased. By the 1830s, Pamet Harbor to the south had emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. During this time, Truro's men often began their work lives as mariners on whalers, fishing ships and merchant vessels for much of the year. As these men grew older, many then stayed at home to work as farmers. The 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* includes an insert map of Pond Village (see Figure 1). By that time, there were 48 houses built along the north side of Pond Road, along Shore Road (then Old King's Highway), and surrounding roads. There was also a church, post office, school, and five shops.

The Christian Union Church at 27 Shore Road (TRU.26) was built in ca. 1840. The church traces its history to 1707. In order for a community to establish itself as a town in Massachusetts, it had to have "an House for the Publick Worship of God" for at least two years. Truro was incorporated in 1709. This building was the sixth church built in the town of Truro. In 1825, the Methodists left the congregation to form their own society and in 1827 the Congregationalists built their church on a hill above the Pamet River and Truro Center (First Congregational Parish of Truro, TRU.82, NRDIS 2014). The small number that remained in the old church in Pond Village formed the Christian Union Society in 1840 and built this church building. It was built to the design of Pond Village-born architect Amos Sellew (1815-1856) who later moved to Boston. The church was raised and a brick-clad first story was later added.

Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly. This was a result of Pamet Harbor silting up, other towns having bigger harbors able to accommodate larger ships, and the loss of Truro men to shipwrecks, including the Gale of 1841 which claimed 57 of Truro's men and boys. Truro's population began a decline that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1870 and 1915, Truro's population dropped in half from 1269 to 663 persons.

Despite the population drop during this period, starting in the 1860s, Truro saw the immigration of Portuguese families. In the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese were the dominant foreign-born ethnic group in Truro. As a result, two Catholic churches were established, one in Truro Center in 1896, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (48 Truro Center Road, TRU.1852), the former Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church in Pond Village in 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212), now Chapel on the Pond.

While maritime activity in Pamet Harbor came to a halt, weir fishing remained a successful venture along the shallow bay waters off North Truro. With the arrival of the railroad in 1873, including a station at Pond Village, and access to ice harvested from Pilgrim Pond, Pond Village emerged as the center for weir fishing operations in Truro. The industry grew with the construction of the Pond Village Cold Storage fish freezer plant in 1893 near the North Truro railroad depot (see Figure 3), enabling fish to be frozen and then quickly transported to markets in Boston and beyond. The rise of weir fishing is evident on the 1880 *Barnstable Atlas* map for Pond Village (Figure 2). While there was little additional residential development, an ice house is shown on Pilgrim Pond, the new railroad and depot are in place, and there are 15 "fish houses" shown along Cold Storage Beach, built to provide shelter and storage for the fishermen working in the area. The train tracks and depot are gone, but three buildings remain that possess significance as the few remaining buildings associated with the late-19th and early-20th century cold storage industry in North Truro - 47 Pond Road (ca. 1893, TRU.388), and two buildings at 55 Pond Road (ca. 1884, TRU.259, 260). The Form B for the two narrow shacks at 55 Pond Road date them to ca. 1884, but it is possible that these are the remaining two fish houses shown on the 1880 Atlas map.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

Weir fishing and related activities remained a prominent source of employment in Pond Village into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. A large parcel of open land on the slope above Pond Road to the north was used as a twine field in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century for weir fishermen to repair, dry, and tar their twine fishing nets (25 Pond Road, TRU.9032).

John and Ada "Tiny" Worthington played an outsized role in the prolonged success of weir fishing and related industries. Following the Depression, the North Truro cold storage company, crucial for the weir fishing fleet, went bankrupt. John Worthington had summered in Truro as a child, and worked the fish weirs. After they bought a house on Depot Road in 1931, John Worthington decided to intervene and created shares in a new Pond Village Cold Storage Company, distributed them among fishermen, and restarted the facility.

His wife, Tiny Worthington, was responsible for establishing a new, weir fishing-related industry. In 1934, visiting the resurrected plant, she saw men dipping nets and thought the nets were beautiful. She took a raw piece home and put it on a window as a valance. She then started wrapping it around herself, experimenting with fashions. This led to the establishment of the Cape Cod Fish Net Industries in 1935. Despite the Depression, she started designing turbans, beachwear, gowns, dresses, bags, bracelets, belts, tablecloths, and curtains. She employed many Truro women, often wives of weir fishermen. Her local retail outlet occupied the former primary-grammar schoolhouse at 52 Shore Road (TRU.220). Through savvy marketing, the business grew and her wares were sold by major retailers including Macy's, Bonwit Teller, and Bergdorf Goodman. Between them, John and Tiny Worthington were a major economic engine for the town as the nation emerged out of the Depression.<sup>4</sup>

Despite the success of weir fishing, little additional settlement occurred in Pond Village in the late-19<sup>th</sup> or early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most notably, a few modest cottages were built on the south side of Pond Road from ca. 1900-1925, most by families of Portuguese descent. This period did, however, see the addition of commercial and institutional resources to Pond Village. The intersection of Pond and Highland Roads was the site of commercial activity from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onward, at times with commercial enterprises on all four corners. Two commercial buildings survive. The oldest is ca. 1880-1890 former Dutra's Market (now Salty Market) on the northeast corner at 2 Highland Road (TRU.14, see Figure 4). This two-story building was operated a store by the Dutra family for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Diagonally across the street is another large, two-story building that operated here as a store. The building was moved to this location in 1915 from South Truro or Wellfleet by Portuguese immigrant Antone Duarte Sr. for the purpose of opening a store operated by his wife that sold groceries, meats, candies, and other items (2 Pond Road, TRU.56). He worked a fisherman and was one of the village icemen – he operated an icehouse on Pilgrim Pond.

Additional non-residential development during this period included a small barber shop built in ca. 1875-1890 on Pilgrim Pond (18 Pond Road, TRU.57). A second Catholic Church in Truro was built on Pond Road in ca. 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212). In ca. 1910-1920, a small post office was built on then Rt. 6 (34 Shore Road, TRU.320).

The cottage at 8 Bay View Path (ca. 1900, TRU.64) is representative of the changing nature of Truro during that period. While the fish weirs, canning and cold storage companies were still operating just to the north of this site, these industries were in decline. Tourism and summer vacationing were taking their place as the dominant factor in the local economy, including the construction of bayside cottages.

The large, Greek Revival-style house at 7 Pond Road (ca. 1835-1845, TRU.217) is representative of the transition from maritime/agricultural to seasonal/tourism economies. It was built as a farmhouse for the Asa Sellev family of farmers and sailors, and owned by a dairy farmer in the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. From the 1930s through the 1960s, the house served as a restaurant known as Scott's Chowder House that catered to the increasing summer tourist population. Another example is the modest, gable-front house at 46 Shore Road (TRU.54). Built in ca. 1860-1875, the Grozier House was

<sup>4</sup> "When Tiny's Fishnet was all the Fashion." Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance. April 24, 2019. <https://www.capecodfishermen.org/item/chartfishnet-0425>.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

operated for many years in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century as the Willows Tea Room, run by Josephine Grozier Nickerson. The shop front dates to that period. More recently, the building has been the home and gallery for artist Susan Baker.

Within 10 years of Cobb Memorial Library's construction in 1912 in Truro Center (13 Truro Center Road, TRU.114), North Truro residents decided they needed their own public library building. Land was donated, and funds for a building were raised. The new branch was called the Pilgrim Memorial Library, and consisted of a small 16' x 20' one-story wooden building located at the corner of Shore Road (Rt. 6A) and Highland Road in Pond Village. The two town libraries shared the book supply on a rotating basis. A larger building was built in 1961 to house the Pilgrim Memorial Library farther south along Shore Road (36 Shore Road, TRU.1135). The first building was relocated to Town Hall grounds where it is used as a town office for the Public Works Department. The second Pilgrim Memorial Library, along with Cobb Library, were made redundant when a new town library was built along Route 6 in 1999. The Pilgrim Memorial Library remains in its location and is also now used as a town office.

Truro's emergence as tourist/seasonal destination starting the late-19<sup>th</sup> century included many artists and writers drawn by the natural beauty of the Outer Cape, and the art colonies of Provincetown. In Pond Village, that transition was most notable with artists Jerry Farnsworth (1895-1983) and his wife, Helen Sawyer Farnsworth (1900-1999). The Farnsworths met while studying under Charles Hawthorne in Provincetown. During their time in Truro, both of their careers flourished. Jerry Farnsworth produced nine covers for *Time* magazine. Helen Sawyer Farnsworth sold several landscape paintings to the Whitney Museum and exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Farnsworth and Sawyer are connected to four properties in Pond Village. They first purchased the ca. 1840 Annie Small House at 30 Shore Road (TRU.303) in 1924 as their home (they wintered in NYC). Helen Sawyer Farnsworth moved a building from the beach and attached it to the rear of the house as her studio. The studio is still extant with its north facing studio windows. The Farnsworths sold the house in 1978.

In 1933, the Farnsworths opened the Farnsworth School of Art in a large ice house that they were renting from Antoine Duarte on Pilgrim Pond (see Figure 5). The ice house burned to the ground sometime before 1941. That year, the Farnsworths bought the Pilgrim Pond property, which was described in the deed as "formerly the site of two ice houses." They subsequently built the present large, barn-like studio building (24 Pond Road, TRU.58). Farnsworth also built a second smaller studio building just to the west on the same parcel (now 26 Pond Road, TRU.1128). In 1963, the couple turned the operation of the school over to artist Wallace Bassford.

In 1946, the Farnsworths bought a 17-acre parcel on the west side of Hughes Road that included a barn (1 Sawyer Grove Road, TRU.399). According to the Form B for that property, the barn dates to ca. 1860, but analysis of materials suggests the barn may date closer to ca. 1900. The Farnsworths used the barn as a studio and frame shop until at least the 1970s.

Other artists who lived in the Pond Village area included Courtney Allen (16 Shore Road, TRU.35), William Blakeman (20 Shore Road, TRU.38), and Susan Baker (46 Shore Road, TRU.54). Edward Hopper painted the former Cold Storage buildings, nearby cottages on Bay View, and the Federal-style house at 11 Shore Road (TRU.33), now Truro Vineyards.

In 1952, the enlarged Route 6 was completed through Truro, bypassing Pond Village. The development of cottage colonies in Truro began in the 1880s, but it was not until the 1950s that Pond Village became the site for this type of tourist development. Four cottages were built in ca. 1952 next to the ca. 1775 Watkins House at 22 Shore Road (TRU.37); and nine cottages were built in ca. 1965 around the ca. 1842 Dutton House at 17 Shore Road (TRU.300, 1046-1054).

Additional mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development included the construction of a few individual Bungalows and cottages, and two small institutional buildings along Shore Road, the 1954 North Truro Post Office at 38 Shore Road (TRU.1055) and the 1961 North Truro Public Library at 36 Shore Road (TRU.1135). Both the post office and library have been replaced by new buildings in North Truro outside of the Pond Village Area. There has been very little additional development in the Pond Village Area since that time.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

### Books and Publications

Brennan, Susan W. and Worthington, Diana. *Images of America Truro*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts: 1620-1890*. New York: H. W. Blake & Co., 1890.

Freeman, Frederick. *Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II*. Boston: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869.

Accessed via

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_History\\_of\\_Cape\\_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro ntcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_History_of_Cape_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro ntcover).

Marshall, Anthony L. *Truro, Cape Cod, As I knew It*. New York, N.Y.: Vantage Press, Inc., 1974.

Rich, Shebna. *Truro: Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks*. Boston, MA: D. Lothrop and Company, 1883.

Whalen, Richard. *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town*. Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007.

"When Tiny's Fishnet was all the Fashion." Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance. April 24, 2019.

<https://www.capecodfishermen.org/item/chartfishnet-0425>.

### Maps and Atlases

*Map of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket*. Walling, Henry, 1858.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1880.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: Walker Litho. & Publishing Co., 1910.

### Other Primary Documentary Sources

Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Truro, 1984*.

<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhchpp/ReconSurveyRpts.htm>.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory of Historic Assets of Truro. On file at Truro Town Library or <https://mhc-macris.net/>.

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) - Vital records

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet



Photo 2. View on Pond Road, looking northwest.



Photo 3. View of intersection of Pond Road and Shore Road, looking northwest.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet



Photo 4. View on Shore Road near intersection with Francis Road, looking north.

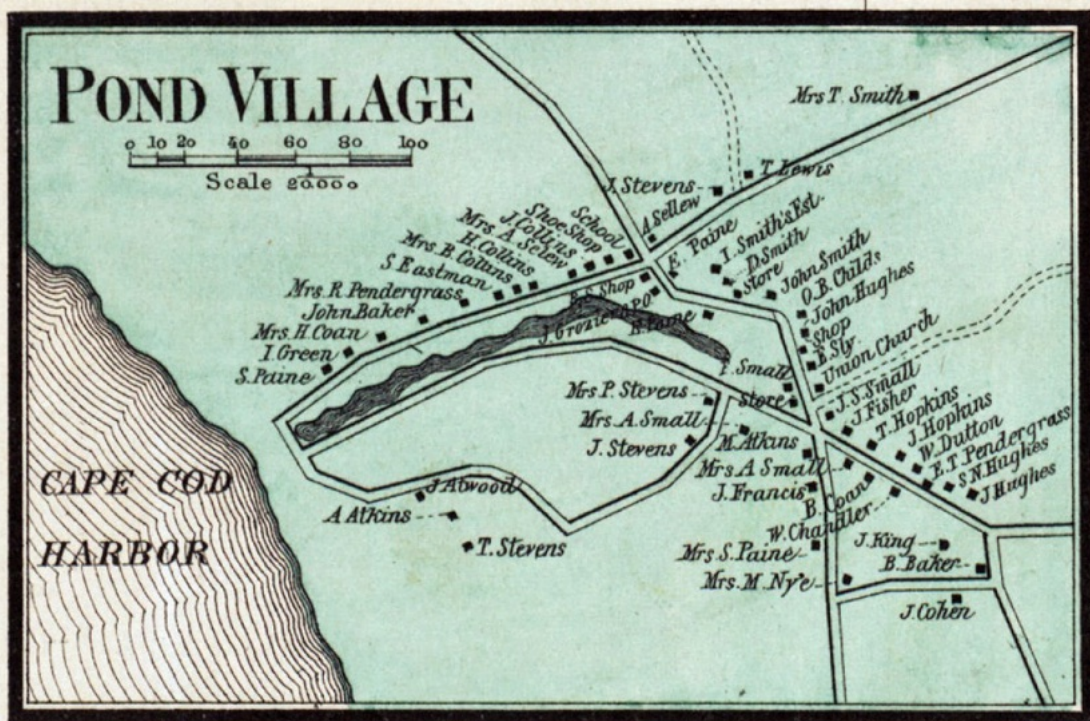


Figure 1. Pond Village inset map, *Map of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket*, 1858.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

## POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
1	101-102
2	201-202
3	301-302
4	401-402
5	501-502
6	601-602
7	701-702
8	801-802
9	901-902
10	1001-1002
11	1101-1102
12	1201-1202
13	1301-1302
14	1401-1402
15	1501-1502
16	1601-1602
17	1701-1702
18	1801-1802
19	1901-1902
20	2001-2002
21	2101-2102
22	2201-2202
23	2301-2302
24	2401-2402
25	2501-2502
26	2601-2602
27	2701-2702
28	2801-2802
29	2901-2902
30	3001-3002
31	3101-3102
32	3201-3202
33	3301-3302
34	3401-3402
35	3501-3502
36	3601-3602
37	3701-3702
38	3801-3802
39	3901-3902
40	4001-4002
41	4101-4102
42	4201-4202
43	4301-4302
44	4401-4402
45	4501-4502
46	4601-4602
47	4701-4702
48	4801-4802
49	4901-4902
50	5001-5002
51	5101-5102
52	5201-5202
53	5301-5302
54	5401-5402
55	5501-5502
56	5601-5602
57	5701-5702
58	5801-5802
59	5901-5902
60	6001-6002
61	6101-6102
62	6201-6202
63	6301-6302
64	6401-6402
65	6501-6502
66	6601-6602
67	6701-6702
68	6801-6802
69	6901-6902
70	7001-7002
71	7101-7102
72	7201-7202
73	7301-7302
74	7401-7402
75	7501-7502
76	7601-7602
77	7701-7702
78	7801-7802
79	7901-7902
80	8001-8002
81	8101-8102
82	8201-8202
83	8301-8302
84	8401-8402
85	8501-8502
86	8601-8602
87	8701-8702
88	8801-8802
89	8901-8902
90	9001-9002
91	9101-9102
92	9201-9202
93	9301-9302
94	9401-9402
95	9501-9502
96	9601-9602
97	9701-9702
98	9801-9802
99	9901-9902
100	10001-10002

B

See Datasheet

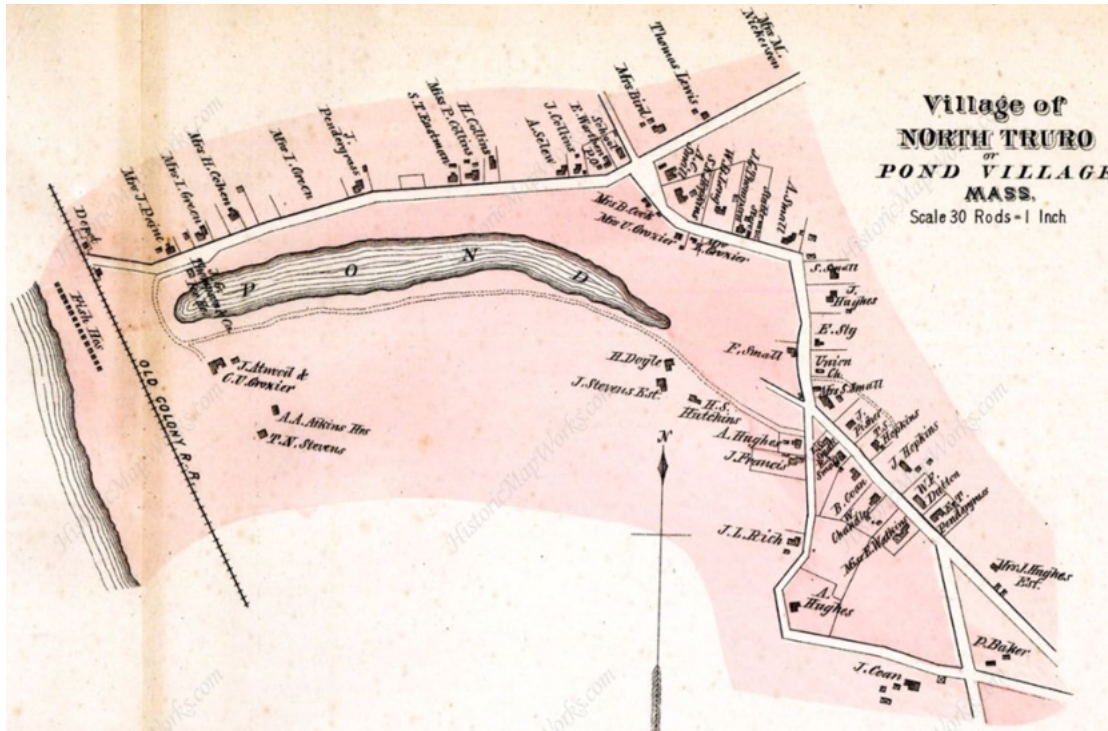
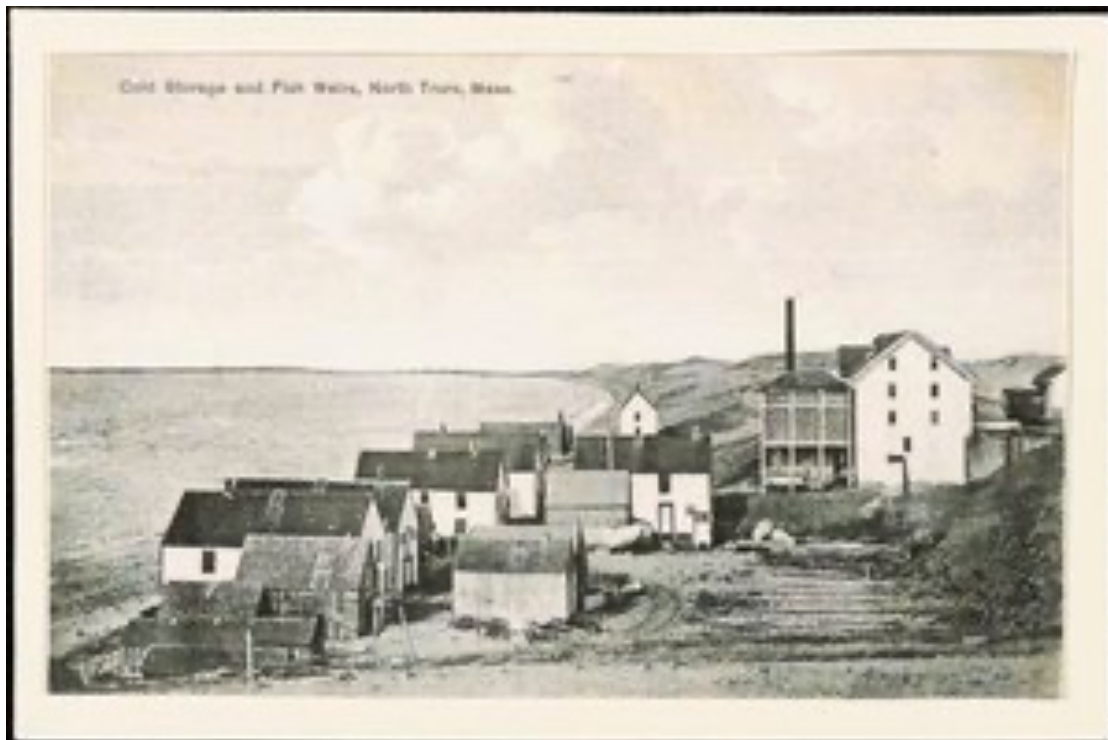


Figure 2. Village of North Truro or Pond Village, *Barnstable County Atlas*, 1880.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

Figure 3. Undated postcard view of Cold Storage and Fish Weirs, looking north ((Courtesy of Truro Historical Society).



Figure 4. Undated postcard view of intersection of Pond Road and Shore Road, looking northwest, Compare to Photo 3 (Courtesy of Truro Historical Society).



Figure 5. Undated post card view of Pond Road, looking east. Compare to Cover Photo (Courtesy of Truro Historical Society).



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

## LOCUS MAP



Prepared for Truro Historical Commission by Cape Cod Commission.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

## DATASHEET

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	3	3 ANNIE MAY WAY	1212	B		1994		Ranch Photo: 2015 Assessor	39	141	0	NC
	6	BAY VIEW PATH	63	B	1901 R		Thorne House #1	Colonial Revival, Three-quarter Cape, lean-to roof, ells See Form B TRU.63	39	22	0	C
	6	BAY VIEW PATH 6A Bay View in MACRIS	62	B	1895 R		Thorne House #2	Colonial Revival, Gambrel See Form B TRU.62	39	22	0	C
	8	BAY VIEW PATH	64	B	1895 R		Hahn, A. House	Colonial Revival, Gambrel cottage Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.64	39	20	0	C
	8	BAY VIEW PATH	64	B		1940		Cottage, 1940 Assessor date Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.64	39	20	0	C
	3	BAY VIEW ROAD	9083	B	1872		Cape Cod Colony Railroad Embankment		39	4	0	C
	2	CARDINAL LN	30	B	1766 C		Hopkins, Caleb House	Colonial, Full Cape See Form B TRU.30	39	129	0	C
	2	CARDINAL LN	30	B	1900			Cottage - 1-story, side-gable See Form B TRU.30	39	129	0	C
	0	COLD STORAGE PARKING LOT		B			Parking Lot	Vacant	39	1	0	NC



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	4	FRANCIS RD	1213	B		2015		Contemporary Photo: 2015 Assessor	39	321	0	NC
	6	FRANCIS RD, See also 2 SAGE RIDGE RD	48	B	1810 R		Stevens House	Federal, Full Cape, ells See Form B TRU.48	39	84	0	C
	9	FRANCIS RD	1214	B		1946		Postwar Traditional Large garage/apartment (1946) Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	36	191	A, B	C
	11	FRANCIS RD	49	B	1800 C		Christian Union Church Parsonage/ Francis, John House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape, large ell See Form B TRU.49	39	79	0	C
	13	FRANCIS RD	50	B	1800 R		Stevens, John House	Federal, Full Cape Photo: 2015 Assessor See Form B TRU.50	39	80	0	C
	2	HIGHLAND RD	14	B	1885 R		Small-Grozier Store/Dutra's Market	Victorian Eclectic, 2-stories, altered See Form B TRU.14	36	190	0	C
	4	HIGHLAND RD	15	B	1840 C		Sellew, Asa, Jr. House	Greek Revival, side gable, rear ell 2nd building - side-gable restaurant near street (1995) See Form B TRU.15	36	93	A to D, 0	C
	6	HIGHLAND RD	16	B	1845 R		Smith, Capt. T. D.	Greek Revival, gable-front, side ell 2nd building - industrial garage (1950) See Form B TRU.16	36	91	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE


MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	3	HUGHES RD	36	B	1780 R		Jardine, Janette House	Federal, Full Cape See Form B TRU.36	39	143	0	C
	4	HUGHES RD	42	B	1810 R		Coan, John House	No style, Three-quarter Cape, ell See Form B TRU.42	39	149	0	C
	7	HUGHES RD	1125	B		1959		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2015 Assessor No Form B	39	146	0	C
	11	HUGHES RD	43	B	1885 R		Hughes, Capt. Atkins House	Building 1: Queen Anne Building 2: converted 19th c. carriage house Building 3, 4: small cottages (1954) See Form B TRU.43	39	142	1 to 5	C
	13	HUGHES RD	1126	B		1988		Photo: 2021 Assessor	39	140	0	NC
	16	HUGHES RD	304	B	1810 R		Paine, Ebenezer House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape, side ell Photo: 2021 Assessor See Form B TRU.304	39	87	0	C
	22	HUGHES RD	1127	B	2007			Postwar Traditional Photo: 2016 Assessor ca. 1797-1810 Full Cape, TRU.45 - DEMOLISHED ca. 2006	39	85	0	NC
	24	HUGHES RD	305	B	1820 R		Atkins, Samuel House	Federal-Greek Revival/ Full Cape See Form B TRU.305	39	83	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	4	HUTCHINGS LN	47	B	1850 C		Small, Abigail C. Stevens House	Greek Revival-Italianate, gable-front See Form B TRU.47	39	82	0	C
	6	HUTCHINGS LN		B				Vacant	39	322	0	NC
	2	POND RD	56	B	1875 R		Duarte, Antone Store	No Style, two-story, side-gable See Form B TRU.56	36	125	0	C
	3	POND RD	219	B	1855 R		Worthen, Edwin P. House	Greek Revival-Italianate, gable-front, side ell See Form B TRU.219	36	187	0	C
	4	POND RD	1042	B	1925 R		Noons House	Building 1: Craftsman Building 2: Converted garage (ca. 1950) Building 3: Cottage (1965) See Form B TRU.1042	36	124	4A to 4D	C
	5	POND RD	218	B	1802 R		Collins, James House	Federal, Full Cape, attached barn See Form B TRU.218	36	119	0	C
	6	POND RD		B				Vacant	36	123	0	NC
	7	POND RD	217	B	1840 R		Sellew-Sparrow House	Greek Revival, gable-front, two-story See Form B TRU.217	36	118	0	C
	8	POND RD		B				Vacant	36	122	0	NC
	9	POND RD	216	B	1836		Millstone House	Greek Revival, Hotel See Form B TRU.216	36	117	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	0	POND RD		B				Vacant	36	62	0	NC
	11	POND RD	215	B	1810 R		Collins, Harvey House	Federal, Full Cape See Form B TRU.215	36	115	0	C
	12	POND RD	386	B	1890 C		Collins, Charles House	Cottage, gambrel roof See Form B TRU.386	36	61	0	C
	13	POND RD	214	B	1790 R		Collins, Jesse House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape, ell See Form B TRU.214	36	114	0	C
	14	POND RD	1045	B	1900		Silva, George and Ann House	No Style, cottage See Form B TRU.1045	36	60	0	C
	15	POND RD	213	B	1810 R		Eastman, Samuel House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.213	36	25	0	C
	0	POND RD		B				Vacant	36	59	0	NC
	17	POND RD	212	B	1915 C		Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church	Colonial Revival, Church See Form B TRU.212	36	45	0	C
	18	POND RD	57	B	1882 R		Rogers, J.E. Barber Shop	Victorian Eclectic cottage See Form B TRU.57	36	58	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	19	POND RD	211	B	1900 R		Mayo, Joseph House	No Style, Full Cape (variation) Photo: 2015 Assessor Building 2: Cottage (1994) See Form B TRU.211	36	44	0	C
	0	POND RD (20 Pond Road in MACRIS)	918	B	1920		Pilgrim Pond Park and Monument	Granite/Bronze marker, Provincetown Tercentenary Commission See Form C TRU.918	36	57	0	C
	21	POND RD	210	B	1800 R		Pendergrass, Edward House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.210	36	41	0	C
	22	POND RD		B				Vacant	36	56	0	NC
	23	POND RD	209	B	1895 R		Rogers, John E. House	Greek Revival-Italianate, gable-front, side ell See Form B TRU.209	36	42	0	C
	24	POND RD	58	B	1941 C		Farnsworth School of Art	No Style See Form B TRU.58	36	55	0	C
	25	POND RD	9032	B	1900 R		Twine Fields	Vacant	36	39	0	C
	26	POND RD	1128	B		1965	Farnsworth Art Studio/ Cottage	Postwar Traditional Photo: Assessor (undated) No Form B	36	188	0	C
	33	POND RD	208	B	1840 R		Green, Isaac House	Greek Revival, gable-front, side ell See Form B TRU.208	36	47	0	C
	34	POND RD		B				Vacant	39	10	0	NC

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	35	POND RD	1129	B	2015			No Style, Full Cape ca. 1840 Jeremiah Paine House, Full Cape, TRU.207 DEMOLISHED ca. 2012	36	51	0	NC
	37	POND RD	206	B	1900 R		Hutchins, Frederick House	Shingle, cottage, altered beyond recognition (MHC) See Form B TRU.206	36	53	0	NC
	38	POND RD	1130	B		1940		Cottage, altered Photo: 2013 Assessor No Form B	39	15	0	NC
	45	POND RD		B				Vacant	38	2	0	NC
	47	POND RD (45 Pond Rd in MACRIS)	388	B	1893 C		Pond Village Cold Storage Fish House	No Style See Form B TRU.388	38	4	0	C
	49	POND RD		B				Vacant	38	3	0	NC
	51	POND RD		B				Vacant	38	7	0	NC
	55	POND RD	259, 260	B	1884 C		Pond Village Cold Storage Fish House Buildings	No Style See Form B TRU.259, 260	38	6	0	C
	2	SAGE RIDGE RD	48	B				See 6 FRANCIS RD, house sits on both properties	39	81	0	C
	1	SAWYER GROVE RD	399	B	1860 C		Paine Barn	Barn, then Farnsworth-Sawyer studio, converted to cottage (1997) See Form B TRU.399	39	290	0	C
	1	SAWYER GROVE RD	399	B	1900 C		Shop	Craftsman cottage, moved from Shore Rd to site in 2002	39	290	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	5	SHORE RD	34	B	1820 R		Baker, Peter House	No Style, Full Cape, altered See Form B TRU.34	39	145	0	C
	11	SHORE RD	33	B	1802 R		Hughes-Rich House	Federal, two-story, side- gable, one-story adds. Converted to shop and offices for Truro Vineyards Photo: 2011 Assessor See Form B TRU.33	39	137	0	C
	11	SHORE RD	33	B	1850 C		Hughes-Rich Barn	Building 2: Large barn, adds. (ca. 1850) Photo: 2011 Assessor Building 3: Distillery (NC- 2012) Building 4: Shed/bar (NC - ca. 2012)	39	137	0	C
	12	SHORE RD	400	B	1947 C		Gonsalves, Walter A. House	Craftsman Bungalow See Form B TRU.400	39	150	0	C
	12	SHORE RD	400	B	1950			Two-story apartment (1950 Assessor date) 2 garages (ca. 1992) See Form B TRU.400	39	150	0	C
	15	SHORE RD	301	B	1842 R		Pendergrass, Edward T. House	Greek Revival, gable-front, rear ell See Form B TRU.301	39	136	0	C
	16	SHORE RD	35	B	1800 C		Nye, Silvanus- Hughes, Capt. Atkins House	Federal, Full Cape, Greek Revival, two-story rear ell See Form B TRU.35	39	144	0	C
	16	SHORE RD	35	B	1960			Ranch Photo: 2015 Assessor No Form B	39	144	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE









MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	17	SHORE RD	300	B, AD	1842 R		Dutton, William House	Greek Revival, gable-front (altered) See TRU.300 and Area Form TRU.AD	39	135	10	C
	17	SHORE RD	1046- 1054	B, AD	1965 C		Grace Cottages	9 gable-front cottages See Area Form TRU.AD	39	135	1 to 9	C
	21	SHORE RD	29	B	1840 R		Hopkins, Thomas Smith House	Greek Revival, gable-front See Form B TRU.29	39	128	0	C
	22	SHORE RD	37	B	1775 C		Watkins, Thomas House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.37	39	139	0	C
	22	SHORE RD	1131, 1132, 1133, 1134	B	1952			4 Cottages (ca. 1952) See Form B TRU.37	39	139	0	C
	23	SHORE RD	299	B	1848 C		Fisher, John House	Greek Revival, gable-front See Form B TRU.299	39	127	0	C
	24	SHORE RD	38	B	1750 R		Chandler, William House	Federal, two-story, hip roof, expanded from Half Cape in ca. 1800 See Form B TRU.38	39	138	0	C
	24	SHORE RD	38	B	1930 C			Garage/apartment Photo: 2009 Assessor See Form B TRU.38	39	138	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE






MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	25	SHORE RD	298	B	1830 R		Small, John House	Greek Revival, side-gable See Form B TRU.298	36	157	0	C
	26	SHORE RD	302	B	1840 R		Coan, Benjamin House	Greek Revival, gable-front, side ell, lg. addition for dentist office Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.302	39	134	0	C
	27	SHORE RD	26	B	1840 C		North Truro Christian Union Church	Gothic Revival, church See Form B TRU.26	36	156	0	C
	28	SHORE RD	40	B	1875 R		Small, Richard Stevens House	Victorian Eclectic, gable- front See Form B TRU.40 Photo: Assessor (undated)	39	133	0	C
	29	SHORE RD	25	B	1845 C		Sly, Edward P. House	Greek Revival, Full Cape, rear ell, attached garage See Form B TRU.25	36	152	0	C
	30	SHORE RD	303	B	1840 R		Small, Annie House	Greek Revival, gable-front w/ side ell See Form B TRU.303	39	132	0	C
	31	SHORE RD	24	B	1760 R		Hughes, John House	Colonial, Full Cape See Form B TRU.24	36	151	0	C
	31	SHORE RD	24	B	1940 C			Cottage, no Assessor date	36	151	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE


MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	31	SHORE RD	912	B			Truro Milestone Marker	Granite slab See Form C TRU.912	36	151	0	C
	32	SHORE RD	52	B	1855 R		Francis, Capt. House/North Truro Christian Union Church Parsonage	Greek Revival, gable-front w/ side ell See Form B TRU.52	36	132	0	C
	33	SHORE RD	23	B	1790 R		Childs, Oliver B. House	Federal, Full Cape w/ side ell See Form B TRU.23	36	147	0	C
	34	SHORE RD	320	B	1915 R		North Truro Post Office	Colonial Revival, Three-quarter Cape, add. See Form B TRU.320	36	131	0	C
	36	SHORE RD	1135	B	1961		North Truro Public Library	Colonial Revival Photo: 2019 Assessor No Form B	36	130	0	C
	37	SHORE RD	22	B	1837 R		Smith, John House	Greek Revival, Full cape, adds. See Form B TRU.22	36	149	0	C
	38	SHORE RD	1055	B	1954		North Truro Post Office	Colonial Revival, Cape var. See Form B TRU.1055	36	129	0	C
	39	SHORE RD	21	B	1832 R		Thompson, J.G. House	Greek Revival, Full Cape See Form B TRU.21	36	143	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	39	SHORE RD	21	B	1974			1 1/2-story cottage, brick foundation, Assessor date of 1974 (may be older)	36	143	0	NC
	41	SHORE RD	297	B	1842 R		Dyer, David Smith House	No Style, Full Cape See Form B TRU.297	36	142	0	C
	41	SHORE RD	297	B	1950 C			Cottage See Form B TRU.297	36	142	0	C
	42	SHORE RD	306	B	1830 C		Grozier, John House	No Style/ Cape See Form B TRU.306	36	128	0	C
	43	SHORE RD	19	B	1845 R		Smith, Isaac House	Greek Revival, gable-front/ side ell Photo: Assessor (undated) See Form B, TRU.19	36	148	0	C
	43	SHORE RD	19	B	1875 R		Smith Barn	Greek Revival, gable-front/ side ell Photo: Assessor (undated) See Form B, TRU.19	36	148	0	C
	46	SHORE RD	54	B	1867 R		Grozier, Mrs. B. House	Victorian Eclectic, gable- front Other uses: Willow Tea Room; Susan Baker Art Gallery See Form B TRU.54	36	127	0	C
	48	SHORE RD	55	B	1790 R		Grozier, John House	Federal, Half Cape, side and rear ells (MHC says No Style) Outbuilding: Cottage (2005) See Form B TRU.55	36	126	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	49	SHORE RD	296	B	1885 R		Days, F. House	No Style, two-story, side-gable See Form B TRU.296	36	92	0	C
	52	SHORE RD	220	B	1852		North Truro Primary- Grammar School	Greek Revival, side-gable See Form B TRU.220	36	120	0	C
	53	SHORE RD	1136	B		2009		Truro Village Hall, TRU.295, ca. 1880, DEMOLISHED ca. 2008, gable-front house built 2009 Photo: 2020 Assessor	36	90	0	NC
	55	SHORE RD	294	B	1893 R		Byrne, M.L. House	No Style, side-gable See Form B TRU.294	36	87	0	C
	57	SHORE RD	293	B	1853		South Truro Methodist Church Parsonage	Greek Revival, gable-front w/ side-ell See Form B TRU.293	36	84	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

Pond Village is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime History. The Area contains many buildings connected to Pond Village's historical development as a small maritime village from the mid-18th into the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; evolving into the center for weir fishing and cold storage processing in Truro in the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Truro was incorporated in 1709, by which time there were approximately forty families. The first meeting house had already been built in North Truro, either in Pond Village near the site of the present ca. 1840 North Truro Christian Union Church (27 Shore Road, TRU.26) or near Truro's oldest cemetery, Old North Cemetery (TRU.804, NRI 2013) on Rt. 6 just south of the Pond Village Area.

There are seven extant houses in Pond Village that date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the highest concentration in Truro. All were occupied by families whose men were mariners and/or farmers. At this time, settlement in Truro was scattered among rural clusters along the bay, including here in Pond Village, Pamet Harbor and South Truro. With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, Truro prospered and the population increased. By the 1830s, Pamet Harbor to the south had emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. During this time, Truro's men often began their work lives as mariners on whalers, fishing ships and merchant vessels for much of the year. As these men grew older, many then stayed at home to work as farmers. The 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* includes an insert map of Pond Village (see Figure 1). By that time, there were 48 houses built along the north side of Pond Road, along Shore Road (then the County Road), and surrounding roads. There was also a church, post office, school, and five shops.

Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly, resulting in large part from Pamet Harbor silting up in the 1860s. Truro's population began a decline that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Despite the population drop during this period, starting in the 1860s, Truro saw the immigration of Portuguese families. As a result, two Catholic churches were established, one in Truro Center in 1896, and Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church in Pond Village in 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212).

While maritime activity in Pamet Harbor came to a halt, weir fishing remained a successful venture along the shallow bay waters off North Truro from the late-19<sup>th</sup> to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. With the arrival of the railroad in 1873, including a station

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

POND VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

B

See Datasheet

at Pond Village, access to ice harvested from Pilgrim Pond, and the construction of a cold storage plant in 1893, Pond Village emerged as the center for weir fishing operations and export of the frozen catch in Truro. The train tracks and depot are gone, but three buildings remain that possess significance as the only remaining buildings associated with the cold storage industry in North Truro - 47 Pond Road (ca. 1893, TRU.388), and 55 Pond Road (ca. 1884, TRU.259, 260).

Pond Village is also recommended as eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the area Entertainment/Recreation. Seasonal visitors, including artists and writers, were drawn Truro's beauty and tranquility. In Pond Village, ownership of many houses shifted from local maritime families to seasonal residents, including, in a number of cases, noted artists and writers. In Pond Village, that transition was most notable with artists Jerry Farnsworth (1895-1983) and his wife, Helen Sawyer Farnsworth (1900-1999). The Farnsworths met while studying under Charles Hawthorne in Provincetown. During their time in Truro, both of their careers flourished. Jerry Farnsworth produced nine covers for *Time* magazine. Helen Sawyer Farnsworth sold several landscape paintings to the Whitney Museum and exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Farnsworth and Sawyer are connected to four properties in Pond Village. They first purchased the ca. 1840 Annie Small House at 30 Shore Road (TRU.303) in 1924 as their home (they wintered in NY, NY). Helen Sawyer Farnsworth moved a building from the beach and attached it to the rear of the house as her studio. The studio is still extant with its north facing studio windows. The Farnsworths sold the house in 1978.

In 1933, the Farnsworths opened the Farnsworth School of Art in a large ice house that they were renting from Antoine Duarte on Pilgrim Pond (Figure 5). The ice house burned to the ground sometime before 1941. That year, the Farnsworths bought the Pilgrim Pond property and built the present large, barn-like studio building (24 Pond Road, TRU.58). Farnsworth also built a second smaller studio building just to the west on the same parcel (now 26 Pond Road, TRU.1128). In 1946, the Farnsworths bought a 17-acre parcel on the west side of Hughes Road that included a barn (1 Sawyer Grove Road, ca. 1860, TRU.399). The Farnsworths used the barn as a studio and frame shop until at least the 1970s.

Pond Village is also eligible under Criterion C at the local level as a distinct intact village incorporating architectural forms and styles from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, including excellent examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. This includes seven houses that date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century - the highest concentration in Truro. The majority of resources in the Pond Village Area date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a total of 51. Of those 51, 44 are single-family dwellings. Two-thirds of those dwellings were built in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The houses are a mix of the Cape Cod house form and the gable-front form with lateral or rear ells that became ubiquitous on Cape Cod, many Greek Revival in style. Pond Village has the only examples of churches built in the Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival styles, the last surviving examples of late-19<sup>th</sup> century weir fishing shacks, and two mid-20<sup>th</sup> century cottage colonies.

Pond Village possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are few non-contributing intrusions, and the streetscapes retain their historic character.

# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

See Datasheet

North  
Truro

C

See  
Datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

## Photograph



**Town/City:** TRURO

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Longnook Road, Higgins Hollow Road

**Name of Area:** Longnook-Higgins Hollow

**Present Use:** Residential – Single family

**Construction Dates or Period:** ca. 1719-1992

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

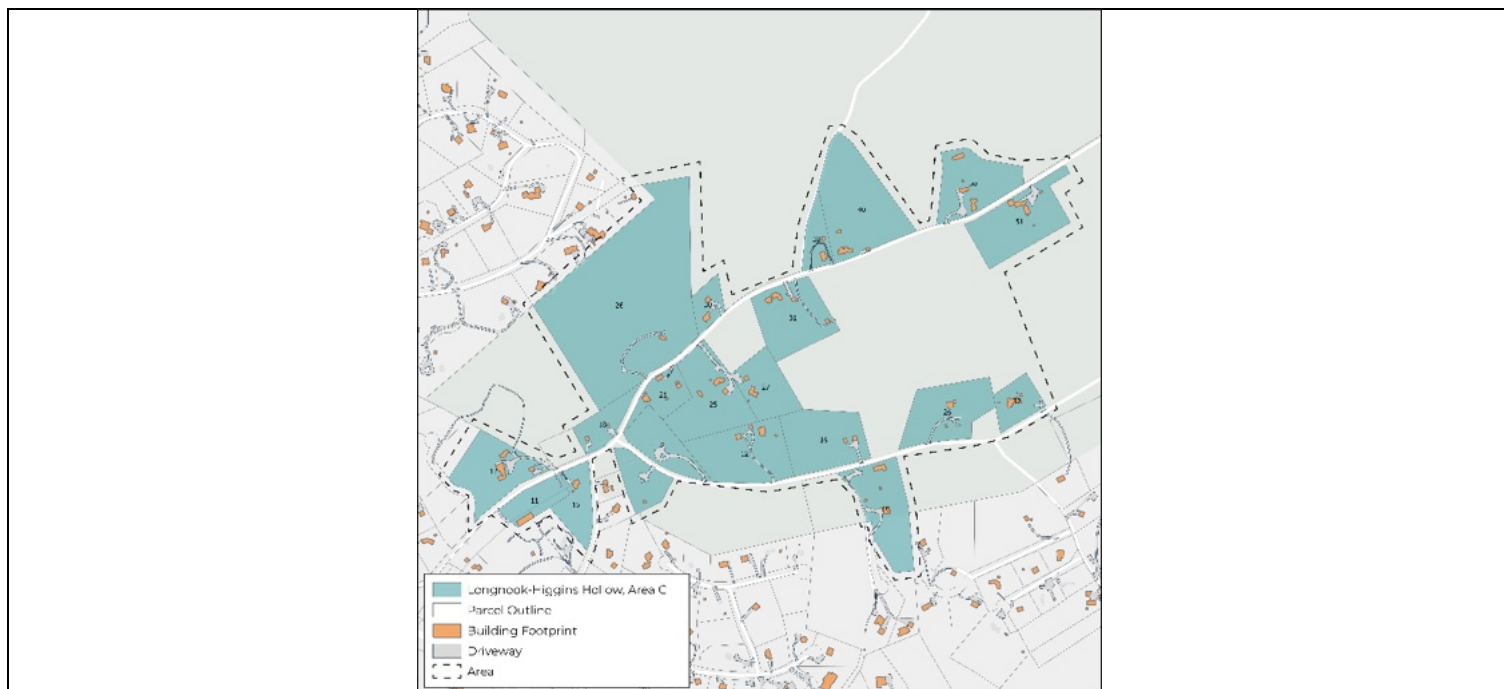
**Acreage:** 62.1 acres

**Recorded by:** Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

**Organization:** Truro Historical Commission

**Date** (*month/year*): May 2023

## Locus Map



☒ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

The Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area encompasses a 1/3-mile stretch of Longnook Road running east from near the intersection with Rt. 6, and a 1/3-mile stretch of Higgins Hollow Road beginning from where it branches off Longnook Road. Both roads run east-west along Longnook Hollow and Higgins Hollow respectively. The two roads are sparsely settled with twelve early-18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup> century houses, all set close to the road on large lots. Ten of the houses have a Full, Three-quarter or Half Cape form, and one has a gable-front form with lateral ell. They represent intact examples of Colonial-era, Federal and Greek Revival-style domestic architecture. All but one of these houses were the subject of a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report between 1960 and 1962, and all have recently updated MHC Building Forms.<sup>1</sup>

There has been very little subdivision of land or infill development since these houses were built, and most of the undeveloped land surrounding these houses is now part of the Cape Cod National Seashore. As a result, these streetscapes retain their original rural setting. As can be seen from comparing a 1905 photograph of Longnook Road (Photo 2) to the Cover Photo and a 2022 Google Maps aerial photo (Photo 3), the major alteration to the overall setting is the reforestation of some of the original open fields and farmland, and the introduction of landscaping that partially obscures some houses from view despite being close to the road. All but one of the houses have received substantial additions. Some of those additions contribute to the significance of the houses, and in all cases the original form and details of the houses remain intact. There are three non-contributing houses. Two have been altered beyond recognition and are also not visible from the road - 12 Higgins Hollow Road, TRU.1161 and 25 Longnook Road, TRU.1164. The third is a cottage that was rebuilt in 2021, 30 Longnook Road, TRU.1138.

### Full Capes

There are five examples of the Full Cape form built from ca. 1800 to ca. 1830.<sup>2</sup>

2 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.74). The ca. 1825, Federal-style Samuel Paine House was described as being in good condition and well preserved in its 1960 HABS report, including its elegant front door surround with pilasters, transom, and fluted console, and its 9/6 windows in projecting frames. A ca. 1960 rear ell was expanded in ca. 2019 and connected to a formerly detached garage. The original block of the house remains intact.

19 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.78). This house was built in ca. 1800, and was described as retaining its early character in its 1960 HABS report despite the addition of a lateral ell. That ell was expanded post-1983, but the original house continues to retain its character. The property includes a garage/studio built in 2000.

21 Longnook Road (TRU.71). The ca. 1810 Paine House was described as being in excellent condition in its 1962 HABS report. A screen porch that spans part of the front elevation and a small rear (north) ell were already in place by that time. There have been no subsequent major exterior additions or alterations. The property includes a barn/studio that may date to the late-19<sup>th</sup> or early-20<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>1</sup> The Outer Cape has a long tradition of moving, or flaking, buildings for a variety of reasons. If known, the original location of a flaked building will be referenced.

<sup>2</sup> A fire in 1827 at the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds destroyed almost all records prior to that date, making year-built attributions for houses before that time difficult without analysis of building materials/construction techniques.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

26 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.76). The ca. 1830, Federal-style Jedediah Higgins House is perhaps the most intact. The house plus seven acres was acquired by the federal government to include in the Cape Cod National Seashore, and the house was individually listed on the National Register in 1984. According to the 1962 HABS report, the house at that time was very little altered, other than 19<sup>th</sup> century replacement windows with a 2/2 muntin pattern and a small northeast ell. The house is vacant and remains unchanged. The property includes a small, gable-roofed wellhouse built in ca. 1950 (TRU.914).

## Three-quarter Capes

There are five examples of houses in the Area built with the Three-quarter Cape form.

1 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.79). Built in ca. 1719, the Jonathan Paine House is the earliest resource in the Area. According to the 1960 HABS report, the house then had the appearance of one of the older houses in Truro. The house was rehabilitated in 1984, including replacement of windows. In 2019, in order to preserve the adjacent woodland, the house was relocated approx. 20 feet when a large addition with attached garage replaced a smaller ell that had extended from the southwest side elevation of the original house. The property includes a studio/cottage with an Assessor date of 1992.

12 Longnook Road (TRU.66). The ca. 1815 Daniel Paine House may have begun as a Three-quarter Cape that was later expanded with a side ell flush with the front elevation. Subsequent additions include a rebuilt rear ell in the 1990s, and in 2002, a barn was converted and attached to the rear ell. The property also includes a ca. 1900 barn that was converted to a cottage in the 1940s (TRU.1162), and a 1920s cookhouse on the property was moved and converted to a guest house in 2005 (TRU.1163).

15 Longnook Road (TRU.1056). This is the most recent example of the Three-quarter Cape within the Area, built in ca. 1966. Perhaps the design of this Postwar Traditional house was influenced by the neighboring early Three-quarter Capes.

18 Longnook Road (TRU.67). The ca. 1830, Federal-style Capt. Zoheth Rich House was described as being little altered except for the replacement of window sash in its 1962 HABS report. The one-story rear ell was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A large addition was added to the east of the rear ell in 2007. The form and details of the original Cape remain intact. The property includes a late-20<sup>th</sup> century, one-bay garage with lean-to roof form.

31 Longnook Road (TRU.70). The ca. 1820, Federal-style Thomas Dyer, Jr. House was described in its 1962 HABS report as being in excellent condition. According to the report, the house faced west originally. By 1962, the road had been moved from the south to the north side of the house. There was a small east ell and a larger west modern ell. The east ell has been subsequently enlarged, and the east roof slope of the original block now has a broad shed dormer. The property includes a two-bay, gable-front garage likely built in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

50 Longnook Road (TRU.68). The ca. 1810, Federal-style Shebna Rich House was described as being in excellent condition in its 1962 HABS report. The large two-story rear ell was in place by that time. There have been no major alterations since that time. The property includes two outbuildings – a one-story cottage with an Assessor date of 1975, and a two-story cottage/garage with an Assessor date of 1991.

## Half Cape

There is the only example of a Half Cape form in the Area, the ca. 1800 Higgins House, 32 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.77). This house received a large lateral addition built in ca. 2002. The original Half Cape portion received an off-centered shed dormer but was otherwise carefully restored.

## Combined Capes House

51 Longnook Road (TRU.69). This Area includes a ca. 1830 Three-quarter Cape to which a ca. 1778 Full Cape was attached in ca. 1905. The full Cape was originally located farther east on Longnook Road. The 1960 HABS report stated that the combined houses retained their “early Cape Cod characteristics.” Dormers were added in the 1930s, and an attached garage and studio was built in ca. 1941. A large, linear addition extends behind this garage/studio to the south.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

## Gable-front House

16 Higgins Hollow (TRU.75). This house, built ca. 1850, was the last house built in this Area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and is the only one that has a gable-front form and Greek Revival style. The house has the three-bay, gable-front elevation, corner pilasters, wide cornice, elaborate door surrounds, and 6/6 double-hung sash characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The house was substantially renovated in 2020, resulting in alterations and additions to the rear elevation. The property includes a 19<sup>th</sup> century barn.

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century Houses

26 Longnook Road (TRU.291). This building, set well back from the street, is a modest example of a summer cottage. It is a one-story, wood-frame building on concrete piers. The elevations are clad in wooden board-and-batten siding.

27 Longnook Road (TRU.1137). This cottage, built in ca. 1953, is an example of Postwar Traditional seasonal development that occurred throughout Truro, but only minimally in this Area. The cottage consists of a 1½-story, side-gable main block and a series of one-story ells. The property also includes a second, smaller cottage with a 1960 Assessor date. This very small cottage has a low-pitched, side-gable roof and could also be classified as Postwar Traditional.

40 Longnook Road (TRU.1139). This is one of the few examples of early-20th century cottage development in the Area. This cottage, built in ca. 1916-1923, can be classified as Colonial Revival in style. The form consists of a series of connected one-story blocks with gable or lean-to roofs. The elevations are clad in wood shingles, and the roof in asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists primarily of wood, 6/6 double-hung sash.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

Truro was occupied seasonally for centuries by Pamet Indians, members of the Wampanoag Nation. There were no settled villages, but trails likely existed along both the Atlantic and Bay shores, as well along the rivers and ponds. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there was first contact with European explorers, including well-documented expeditions to Truro by Capt. Martin Pring and his men who spent seven weeks at Pamet Harbor in 1603, and the Pilgrims in 1620. In both cases, the areas visited included Pond Village, Corn Hill, and Pamet Harbor, where there was clear indication of Pamet Indian occupation and cultivation. The European explorers also likely walked along one or both sides of the Pamet River to the Atlantic coast. Like the Pamet Indians, early European settlers would also choose these areas for early development.

European settlement began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Native trails were likely still in use, and the first road in Truro, known as the Drift Highway, appears to have been laid out in ca. 1700 connecting Pilgrim Pond to the Head of the Pamet. King's Highway was laid out in 1715, and by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, South and North Pamet Roads and Higgins Hollow and Longnook Roads were in place, bisecting or incorporating parts of King's Highway. King's Highway also included portions of what became Shore Road in Pond Village. By the early 19th century, local roads were well established to the Bay and Atlantic coasts, Old County Road had become the principal route from Truro Village to Wellfleet, and Castle and Depot Roads were in place leading along both sides of the Pamet River.

Non-native settlement of the Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area included families prominent in the early history of Truro. Names include Rich, Paine and Dyer - among the first Eastham proprietors to purchase land in Truro starting in the late-17<sup>th</sup> century. The Paine family, in particular, who are connected to over half of the houses in the Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area, played a preeminent role in Truro's development. As Richard Whelan writes in *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town*, "If anyone can be designated the founder of the settlement that became Truro, it would be Thomas Paine [1657-1721]. He soon became the leading landholder and the most influential citizen in governing the town."<sup>3</sup> His son, Thomas Paine, Jr. (1682-1745), purchased his father's half-share in the Pamet Proprietors land development company. He and his sons would go on to own large tracts of land, including in Longnook Hollow.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Whelan, *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007), 54.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

The oldest house in the Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area dates to ca. 1719, ten years after Truro separated from Eastham and was incorporated as a town. Development in this Area was likely spurred by the fact that Old King's Highway bisected these roads. In 1724, one of the first two schools in Truro was authorized at Town Meeting to be located at Longnook (since relocated out of the Area). By ca. 1830, a series of farmsteads were strung along both hollows. The 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* shows 15 houses along these two roads, of which 13 remain extant. Indeed, a comparison of the 1858 Map of Cape Cod, and the 1880 and 1910 Barnstable County Atlas maps for this area show how little it had changed (see Figures 1, 2 and 3), a trend that continued into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Many of these houses were owned by the same families for decades. As evidenced in title records, the houses all sat on large parcels of land, including farmland and orchards. After the Cape Cod National Seashore was created in 1961, many of the owners along Longnook and Higgins Hollow Roads were allowed to keep up to six acres of land and their houses and sell the remaining portions of their land to the federal government. As a result, the setting of these houses remains intact and there has been very little additional construction since 1961.

The early occupants of these properties were alternately listed as mariners or farmers in Census records. In many cases, young men first went to sea, and returned in later life to a quieter life of farming. All of the houses had subsistence gardens, and in some cases larger commercial farming operations. A ca. 1905 view of Longnook Hollow shows how the area was largely cleared of trees along the hollow floors (Photo 2). A stagecoach stop for travelers along Old King's Highway was located at the Joshua Rich house (51 Longnook Road, TRU.69). In the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the small community was also the site of a store and post office.

With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, Truro prospered, and the population increased. By the 1830s, Pamet Harbor to the south had emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. During this time, Truro's men often began their work lives as mariners on whalers, fishing ships and merchant vessels for much of the year. Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly. This was a result of Pamet Harbor silting up, other towns having bigger harbors able to accommodate larger ships, and the loss of Truro men to shipwrecks, including the Gale of 1841 which claimed 57 of Truro's men and boys. Truro's population began a decline that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1870 and 1915, Truro's population dropped in half from 1269 to 663 persons. As a result of the steep population decline, in some cases farmhouses were left abandoned.

Despite the population drop during this period, starting in the 1860s, Truro saw the immigration of Portuguese families. In the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese were the dominant foreign-born ethnic group in Truro. As a result, two Catholic churches were established, one in Truro Center in 1896, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (48 Truro Center Road, TRU.1852), the former Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church in Pond Village in 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212), now Chapel on the Pond.

Truro's emergence as tourist/seasonal destination starting the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, brought new seasonal and year-round residents to Truro, including many artists and writers drawn by the natural beauty of the Outer Cape, and the art colonies of Provincetown. Some of the first new residents to settle in Truro in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century were artists and writers. This was the case for two houses in the Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area, as are noted below. In addition to those two houses, painter Edmund Wilson proposed to Edna St. Vincent Millay at her rental house on Higgins Hollow Road (she declined). Millay won the Pulitzer Prize in Poetry, and her poem about Truro was read at the funeral of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

The following are brief histories of each contributing house within the Area.

12 Longnook Road (TRU.66). This ca. 1815 house was built by Danial Paine (1784-1830). The property was originally 25 acres and operated as a farm. Paine also opened a store and post office on Longnook Road in 1820. The property includes a ca. 1900 barn that was converted into a cottage in the 1940s. This property remained in the Paine family until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

18 Longnook Road (TRU.67). This house, built in ca. 1830, was the subject of a 1960 HABS report. According to that report, the earliest known, and perhaps original, owner was Captain Zoheth Smith (1795-1868). His had one of the unusual



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

names common to Cape Cod that was commented upon in Henry David Thoreau's *Cape Cod*. Zoheth Rich married Martha Paine in 1820. She died in 1929, and Zoheth Rich married Sarah Small in 1830. This house was perhaps built for her.

According to Shebna Rich, in his 1884 *Truro--Cape Cod*, Capt. Zoheth Rich ran the first regularly established packet to Boston. In ca. 1820, he built and captained the packet schooner *Post Boy*. Simeon Deyo in his 1890 *History of Barnstable County* included a description of the luxurious character of the passenger vessel. Later in life, Zoeth Rich became impecunious and title to his home passed to provision merchant Daniel E. Paine, probably for debts. Paine sold the house to Captain Sylvester B. Atwood (1847-1919) who, according to Deyo, was master of coasting and fishing vessels from 1859 to 1885, and then became a weir fisherman.

21 Longnook Road (TRU.71). The original owner of this house, built in ca. 1810, is not known but was likely a member of the Paine family. The house stands on land originally granted to Lieutenant Jonathan Paine (1685-1752), grandson of the aforementioned Truro settler Thomas Paine (1657-1721). Jonathan Paine built an earlier house in this location (no longer extant). According to Deyo's *History of Barnstable County*, Lieutenant Paine was living here in 1726 when he sold his young, enslaved person, Hector, to Benjamin Collins. It was the last bill of sale for an enslaved person in Truro. By the time the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* was prepared, this house was owned by John Atkins (1804-1891). Atkins was listed as a farmer in the 1870 and 1880 Census records.

26 Longnook Road (TRU.291). Referred to as the Ball Cottage, this property is now located within the Cape Cod National Seashore. The original owners are not known.

27 Longnook Road (TRU.1137). This cottage was built on land that Helene and George Grunig, Jr. sold in 1953 to Irving E. and Constance White of Rye, NY.<sup>4</sup> The house remains in the White family.

31 Longnook Road (TRU.70). The earliest known deed for this property was in 1810, when the heirs of Thomas Dyer, Sr. conveyed various parcels in the area totaling 10 acres, including "one dwelling house, cornhouse and orchard," to Thomas Dyer, Jr. (1783-1862). That dwelling house had been the homestead of Thomas Dyer, Sr. In ca. 1820, Thomas Dyer, Jr. (1783-1862) replaced that house with the present house. Dyer, Jr. was listed as a seaman in Census records.

38 Longnook Road (TRU.1057). Title research for this property goes back to 1866, when the heirs of Thomas Dyer, Jr. conveyed a parcel then known as the "little orchard" at "Long nook" to Shebna Rich, then living in St. Louis, MO. This refers to Shebna Rich, Jr. (1824-1907). He had grown up in the house at 50 Longnook Road (TRU.68) that his father, Shebna Rich [Sr.] (1782-1843), had built in ca. 1810. The current owners of the house applied for a permit in 2021 to demolish and replace the house.

The houses at 38 and 50 Longnook Road came to be owned by Shebna Rich, Jr.'s son, William Rich (1856-1917). William had married Lorraine Poole (1867-1934) in Cambridge in 1897. By the time the 1910 US Census was prepared, they were living on "Longneck and State Roads" and William was retired.

40 Longnook Road (TRU.1139). This cottage was also located on the aforementioned William Rich land. In 1901, Rich sold this property to his in-laws, John W. (1842-1916) and Elizabeth W. Poole (1844-1922) of Cambridge for a nominal sum. The deed referenced buildings, and was re-recorded in 1916.<sup>5</sup> In 1923, her estate sold this property to Lorraine S. Rich. Unlike the prior deeds which just referenced "buildings," this deed referenced a "dwelling house cottage." This would suggest that this cottage was built sometime between 1916 and 1923. In 1928, their daughter, Lorraine Rich sold this cottage out of the family.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Barnstable Registry of Deeds, Book 846/ Page 188.

<sup>5</sup> Book 294/ Page 104, Book 348/ Page 150.

<sup>6</sup> Book 459/ Page 342.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

50 Longnook Road (TRU.68). Shebna Rich (1782-1842) married Belinda Higgins (1788-1878) in 1808 and had this house built in ca. 1810. This house passed to their son, Shebna Rich (1824-1907). He added an "h" to his first name to distinguish him from his father. He was a local historian and author of *Truro- Cape Cod, or, Land Marks and Sea Marks* in 1884. Shebna Rich used this old homestead as his summer house. He named the house Longnook, and he is credited with resurrecting the name Longnook Hollow – an 18<sup>th</sup> century name for the area that had fallen into disuse. In 1901, Shebna conveyed the house for a nominal sum to his brother, William Rich (1856-1917). His estate, in turn, conveyed the house in 1924 to Modern artists William L'Engle (1885-1957) and his wife Lucy L'Engle (1889-1978). They were active with the Provincetown Art Association, formed in 1914.

51 Longnook Road (TRU.69). This house is actually two houses combined – a Full Cape and a Three-quarter Cape. The Three-quarter Cape was built in this location by Jeremiah Higgins in ca. 1830. Joshua Rich (1752-1810) built the Full Cape farther to the east and across Longnook Road in ca. 1778. That house passed to his son, Capt. Matthias Rich (1791-1864), and then to Matthias' son, Leonard Pike Rich, a farmer (1815-1887). The house then passed to Leonard Rich's cousin, Irving Rich (1853-1927). It was Irving Rich who moved that house in 1905 and attached it to the Three-quarter Cape. He used the house as a summer house. Irving was the brother of Shebna and William Rich who used the house across the street, 50 Longnook Road, as their summer house. Like his brother, William Rich, Irving Rich conveyed this house to an artist, Arthur Musgrave (1878-1969), whose main residence was in Sante Fe.

1 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.79). According to the MHC Building Form for this house, it was built in ca. 1719 and is believed to be one of the oldest extant houses in Truro. Oral history holds that this was originally the house of a British army officer named Paine. His brother, Lieutenant Jonathan Paine (1685-1752) was reputed to have built a house where the ca. 1810 Paine House at 21 Longnook Road now stands. If this house was built by a brother of Jonathan Paine, this would mean it was built by Joshua Paine (1697-1775). Oral history further holds that in the late-18<sup>th</sup> century, the house held a tavern, taking advantage of its location at an intersection with Old King's Highway. At that time, the Little Pamet River reached to Longnook Hollow, allowing stage horses to be watered. The house is also reported to have housed a general store and a post office.

2 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.74). This house was built in ca. 1825. The house was likely built by Ebenezer Paine (1798-1836). He married Sally Paine (same surname) in 1823. The house passed to their son, Samuel Paine (1825-1891). He married Mercy Snow (1828-1913) in 1849. Samuel Paine was listed as a fisherman and sailor in Census records. The house then passed to their daughter, Sarah (b. 1857) who was married to Sylvester B. Atwood (1844-1919). He worked as a sea captain and then weir fisherman.

The house was purchased in 1958 by Catherine Woolley (1904-2005). Also known under the pen name Jane Thayer, she was the doyenne of Truro writers and an extremely prolific writer of children's books, publishing over 80 volumes. She owned this house for the rest of her life.

16 Higgins Hollow Road (TRU.75). This house was built in ca. 1850 by Daniel P. Higgins. Higgins married Abigail Rich (1815-1902) in 1837. Abigail was related to the sister of Shebna, William and Irving Rich, who owned houses on Longnook Road. Daniel was listed as a mariner and then fisherman in Census records.

19 Higgins Hollow (TRU.78). According to its 1960 HABS report, this house was built in ca. 1800, but the original owner is unknown. The report referenced oral history from Ruth Dyer, Truro librarian and local historian, who said that her great, great grandfather, Ebenezer Dyer, Jr. (1814-1887) lived in this house. She believed that the house belonged to his wife, Ruth Young (1818-1877), whom he married in 1835. The house had been in her family. Ebenezer Dyer was listed as a mariner or seaman in Census records until the 1880 US Census when he was listed as a farmer.

The house was abandoned for a time until 1914, when it was bought by Susan Glaspell and her husband George Cram Cook. They owned the house from 1914 until her death in 1948. Cook (1873-1924) was a theater producer, director, playwright and novelist. Glaspell was a playwright, novelist and actress. Together they founded the Provincetown Players in 1915, the first modern American theater company, most noted for producing the first plays of Eugene O'Neill.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

26 Higgins Hollow (TRU.76). This house was built in ca. 1830 by Jedediah Higgins (b. 1764). He married Azubah Paine (d. 1810) in 1794. Despite being the subject of a HABS report, and being the only residential building individually listed on the National Register, there is a paucity of information about the occupants of this house. The property remained in the Higgins family until 1964, when Evalyn Higgins sold the house and seven acres to the federal government to be absorbed into the Cape Cod National Seashore. The house was used as staff quarters, and has been leased for residential use by the CCNS.

32 Higgins Hollow (TRU.77). According to its 1960 HABS report, this house was built in ca. 1800. It is believed to have been built by a member of the Higgins family. The house is shown with the name B. S. Kelley on the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod*, referring to Benjamin S. Kelley (1815-1892). It is surmised that this was the house of Paulina Dyer, whom Kelley married in 1847. Her first husband, Richard H. Paine, whom she married in 1834, died at sea in 1841. She married Benjamin Kelley in 1847. He was listed as a seaman and then later as a farmer in Census records.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

### Books

Brennan, Susan W. and Worthington, Diana. *Images of America Truro*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts: 1620-1890*. New York: H. W. Blake & Co., 1890.

Freeman, Frederick. *Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II*. Boston: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869.

Accessed via

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_History\\_of\\_Cape\\_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro ntcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_History_of_Cape_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro ntcover).

Marshall, Anthony L. *Truro, Cape Cod, As I knew It*, New York, N.Y.: Vantage Press, Inc., 1974.

Rich, Shebna. *Truro: Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks*, Boston, MA: D. Lothrop and Company, 1883.

Whalen, Richard. *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town*, Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007.

### Maps and Atlases

*Map of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket*. Walling, Henry, 1858.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1880.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: Walker Litho. & Publishing Co., 1910.

### Other Primary Documentary Sources

Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Truro, 1984*.

<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhchpp/ReconSurveyRpts.htm>.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory of Historic Assets of Truro. On file at Truro Town Library or <https://mhc-macris.net/>.

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) - Vital records

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

Area Letter Form Nos.

C

See Datasheet



Figure 1. Detail of 1858 Map of Cape Cod.



Figure 2. Detail of 1880 Barnstable County Atlas.

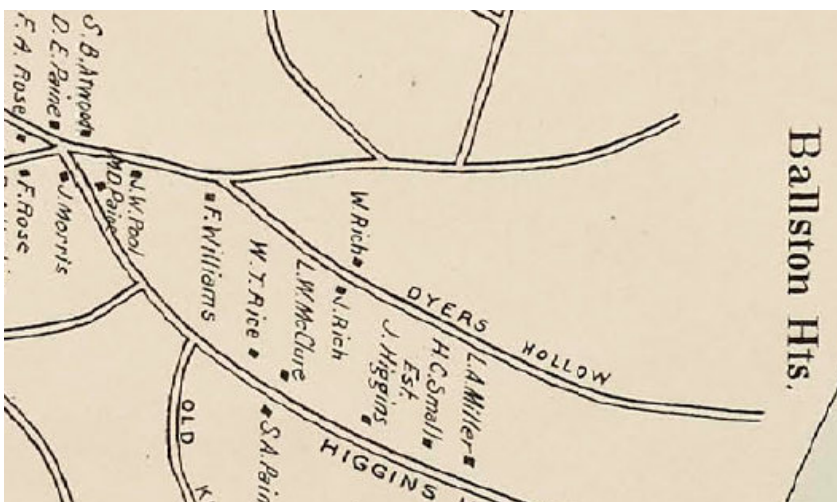


Figure 3. Detail of 1910 Barnstable County Atlas.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet



Photo 2. 1905 view of Longnook Valley, looking west, 51 Longnook Road in foreground.

Note: The Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area is rural, with winding roads and houses set back from the street with mature landscaping. As a result, streetscape photographs provide minimal useful information. To assist in understanding the Area, the following recent aerial photo has been included.



Photo 3. Source: [www.maps.google.com](http://www.maps.google.com) (date unknown).

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

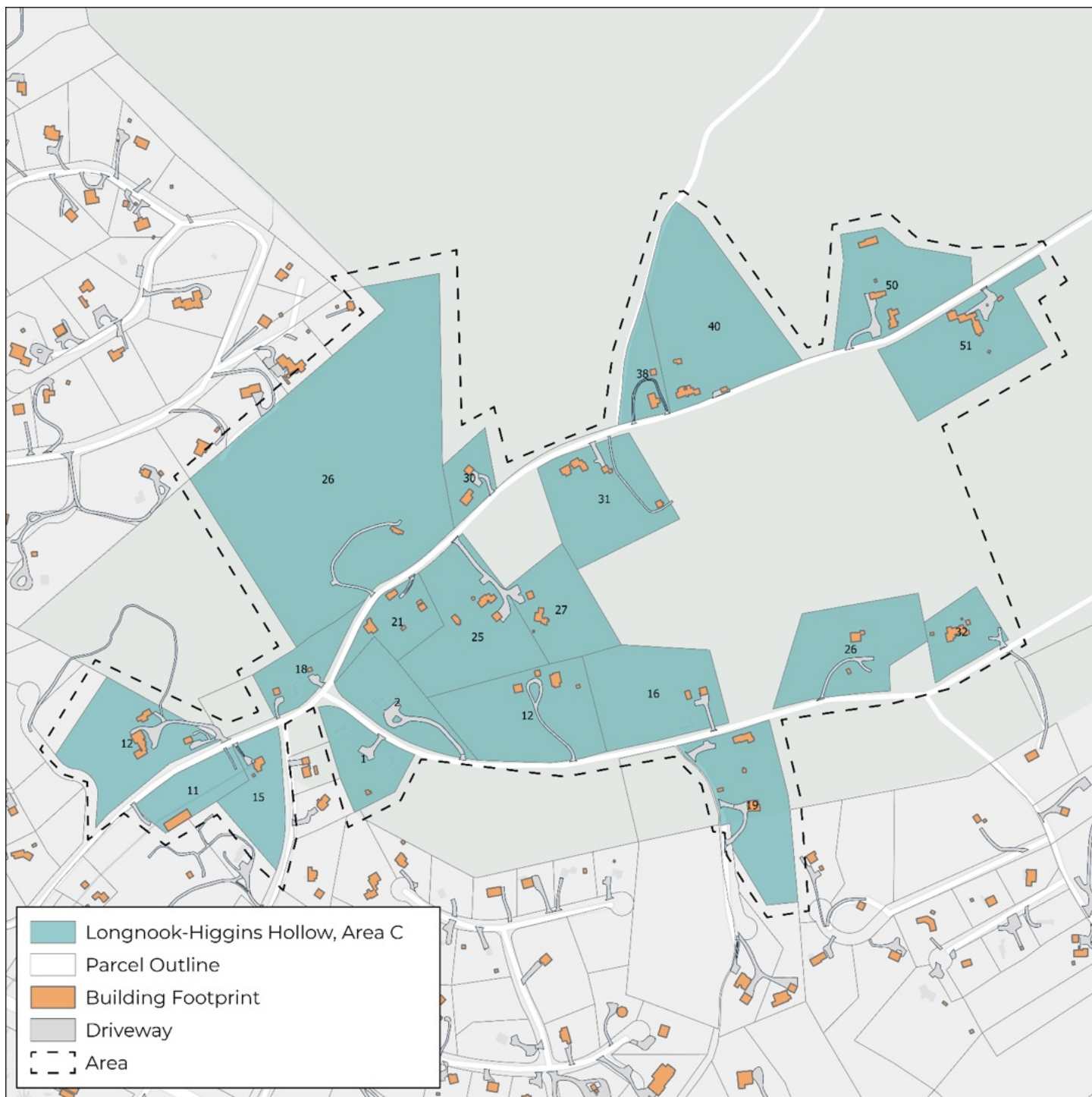
Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

## LOCUS MAP



Prepared for Truro Historical Commission by Cape Cod Commission.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C	See Datasheet
---	---------------

## DATASHEET

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	1	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	79	C	1719 C		Paine, Joshua House	Colonial/ Three-quarter Cape, adds. See Form B TRU.79	46	289	0	C
	2	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	74	C	1825 C		Paine, Ebenezer House	Greek Revival/Full Cape See Form B TRU.74	43	129	0	C
	12	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	1161	C		1820	One-story, side-gable cottage (ca. 1940, C)	Side-gable, altered beyond recognition Photo: Assessor (undated) No Form B	43	127	0	NC
	16	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	75	C	1850 C		Higgins, Daniel P. House	Greek Revival/Gable-front w/ side ell, rear adds. See Form B TRU.75	43	128	0	C
	19	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	78	C	1800 C		Young House	Federal/Full Cape See Form B TRU.78	46	290	0	C
	26	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	76	C	1830 C		Higgins, Jedediah House	Federal/Full Cape See Form B TRU.76 National Register Individual Property (1984)	43	182	0	C
	26	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	914	C	1950 C		Higgins Wellhouse	Small, gable-roof See Form C TRU.914	43	128	0	C
	32	HIGGINS HOLLOW RD	77	C	1800 C		Higgins House	Federal/Half Cape See Form B TRU.77	44	8	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET








TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	11	LONGNOOK RD		C			Paine farmland	Greenhouse (2015), farmland	46	140	0	NC
	12	LONGNOOK RD	66	C	1815 C		Paine, Daniel House	Federal/Cape Cod, rear adds., including attached barn Photo: Assessor (undated) See Form B TRU.66	46	139	0	C
	12	LONGNOOK RD	1162	C	1900 C		Paine Barn	Barn, converted to cottage See Form B TRU.66	46	139	0	C
	12	LONGNOOK RD	1163	C	1940 C		Paine Cookhouse	Cookhouse, converted to cottage Photo: 2021 Assessor See Form B TRU.66	46	139	0	C
	15	LONGNOOK RD	1056	C	1966 C		Switzer House	Postwar Traditional, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.1056	46	141	0	C
	18	LONGNOOK RD	67	C	1830 C		Rich, Capt. Zoheth Rich	Federal/Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.67	43	123	0	C
	21	LONGNOOK RD	71	C	1810 C		Paine House	Federal/Full Cape Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.71	43	124	0	C
	21	LONGNOOK RD	71	C	1875 R		Paine Barn	Federal/Full Cape Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.71	43	124	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	25	LONGNOOK RD	1164	C		1900		Cape, altered, addition Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	43	126	0	NC
	26	LONGNOOK RD just LONGNOOK RD in MACRIS, no st #	291	C	1950 R		Ball Cottage	Cottage, 1 Story Photo: 2016 Assessor See Form B TRU.291	43	209	0	C
	27	LONGNOOK RD	1137	C		1953 C		Postwar Traditional Cottage (1960) Photo: 2017 Assessor No Form B	43	125	0	C
	30	LONGNOOK RD	1138	C		2021		Ranch Garage/studio (1978) Photo: 2021 Assessor No Form B	43	121	0	NC
	31	LONGNOOK RD	70	C	1820 C		Dyer, Thomas Jr. House	Federal/Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.70	43	122	0	C
	38	LONGNOOK RD	1057	C	1921 R		Rich House	Cottage, 1 Story See Form B TRU.1057	43	120	0	C
	40	LONGNOOK RD	1139	C	1920 R		Poole House	Colonial Revival, one-story Photo: 2017 Assessor Outbuildings: One-bay garage, shed No Form B	43	118	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET



TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/N
	50	LONGNOOK RD	68	C	1810 C		Rich, Shebna House	Federal/Three-quarter Cape Bldg. 2: 1975 one-story cottage Bldg. 3: 1991 2-story cottage/garage See Form B TRU.68	43	119	0	C
	51	LONGNOOK RD	69	C	1778 C 1830		Rich, Joshua-Higgins, Jeremiah House	Federal/Full Cape + Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.69	44	7	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO LONGNOOK-HIGGINS HOLLOW

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

C

See Datasheet

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

Longnook-Higgins Hollow is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime History. The Area was settled by families prominent in the early history of Truro. Names include Rich, Paine and Dyer - among the first Eastham proprietors to purchase land in Truro starting in the late-17<sup>th</sup> century. The Paine family, in particular, who are connected to over half of the houses in the Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area, played a preeminent role in Truro's development. The early occupants of the properties in this Area were mariners and farmers. In many cases, young men first went to sea, and returned in later life to a quieter life of farming. All the houses had subsistence gardens, and in some cases larger commercial farming operations.

Longnook-Higgins Hollow is also recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly, due in large part to Pamet Harbor silting up in the 1860s. This led to a decline in Truro's population that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. Summer visitors, including artists and writers, were drawn Truro's beauty and tranquility. In the Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area, ownership of many houses shifted from local maritime families to seasonal residents, including, in a number of cases, noted artists and writers.

Longnook-Higgins Hollow is recommended as eligible under Criterion C at the local level. The two roads that comprise the Area are sparsely settled with twelve early-18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup> century houses, all set close to the road on large lots. Ten of the houses have a Full, Three-quarter or Half Cape form, and one has a gable-front form with lateral ell. They represent intact examples of Colonial-era, Federal and Greek Revival-style domestic architecture. All but one of these houses were the subject of a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report between 1960 and 1962.

The Area possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There has been very little subdivision of land or infill development since these houses were built, and most of the undeveloped land surrounding these houses is now part of the Cape Cod National Seashore. As a result, despite the reforestation with scrub pine and oak, these streetscapes retain their original rural setting.

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See Datasheet	North Truro	G	See Datasheet
---------------	----------------	---	------------------

Photograph



Photo 1. View looking east on Depot Road at intersection with Mill Pond Road.

**Town/City:** TRURO

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Depot Road-Pamet Harbor

**Name of Area:** Depot Road-Pamet Harbor

**Present Use:** Single Family Dwelling, Commercial, Clubhouse

**Construction Dates or Period:** ca. 1800 to present

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

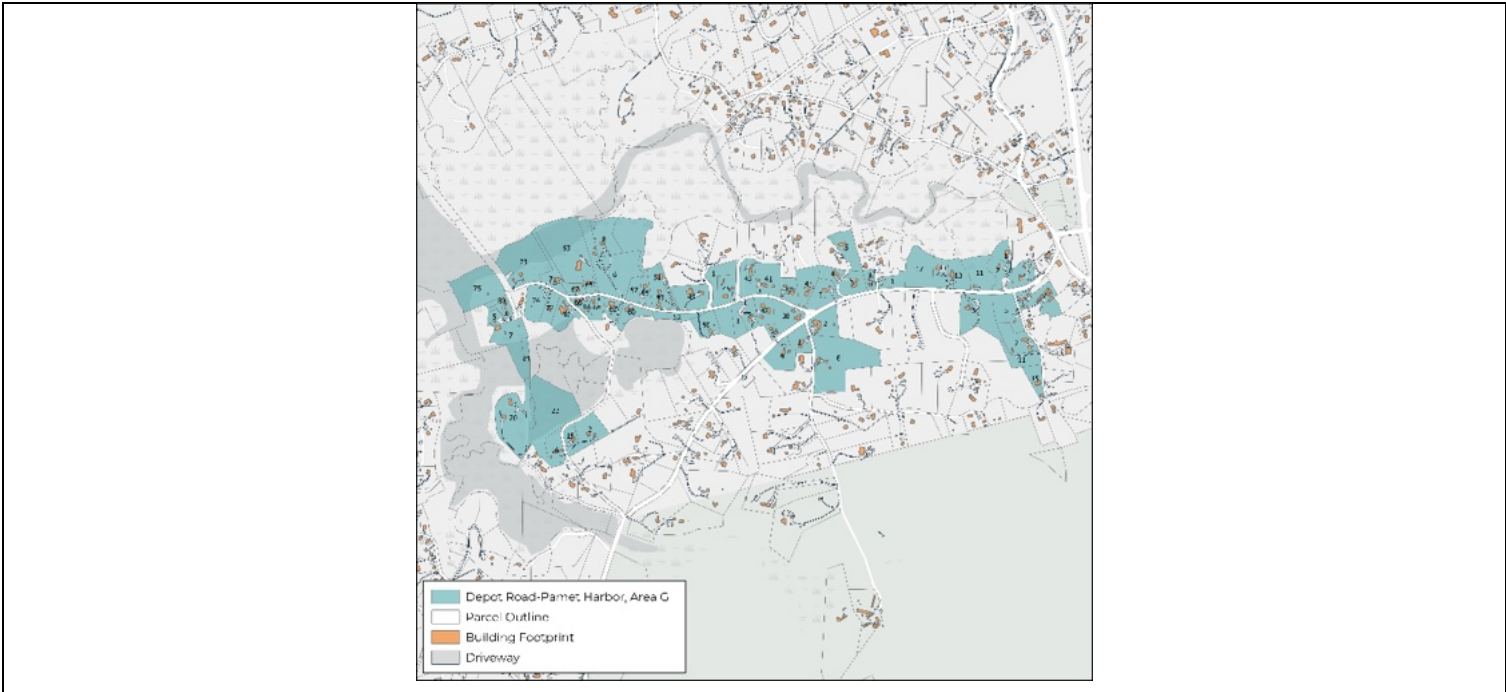
**Acreage:** 123.8 acres

**Recorded by:** Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

**Organization:** Truro Historical Commission

**Date** (*month/year*): May 2023

Locus Map



☒ see continuation sheet (for bigger version)



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet



Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

*Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.*

The Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area extends the length of Depot Road, and includes portions of roads leading off Depot Road, along with a western portion of Mill Pond Road connected by the Old Colony Railroad bed across Pamet Harbor. The area is settled with single-family dwellings and cottages, most on lots of an acre or more. The area was largely deforested from Colonial settlement into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but many properties now have mature trees and formal landscaping. The boundaries for this Area have been adjusted since the Area Form was first prepared in 1980. The Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area now focusses on the resources along the length of Depot Road, the north end of Old County Road, and small lanes or subdivisions off Depot Road. The scattered, outlying historic resources farther south on Old County Road, Holsberry Road, Mill Pond Road, Perrys Hill Way, and Stick Bridge Road are not included in the updated Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area Form.

There are no resources that date definitively to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It should be noted that a fire at the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds in 1827 destroyed almost all title records, making it difficult to confirm early building dates. A total of 28 resources date from ca. 1800 to 1875 – 25 houses, one store, and two barns. The majority of houses were built in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century - a result of increased maritime activity in Pamet Harbor. The 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings include intact examples of Federal, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival styles. Of the 25 houses, 18 have the Cape Cod form - eleven Full Capes, six Half Capes, and one Three-quarter Cape. Two of the remaining houses have the two-story form with hip roof (rare in Truro), and the remaining five houses have the gable-front form with lateral ell.

The following buildings are presentative of the styles and forms found in the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area from the late-18<sup>th</sup> thru mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup>

### 19<sup>th</sup> century Buildings

#### Federal

6 Holsbery Road (ca. 1790-1810, TRU.236). The Henry Holsbery House is one of three earliest houses in the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area that date to ca. 1800. This house is an intact example of a Federal-style, Three-quarter Cape. It has the broad deep footprint characteristic of early Capes. The house has a four-bay front elevation. The offset front entrance has a door surround with pilasters and four-light transom. Fenestration includes wood 9/6 double-hung sash set in projecting frames with molded hoods. Projecting frames are an indication of early plank construction. The windows and door surround about the roof entablature, another feature found on early Capes. The box roof cornice of the front elevation extends fully across the side elevations, creating a pediment above that is stepped forward slightly from the floor below.

41 Depot Road (ca. 1790-1810, TRU.309). The Collins House is another of the three ca. 1800 houses, in this case a well-preserved example of a Federal-style Full Cape. The house has the characteristic five-bay front elevation with centered entrance. The door surround has pilasters with double capitals and five-light transom. Fenestration includes wood, 9/6 double-hung sash on the first story – those on the front elevation have molded surrounds that abut the frieze boards of the

<sup>1</sup> The Outer Cape has a long tradition of moving, or flaking, buildings for a variety of reasons. If known, the original location of a flaked building will be referenced.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

roof entablature – a feature common for early Capes. The house is clad in wood clapboard on the front elevation and wood shingles on remaining elevations. The roof is also clad in wood shingles and has a centered brick chimney. The only major alteration is the modern ell/garage addition at the northwest corner.

45 Depot Road (ca. 1810-1830, TRU.103). The Mercy Hinckley House is a slightly later version of a Federal-style Full Cape. The house has the characteristic five-bay front elevation with centered entrance. The door surround has pilasters with double capitals and five-light transom. Fenestration includes wood, 9/6 double-hung sash on the first story. Unlike 41 Depot Road, the front elevation has a higher stud wall. As a result, the windows and door surrounds no longer about the roof entablature, and the door surround has a broad molded lintel. The house is clad in wood clapboard on the front elevation and wood shingles on remaining elevations. The roof is also clad in wood shingles with a centered brick chimney. The only major alteration is the modern ell/garage addition at the northwest corner.

6 High Pamet Road (ca. 1830, TRU.101). The Benjamin Collins House is a Federal-style, two-story dwelling with a shallow hip roof. This is one of two such houses in the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area (there are a total of six in Truro). The house is five bays wide by two bays deep and is set well back from Depot Road. The building has an asphalt-shingled roof with a large brick center chimney at the roof ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingles with narrow wood cornerboards. The main entrance on the south elevation retains its characteristic Federal-style door surround with a fanlight, sidelights, wide pilasters, and a wide lintel. The fenestration consists of evenly arrayed, wood double-hung windows with simple wood surrounds, in a combination of 12/6 and 6/6 sash.

## Greek Revival

There are three Greek Revival-style Full Capes, and five Greek Revival-style gable-front houses with lateral ells, all 1 ½-stories.

5 Depot Road (ca. 1840, TRU.230): The Josiah Rich House is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Greek Revival-style Full Cape. The house has the characteristic five-bay front elevation with a centered entrance. Character-defining features of the Greek Revival style include the projecting, molded box cornice with broad, two-part frieze boards below and partial returns across the gable ends, broad recessed corner pilasters, and the door surround with its sidelights, broad pilasters and very deep, molded lintel which rises up into the roof entablature. Unusually for a Greek Revival-style house, fenestration includes 9/6 double-hung sash on the first story set in projecting frames (6/6 is the typical muntin pattern). There is a one-story rear addition that does not detract from the house's integrity.

68 Depot Road (ca. 1835-1850, TRU.99). The George S. Hamilton House is a well-preserved, and highly visible example of a Greek Revival-style house with stepped-down lateral ell. The house is set close to Depot Road at the intersection with Mill Pond Road where the land starts to slope down to Pamet Harbor. Character-defining features of the Greek Revival style include the projecting, molded box cornice with broad, two-part frieze boards below and full returns across the gable ends creating closed pediments, recessed corner pilasters, 6/6 double-hung sash, and the door surround with its broad pilasters and molded lintel which rises up into the roof entablature. Alterations include two large, multi-paned windows, and a rear shed dormer and greenhouse.

## Gothic Revival

42 Depot Road (ca. 1875, TRU.104). The Richard Rich House is the only example of the Gothic Revival style employed for domestic architecture in Truro. This well-preserved, imposing house is sited on a hill above Depot Road. It has the 1 ½-story gable-front block with lateral ell similar to the Greek Revival-style examples. The most notable features that characterize this house as Gothic Revival in style are the very steeply pitched roofs (Gothic Revival was a style that emphasized verticality). It also employs Gothic Revival trim that includes elaborate sawn bargeboards and fascia boards.

73 Depot Road (1875, TRU.95). The former George Hamilton Store and Telegraph Office is the only example in Truro of the Gothic Revival style employed for a commercial building. It was originally located across the street at 74 Depot Road. This store was built soon after the Old Colony Railroad completed its extension through Truro, including a station nearby at

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

the end of Depot Road. The Gothic Revival style was employed for many contemporary Old Colony Railroad buildings. Its characteristic features include a wide cornice, wide corner boards, deep gable returns, and cross-gable form.

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century Buildings

### Bungalows

50 Depot Road (ca. 1940, TRU.370). The Worthington House is the only example of a Bungalow in the Depot Road-Pamet River Area. The house is three bays wide by three bays deep and has a hipped roof with a gabled dormer centered on each roof slope. It is clad in wood shingles with flat wood cornerboards. An engaged porch on the north elevation has a wood-shingled balustrade and large square molded wood posts. The main entrance is in the center bay of the north elevation and consists of a paneled door with a nine-light window in a simple surround. Fenestration includes 2/1 wood windows with simple wood surrounds, and pairs of 4/1 wood windows located in the gabled dormers.

### Cottages

There are six houses which appear to have been built as seasonal cottages in the early- and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. 2 Marshall Lane (ca. 1920, TRU.1060) and 4 Marshall Lane (ca. 1920, TRU.1061) are very similar cottages built along an early subdivision off Depot Road. Both cottages are charming, intact examples of seasonal dwellings. The form of 2 Marshall Road consists of a 1½-story, side-gable main block and a stepped-back addition on the right (north) side built in 1970. The original block and addition both have lean-to roof forms. The building rests on a concrete block foundation. The elevations are clad in wood shingles with plain cornerboards. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has slightly-projecting eaves on the front and rear elevations with exposed rafter tails. The most unusual feature is the front elevation where two groups of four wood, 6/6 double-hung sash extend from each corner with a narrow blank panel of shingles in the middle. The span of windows wraps both corners with a 4/4 window on the right side elevation and a band of three 6/6 windows on the left side elevation creating a variation of an enclosed porch. Wood, 6-lite casement windows are located in the gable peak on both sides.

5 Old County Road (ca. 1929-1938), TRU.1062). This is a good example of an early-20<sup>th</sup> century cottage. The one-story, side-gable building has a three-bay main block, with a slightly stepped-down, two-bay ell on the left (southwest) side, and a narrow rear ell. The building rests on a concrete block foundation. The elevations are clad in horizontal tongue-in-groove wood siding, sometimes referred to as novelty siding. This same siding is found on another early-20<sup>th</sup> century cottage in the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, 80 Depot Road (TRU.1059). The low-pitched gable roofs have slightly projecting box cornices. The windows have all been replaced and now consist of 1/1 double-hung sash and casement windows.

### Colonial Revival

There are two examples of Colonial Revival-style Full Capes in the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area - 2 Maria Rose Path (ca. 1925, TRU.250) and 4 South Bridge Path (ca. 1947, TRU.1063). The most intact is 2 Maria Rose Path. This is an early-20th century Colonial Revival adaptation of the traditional Full Cape form. It has the low front stud wall with windows and doors abutting the roof entablature, wood 6/6 double-hung sash, and the small side-gable attic windows found on early Capes. A low shed dormer runs along the front roof slope.

### Postwar Traditional

There are a few examples of domestic and recreational buildings in the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area that employed the Postwar Traditional style (a later variation of the Colonial Revival style).

2 Hatch Road (1964, TRU.13). This Kane Farm residence is a 1½-story, side-gable house that is three bays wide by three bays deep. The form is a variation of the Full Cape. The house is clad in wood shingles and has narrow wood cornerboards. It has a saltbox roof, small pane windows, and understated molding. The main entrance is located in the center bay on the west elevation and consists of a paneled door with a multi-light diamond-cut window flanked by simple fluted pilasters and a flat lintel. The fenestration consists of rectangular, wood 8/12 windows. Small rectangular, 9/1 windows are located in the gable ends.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

7 Yacht Club Road (1960, TRU.1066). This clubhouse was built in 1960 for the newly created Pamet Harbor Yacht Club. The form of this building consists of a 1 ½-story, side-gable block, with an enclosed deck spanning 2/3 of the left (south) elevation and all of the west elevation. An open deck, resting on a concrete retaining wall extends beyond the enclosed porch on both elevations. The building is clad in wood shingles with plain cornerboards. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is surmounted by a louvered cupola. Entrances on the east and south elevations are similar in design with a shed-roofed hood supported by curved brackets. Fenestration includes wood, 6/6 double-hung sash. There is a single-window, off-centered gable dormer on the south roof slope.

## Mid-Century Modern

There are four examples of Mid-century Modern architecture in the Area, including a cluster of three houses designed and built by Norman Lee – 3 Depot Lane (1958, TRU.1073), 4 Depot Lane (ca. 1958, TRU.1074), and 5 Depot Lane (ca. 1953, TRU.1075).

Lee designed 5 Depot Lane for himself. This house can be characterized as a Box type Modern design. The house consists of a one-story rectangular block with a flat roof. The house rests, partially, on a “floating” concrete block foundation - portions of the foundation at either end of the rectangular block rest on wood beams. The elevations are clad in flat board siding (possibly textured plywood) with no cornerboards. The flat roof has slightly projecting eaves on the north elevation. These eaves have tightly paired triangular brackets. Characteristic of many Modern houses, one elevation is more extensively fenestrated than others: in this case, not surprisingly, the north elevation overlooking the Pamet River. This elevation is almost fully fenestrated with banks of large, fixed sash. A portion of the opposite (south) elevation to the left (west) of the front door is also fully fenestrated, creating full transparency through the house to the view beyond. Behind the house to the south is a ca. 1953 Modern garage that was converted to a two-bedroom guesthouse in 1981.

There is only one intrusion in the Area. A modest Bungalow at 66 Depot Road (TRU.371) was replaced in 2018 by a new house.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

Truro was occupied seasonally for centuries by Pamet Indians, members of the Wampanoag Nation. There were no settled villages, but trails likely existed along both the Atlantic and Bay shores, as well along the rivers and ponds. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there was first contact with European explorers, including well-documented expeditions to Truro by Capt. Martin Pring and his men who spent seven weeks at Pamet Harbor in 1603, and the Pilgrims in 1620. In both cases, the areas visited included Pond Village, Corn Hill, and Pamet Harbor, where there was clear indication of Pamet Indian occupation and cultivation. The European explorers also likely walked along one or both sides of the Pamet River to the Atlantic coast. Like the Pamet Indians, early European settlers would also choose these areas for early development.

European settlement began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Native trails were likely still in use, and the first road in Truro, known as the Drift Highway, appears to have been laid out in ca. 1700 connecting Pilgrim Pond to the Head of the Pamet. King's Highway was laid out in 1715, and by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, South and North Pamet Roads and Higgins Hollow and Longnook Roads were in place, bisecting or incorporating parts of King's Highway. King's Highway also included portions of what became Shore Road in Pond Village. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, local roads were well established to the Bay and Atlantic coasts, Old County Road had become the principal route from Truro Village to Wellfleet, and Castle and Depot Roads were in place leading along both sides of the Pamet River.

As evidenced by the inset map of Truro Village in the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* (Figure 1), the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area was considered part of the larger Truro Village which comprised the land on both sides of the Pamet River. As such, the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area's historic development should be understood as connected to the Truro Center Area (TRU.H) and the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area (TRU.I). The following properties are representative of the historical contexts



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

of maritime and agricultural history in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese immigration in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century, the emergence of Truro as a seasonal destination, and arrival of artists and writers in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. In many cases, properties represent multiple contexts.

Residential development began along Depot Road in the late-18<sup>th</sup> century. The early occupants of these properties were alternately listed as mariners and farmers in Census records. In many cases, young men first went to sea, and returned in later life to a quieter life of farming. All of the houses had subsistence gardens, and in some cases larger commercial farming operations. At this time, settlement in Truro was scattered among rural clusters, including South Truro, Pamet Harbor, Castle Hill, and Pond Village along the bay, where local whaling and fishing dominated economic activity.

With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, Truro prospered, and the population increased. Maritime activity increased dramatically into the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The full length of Pamet Harbor was navigable and from the 1830s into the 1850s, Pamet Harbor emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. Pamet Harbor served as a fishing port with shipyards (15 brigs and schooners were built between 1837 and 1851), sail lofts, stores, fish-processing sheds, three wharves, windmills nearby for salt making, and over 60 cod and mackerel boats. It was also the docking point for packet boats for freight and passengers to and from Boston.<sup>2</sup>

There was also a grist mill at Mill Pond. In ca. 1790, Benjamin Hinckley, Samuel Rich and other proprietors constructed a dam near what is now Mill Pond Road to form Mill Pond and built a grist mill powered by the tides. From 1790 to 1860, the tide mill and three windmills ground corn and rye grown in town.

As Truro's prosperity became linked to the Pamet River, the seat of government was moved from North Truro to the hill above Pamet River to the north (Hill of Churches, TRU.D). In 1827, the First Parish Congregational Church (NRDIS, 2014) was built to serve both religious and town meeting purposes (3 First Parish Lane, TRU.82). Town meeting activities were moved to the nearby Union Hall which was built in 1848 to the west of the Congregational church (24 Town Hall Road, TRU.83, NRI 1997).

This was a time when Pamet Harbor eclipsed Pond Village as the focus for economic activity and was a period of population increase and house construction in both the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area (TRU.L) and Depot Road/Pamet Harbor Area. The population in Truro rose from 1152 in 1800 to a high of 2051 in 1850. There are a total of 22 houses in the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area built between ca. 1800 and 1875, only two of which were built after 1855.

Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly. This was a result of Pamet Harbor silting up in 1860, other towns having bigger harbors able to accommodate larger ships, and the loss of Truro men to shipwrecks, including the Gale of 1841 which claimed 57 of Truro's men and boys. The number of fishing vessels in Truro dropped from 49 in 1855 to 10 in 1865. Truro's population began a decline that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1870 and 1915, Truro's population dropped in half from 1269 to 663 persons. Many of Truro's families moved away to cities for new industrial jobs, and in some cases, houses and farmsteads were left vacant. In the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, no new houses were built from ca. 1875 to 1900.

Despite the population drop during this period, starting in the 1860s, Truro saw the immigration of Portuguese families. In the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese were the dominant foreign-born ethnic group in Truro. As a result, two Catholic churches were established, one in Truro Center in 1896, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (48 Truro Center Road, TRU.1852), the former Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church in Pond Village in 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212), now Chapel on the Pond.

The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion in 1873 of the Old Colony Railroad to Provincetown, with stations in South Truro, Pamet

<sup>2</sup> Richard Whelan, *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007), 105.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

Harbor (at the west end of Depot Road), Corn Hill and North Truro (Cold Storage Beach). The railroad was initially used to transfer goods from the canning and cold storage facilities associated with the fish processing, but soon became a method of transportation for summer vacationers. A few cottage colonies or resorts were built in Truro beginning in the 1880s.

In the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, in addition to many houses along Depot Road being purchased for use as summer homes, the emergence of a seasonal economy was also reflected with the construction of eight modest, likely seasonal, cottages along Depot Road from 1900 to 1945. In some cases, they were added to existing properties, and in others were the result of subdivisions of larger properties. The population in Truro reached a low in 1930, and then began to rise as writers and artists began to buy houses, and summer residents retired to Truro.

The following properties are representative of the historical contexts of maritime and agricultural history in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese immigration in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century, the emergence of Truro as a seasonal destination, and arrival of artists and writers in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. In many cases, properties represent multiple contexts. The narratives follow Depot Road from Truro Center west to Pamet Harbor, including side roads along the way.

5 Depot Road (ca. 1840, TRU.230). This Full Cape is significant for its associations with Truro's 19th-century development as a prosperous maritime center. It was the homestead of the mariner Josiah Rich, who later ran a general store in Truro and held several town government positions.

14 Depot Road (ca. 1840-1860, TRU.228). Antone Marshall, father of John Marshall (see 2 Holsberry Road, TRU.226) purchased and moved this house from North Pamet Road in ca. 1885, about 15 years after his arrival in Truro from Portugal. Like many of his countrymen, he lived a life at sea when he arrived in this country, being employed as a whaler. After a stint with the railroad, he turned his attention to farming. Specializing in dairy farming, he also bred cattle, had various crops, a cranberry bog, and took in boarders.

31 Depot Road (ca. 1800-1820, TRU.227). This early Full Cape was owned through most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly built, by the Anderson family. George E. Anderson married in 1835 and was lost at sea six years later. His son, George, Jr., was born in 1837 and lived here for almost fifty years. In the mid-1880s, Manuel S. Marshall (son of Antone Marshall) bought the house. Typical of many other recent Portuguese immigrants, Marshall relied on a variety of skills to earn a living. Primarily a fisherman, he also had a cow and gardens to supplement his income.

42 Depot Road (ca. 1875, TRU.104). This was the last house to be built along Depot Road in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was built by Richard A. Rich (1844-1923). Rich was a diversified businessman who owned fishing weirs and had a stable among other interests. This property is also significant for its association with the emergence of a seasonal tourist economy. Two cottages were built in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and beginning in 1958 the property was operated as the Gingerbread House Inn for 50 years by Gertrude and Walter Bushey. The property continues to operate as an inn.

53 Depot Road (ca. 1790-1810, TRU.102). It is believed that Michael Collins (d. 1837) lived in this house, and it may have been built shortly after his marriage to Thomasin Snow in 1805. Their son Isaac was a carpenter who lived here for several years with his mother, his sister, and her husband, Jeremiah Freeman, a mariner. The house remained in the Collins-Freeman family throughout the 19th century. A small farm was run here in addition to the maritime pursuits of the family. The ca. 1900 horse barn is extant. The house was then owned by the Souza family (of Portuguese descent). In 1931, the property was sold to John C. Worthington. The property included land on both sides of the street.

John and his wife Ada "Tiny" Worthington played an outsized role in the success of weir fishing and related industries following the Depression. The North Truro cold storage company, crucial for processing the catch of the weir fishing fleet, went bankrupt. John Worthington had summered in Truro as a child and worked the fish weirs. After they bought this house on Depot Road, John Worthington decided to intervene and created shares in a new Pond Village Cold Storage Company, distributed them among fishermen, and got the facility up and running again. His wife was responsible for establishing a new industry. In 1934, visiting the resurrected plant, she saw men dipping nets and thought the nets were beautiful. She took a raw piece home and put it on a window as a valance. She then started wrapping it around herself, experimenting

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

with fashions. This led to the establishment of the Cape Cod Fish Net Industries in 1935. The house on Depot Road was the home base for the burgeoning industry. Despite the Depression, she started designing turbans, beachwear, gowns, dresses, bags, bracelets, belts, tablecloths, and curtains. As the business grew, she employed many Truro women, often wives of men fishing the nets. She opened a store on the second story of a building on Depot Road (location unknown). Through savvy marketing, the business grew, and her wares were sold in major retailers including Macy's, Bonwit Teller, and Bergdorf Goodman. Between them, John and Tiny Worthington were a major economic engine for the town as the nation emerged out of the Depression.<sup>3</sup>

64 Depot Road (ca. 1850, TRU.100). This house is significant for its associations with 19<sup>th</sup> century maritime activity, Portuguese immigration, and early-20<sup>th</sup> century seasonal tourism. The house was built by Andrew C. Snow (b. 1822), a mariner from a family of mariners, likely shortly after his marriage in 1846. By the early-20<sup>th</sup> century, it was owned by William Fratus, a Portuguese-born fisherman who was a captain of a trap fishing boat. By 1913, it was the summer home of Chester Snow, who used it as a summer boarding house.

73 Depot Road (1875, TRU.95). This building possesses significance for its associations with the extension of the Old Colony Railroad line through Truro in 1873. It was reportedly built by the town's first depot master, and originally housed a store and telegraph office near the railroad depot. Although it was moved to its current location in the early 1930s and converted to a residence, the building is the only remaining resource in the town associated with the depot.

74 Depot Road (ca. 1867, likely older, TRU.318). This Federal-style house was likely moved to this location. This parcel was bought, with no reference to buildings, in 1867 by George S. Hamilton. Hamilton (1817-1888) was listed as a seaman and then depot master in Census records. A store was also located on the property (use and fate unknown). In 1900, the house was sold to Lorenzo Dow Baker. Baker (1840-1908), sometimes referred to as the Banana King, was born on Bound Brook Island and went to sea at age 10. He became a ship's captain and, in 1870, began purchasing bananas in Jamaica to be shipped to Boston, founding what became United Fruit Company. He was Wellfleet's wealthiest citizen and owned an enormous number of properties, most in Wellfleet, but many also in Truro, including this house, 28 Truro Center Road (TRU.110), and 34 Truro Center Road (TRU.109). Baker died in 1908, but this house was kept by his heirs until 1938.

2 Holsberry Road (ca. 1830-1850, TRU.226). John L. Marshall (1872-1955), son of Portuguese-immigrant Antoine Marshall, bought and moved this house in the 1880s from North Truro to this location and ran a farm in addition to his work as a house carpenter. His medium-sized farm (for Truro) consisted of grazing and crop land (14 acres), a small orchard, 4+ acres fenced in for a garden, a 9-acre wood lot, a cranberry bog, and 3 or 4 other lots scattered about Truro. This pattern of scattered land holdings was typical throughout Truro's history as a farming town.

Marshall built many houses and cottages in the area. He owned a large tract of land on the north side of Depot Road near his house and built the cottages at 2 Marshall Lane (1945, TRU.1060) and 4 Marshall Lane (1950, TRU.1061).

5 Yacht Club Road (1920, TRU.1065). This property is significant for its associations with the development of a seasonal economy. In 1950, James and Lillian Hathaway of New York, NY sold land that included 5 Yacht Club Road to Ada E. and John C. Worthington of Truro. The Worthingtons had purchased 53 Depot Road in 1931 (see above). By the time the Worthingtons subdivided this parcel into three lots in 1972, there were three cottages, each on its own lot: Lot A is 80 Depot Road (TRU.1059); Lot B is 3 Yacht Club Road (TRU.1064); and Lot C is this property. The cottage at 5 Yacht Club Road began as the boathouse for a sailing school operated by the Worthingtons.

7 Yacht Club Road (1960, TRU.1066). The Pamet Harbor Yacht Club website provides the following history of the property. In the early 1950s, a boat yard, Pamet River Yachts, was located here. It was a full-service boat yard, which included boat

<sup>3</sup> "When Tiny's Fishnet was all the Fashion." Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance. April 24, 2019. <https://www.capecodfishermen.org/item/chartfishnet-0425>.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

building, boat repairs, outside boat storage and a marine railway. Two of the better-known boats built at the yard included Charlie Mayo's charter boat, *Chanty III*, and the first of the pioneering whale watching Dolphin fleet, Al Avelars' *Dolphin I*. The yard ceased operations around 1955 and was acquired by Wilbur and Sheldon Rockwell of Wellfleet. They operated the yard for three or four more years before operations ceased for the final time. Once the boat yard property became available, the idea of a yacht club was conceived. In early August of 1960, a meeting was held at the Marshall home, on Marshall Lane, which is located off Depot Road. Leo D. Marshall, Fred Davis, Jerry Hobbs, Joe Flanagan, Raymond Cadorette and Lyman Bowker attended. At this meeting, the Pamet Harbor Yacht Club was established. Funding for the club was created through the sale of shares of stock valued at \$100.00 per share. The original directors purchased enough shares to enable them to purchase the vacant boat yard. The existing boathouse was in terrible condition. In late August or early September of that year [1961], a hurricane was approaching the Eastern seaboard. Two days before the storm struck, Leo D. Marshall had Tony Duarte (Duarte Insurance) put an insurance binder on the building for \$35,000. The hurricane struck the Lower Cape, and the boat shed was a total loss. The insurance revenue of \$35,000 enabled the directors to build the current clubhouse. Leo D. Marshall designed the building, and William Sturtevant, from Wellfleet, built it.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

### Books and Publications

Brennan, Susan W. and Worthington, Diana. *Images of America Truro*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts: 1620-1890*. New York: H. W. Blake & Co., 1890.

Freeman, Frederick. *Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II*. Boston: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869.  
[https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_History\\_of\\_Cape\\_Cod/IZ4yAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_History_of_Cape_Cod/IZ4yAQAAAMAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=frontcover).

Marshall, Anthony L. *Truro, Cape Cod, As I knew It*. New York, N.Y.: Vantage Press, Inc., 1974.

Rich, Shebnah. *Truro: Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks*. Boston, MA: D. Lothrop and Company, 1883.

Richards, Tim. "A Tide Mill in Truro." Newsletter. Friends of Truro Meeting House. November 2021.

Whalen, Richard. *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town*. Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007.

### Maps and Atlases

*Map of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket*. Walling, Henry, 1858.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1880.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: Walker Litho. & Publishing Co., 1910.

### Other Primary Documentary Sources

Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Truro, 1984*.  
<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhchpp/ReconSurveyRpts.htm>.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter	Form Nos.
-------------	-----------

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory of Historic Assets of Truro. On file at Truro Town Library or <https://mhc-macris.net/>.

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) - Vital records

## Websites

"When Tiny's Fishnet was all the Fashion." Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance. April 24, 2019.

<https://www.capecodfishermen.org/item/chartfishnet-0425>.

“Pamet Harbor Yacht Club.”

<https://pametclub.com/Resources/Documents/PAMET%20HARBOR%20YACHT%20CLUB%20HISTORY.pdf>.

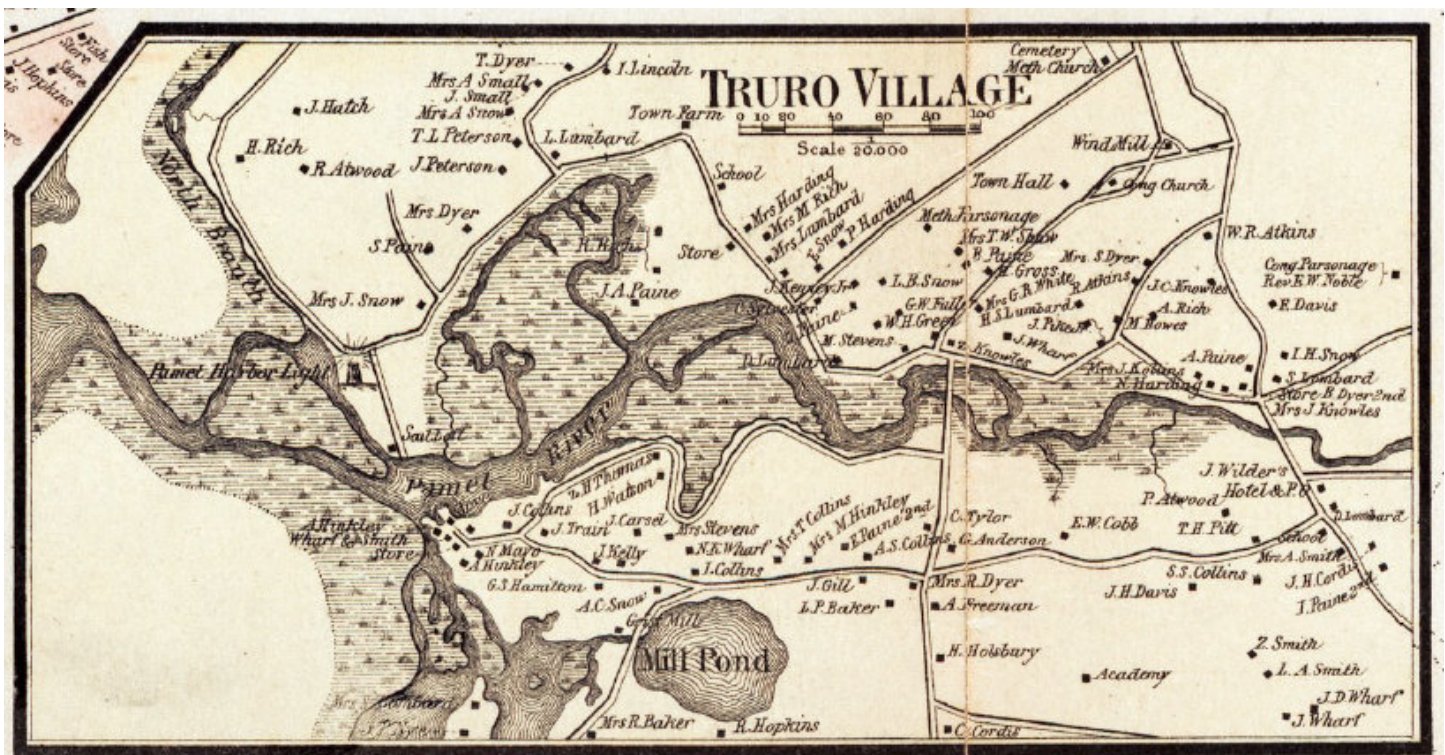


Figure 1. Inset map of Truro Village from 1858 *Map of Cape Cod*.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet



Photo 2. View from Pamet Harbor parking lot, looking east. 73 Depot Road at right, 8 High Pamet Road visible at far left.

Note: The Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area is rural, with winding roads, undulating terrain, and houses set back from the street with mature landscaping. As a result, streetscape photographs provide minimal useful information. To assist in understanding the Area, the following recent aerial photo has been included, along with thumbnail photos of each building in the Datasheet.



Photo 3. Source: [www.maps.google.com](http://www.maps.google.com) (date unknown).



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

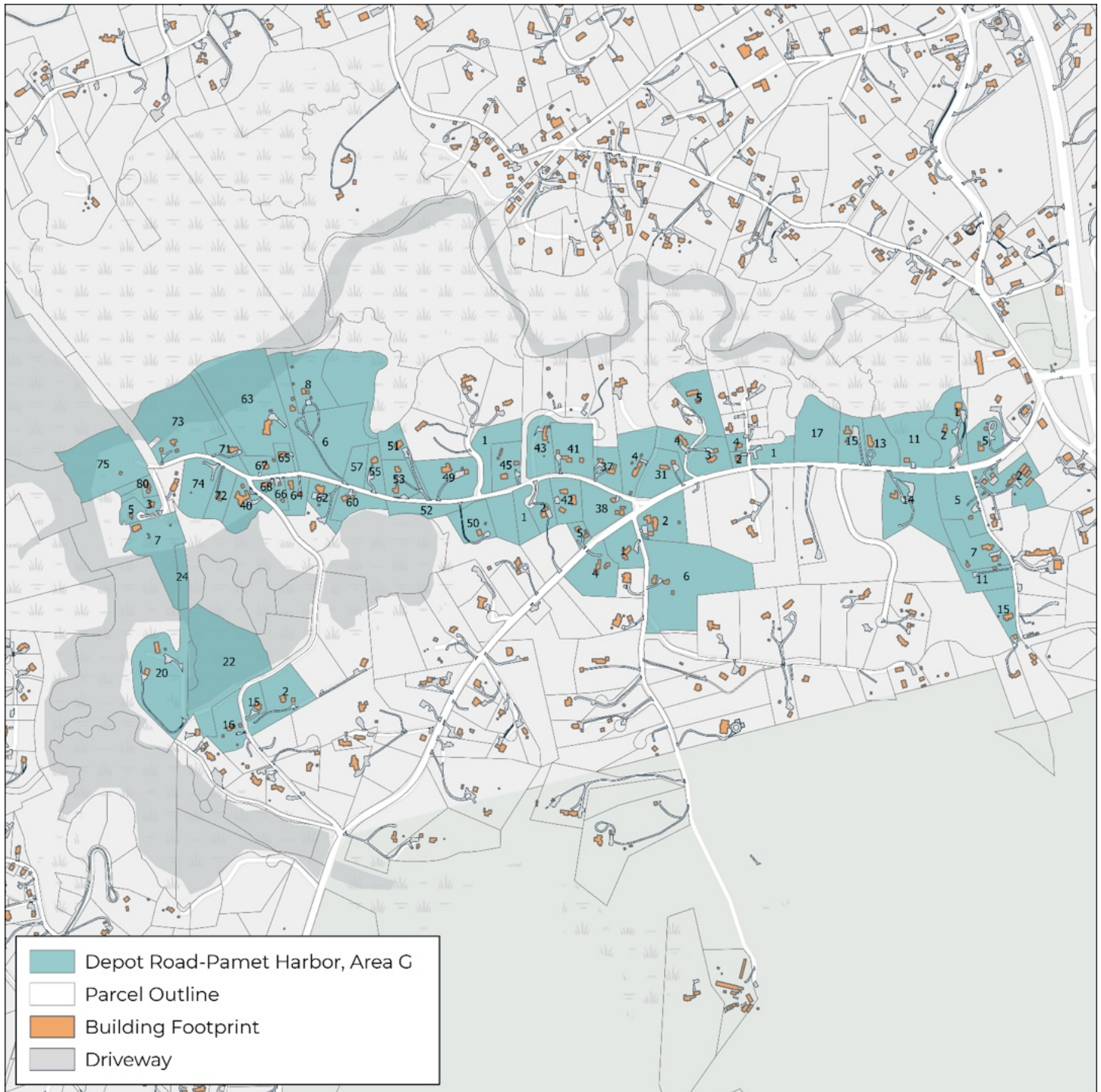
Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

## LOCUS MAP



Prepared for Truro Historical Commission by Cape Cod Commission.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

## DATASHEET

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	2	BAKER LN	249	G	1820 R		Baker, Leonard House	Federal/Full Cape Photo: 2019 Assessor	50	45	0	C
	3	DEPOT LN	1073	G	1958		Lee, Norman House	Modern, Norman Lee - designer See Form B TRU.1073	50	97	0	C
	4	DEPOT LN	1074	G	1958 C		Lee, Norman House	Modern, Norman Lee - designer See Form B TRU.1074	50	93	0	C
	5	DEPOT LN	1075	G	1953 C		Lee, Norman House	Modern, Norman Lee - designer See Form B TRU.1075	50	95	0	C
	5	DEPOT LN	1165	G	1953 C		Lee, Norman Garage	Modern, Norman Lee - designer See Form B TRU.1165	50	95	0	C
	5	DEPOT RD	230	G	1840 C		Rich, Josiah House	Greek Revival, Full Cape Photo: 2016 Assessor See Form B TRU.230	50	170	0	C
	11	DEPOT RD	1221	G		1972		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2014 Assessor No Form B	50	168	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G See Datasheet

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	13	DEPOT RD	1076	G	1950 C		Leo Marshall House	Modern See Form B TRU.1076	50	167	0	C
	14	DEPOT RD	228	G	1850 R		Marshall, Antone House	No Style, Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2020 Assessor	50	274	0	C
	14	DEPOT RD	228	G	1885 C		Marshall Barn	Barn, converted Photo: 2020 Assessor	50	274	0	C
	15	DEPOT RD	1141	G		1950		Ranch Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	50	166	0	C
	17	DEPOT RD		G				Vacant	50	165	0	NC
	31	DEPOT RD	227	G	1810 R		Anderson House	Federal, Cape, adds. Photo: 2013 Assessor Outbuilding: Two-bay garage (mid-20th c.) see Form B TRU.227	50	92	0	C
	37	DEPOT RD	1142	G		1966		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2021 Assessor Outbuilding: Two-bay garage/shed (ca. 1966) No Form B	50	88	0	C
	38	DEPOT RD	107	G	1812 C		Cordes, Girard House	No Style, Three-quarter Cape, rear adds. Garage (20th c.) See Form B TRU.107	50	101	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	41	DEPOT RD	309	G	1800 R		Collins House	Federal/Full Cape, ells See Form B TRU.309	50	86	0	C
	41	DEPOT RD	309	G		1920		Cottage, one-story Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.309	50	86	0	C
	42	DEPOT RD	104	G	1875 C		Rich, Richard A. House / Gingerbread House	Gothic Revival, Gable-front See Form B TRU.104	50	99	0	C
	42	DEPOT RD	104	G	1950 C			Cottage, 1 1/2-story See Form B TRU.104	50	99	0	C
	42	DEPOT RD	104	G	1950 C			Garage/apartment 2021 Assessor See Form B TRU.104	50	99	0	C
	43	DEPOT RD	105	G	1815 C		Davis, Soloman House	Federal/Full Cape, rear ells Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.105	50	84	0	C
	45	DEPOT RD	103	G	1820 R		Hinckley, Mercy House	Federal, Full Cape See Form B TRU.103	50	35	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G See Datasheet

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	45	DEPOT RD	103	G	1900 C		Hinckley Barn	Barn-garage-studio, two-story, side-gable See Form B TRU.103	50	35	0	C
	49	DEPOT RD	1143	G		1996		Photo: 2019 Assessor	50	265	0	NC
	0	DEPOT RD		G				Vacant	50	241	0	NC
	50	DEPOT RD	370	G	1940 C		Worthington House	Bungalow See Form B TRU.370	50	36	0	C
	51	DEPOT RD	1144	G		2001		Photo: 2021 Assessor	50	288	0	NC
	52	DEPOT RD		G				Vacant	50	34	0	NC
	53	DEPOT RD	102	G	1800 R		Collins-Freeman House	Federal, Full Cape See Form B TRU.102	50	33	0	C
	53	DEPOT RD	102	G	1900 C		Collins-Freeman Barn	Barn, converted, adds. See Form B TRU.102	50	33	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G See Datasheet

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	55	DEPOT RD	1145	G		2008		Photo: 2014 Assessor	50	246	0	NC
	57	DEPOT RD		G				Vacant	50	245	0	NC
	60	DEPOT RD	1146	G		2006		Contemporary 2nd house (2006) Photo: 2014 Assessor	50	286	0	NC
	62	DEPOT RD	1147	G		1940		Ranch Photo: 2016 Assessor No Form B	50	30	0	C
	63	DEPOT RD	1148	G		1958		Large ranch, hip roof Photo: 2021 Assessor No Form B	50	12	0	C
	64	DEPOT RD	100	G	1855	R	Snow, Andrew C. House	Greek Revival, Full Cape, clipped gables See Form B TRU.100	50	29	0	C
	65	DEPOT RD	98	G	1866		Rich, Charles M.-Aydelotte Barn	Colonial Revival, converted barn See Form B TRU.98	50	26	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	66	DEPOT RD	1149	G		2018		Contemporary Photo: 2019 Assessor Included for District continuity Nellie Snow House, Bungalow, TRU.371, DEMOLISHED, 2017	50	28	0	NC
	67	DEPOT RD	97	G	1840 R		Keilly, John House	Greek Revival, Full Cape, adds. Outbuilding: Studio (no Assessor or Form B date, appears late-20th c.) See Form B TRU.97	50	25	0	C
	68	DEPOT RD	99	G	1842 R		Hamilton, George S. House	Greek Revival, Gable-front w/ side-ell See Form B TRU.99	50	27	0	C
	71	DEPOT RD	96	G	1835 R		Stevens, William House	Greek Revival, Gable-front w/ side-ell See Form B TRU.96	50	11	0	C
	72	DEPOT RD	1058	G	1926 C		Samuel Large House	Cottage, 1-Story See Form B TRU.1058	50	24	0	C
	73	DEPOT RD	95	G	1875		George Hamilton Store and Telegraph Office	Gothic Revival, store/office - moved and converted to dwelling in 1930s See Form B TRU.95	50	10	0	C
	73	DEPOT RD	95	G	1930 C			Barn, converted to guest cottage See Form B TRU.95	50	10	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR









MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	74	DEPOT RD	318	G	1870 R poss. older		Hamilton-Freeman House	Federal, two-story, hip roof See Form B TRU.318	50	23	0	C
	75	DEPOT RD	1150	G		1995 C		Harbormaster Office, Boat ramp, Pier, Docks Photo: 2016 Assessor	50	18	0	NC
	78	DEPOT RD	1215	G		1995		Contemporary	50	22	0	NC
	80	DEPOT RD	1059	G	1950 C, poss. older		John Worthington House	Cottage, one-story, add. See Form B TRU.1059	50	19	0	C
	2	HATCH RD	13	G	1964		Kane Farm	Colonial Revival/Saltbox Outbuilding: Cottage (1982) See Form B TRU.13	50	184	0	C
	5	HATCH RD	231	G	1830 R		Collins, Steven House Outbuilding: Cottage (ca. 1951)	Greek Revival, gable-front, altered beyond recognition (MHC) Photo: 2020 Assessor	50	183	0	NC
	7	HATCH RD	232	G	1837 R		Smith House	Greek Revival, gable-front Outbuilding: Garage, barn (ca. 2002)	50	191	0	C
	11	HATCH RD		G				Vacant	50	283	0	NC

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G See Datasheet

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	15	HATCH RD	233	G	1800 C		Adams, John House	No Style, Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2013 Assessor Outbuilding: Garage ca. 1945	50	195	0	C
	6	HIGH PAMET RD	101	G	1830 C		Collins, Benjamin House	Federal, two-story, hip roof Outbuilding: Small garage/shed (no date given, appears early-mid 20th. c.) See Form B TRU.101	50	14	0	C
	8	HIGH PAMET RD	1151	G		1902		No Style/ 2-story, adds. Photo: 2021 Assessor Outbuilding: Cottage (2020) No Form B	50	13	0	C
	1	HOLSBERY RD	1152	G		1965		Contemporary Photo: 2013 Assessor No Form B	50	110	0	C
	2	HOLSBERY RD	226	G	1840 R		Marshall, John L. House	Greek Revival, gable-front, adds. See Form B TRU.226	50	111	0	C
	2	HOLSBERY RD	226	G	1850 R		Marshall Barn	Greek Revival, English barn See Form B TRU.226	50	111	0	C
	6	HOLSBERY RD	236	G	1800 R		Holsbery, Henry/ Hopkins, Thomas House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2016 Assessor See Form B TRU.236	50	173	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	6	HOLSBERY RD	236	G	1950 C			Barn, converted Photo: Assessor (undated) See Form B TRU.236	50	173	0	C
	1	MARIA ROSE PATH		G				Vacant	50	292	0	NC
	2	MARIA ROSE PATH (7 OLD COUNTY RD in MACRIS)	250	G	1925 R		Arnold House	Colonial Revival, Full Cape Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.250	50	98	0	C
	1	MARHSALL LN	1153	G		2019		Photo: 2019 Assessor	50	172	0	NC
	2	MARSHALL LN	1060	G	1920 C		John Marshall Cottage	No Style, cottage See Form B TRU.1060	50	171	0	C
	4	MARSHALL LN	1061	G	1920 C		John Marshall Cottage	No Style, cottage See Form B TRU.1061	50	162	0	C
	15	MILL POND RD	1154	G		2005		Photo: Assessor (undated)	50	44	0	NC



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET


TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	16	MILL POND RD	247	G	1812 R		Nye, J.P. House	Greek Revival, Full Cape See Form B TRU.247	54	54	0	C
	20	MILL POND RD	248	G	1832 R		Lombard House	Greek Revival, Three-quarter Cape, adds. Outbuilding: Cottage (ca. 2002) See Form B TRU.248	54	1	0	C
	20 B	MILL POND RD		G				Vacant	50	40	0	NC
	22	MILL POND RD		G				Vacant	50	221	0	NC
	24 B	MILL POND RD	9082	G		1872		Old Colony Rail Bed	50	175	0	C
	40	MILL POND RD	1155	G		2005		Photo: 2014 Assessor	50	39	0	NC
	1	NOAHS WAY	1156	G		2010		Photo: 2017 Assessor	50	294	0	NC
	2	NOAHS WAY 7 Depot Rd IN MACRIS	229	G	1825		Smith, Noah House/The Ark	Federal/ Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2017 Assessor See Form B TRU.229	50	169	0	C
	4	OLD COUNTY RD	81	G	1825		Baker, Leonard P.	No Style/Three-quarter Cape, adds. Photo: Assessor (2013) Outbuilding: Small garage/shed (appears mid-20th.) See Form B TRU.81	50	108	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	5	OLD COUNTY RD	1062	G	1934 R		Mary Bettencourt House	No Style, Cottage See Form B TRU.1062	50	100	0	C
	5	OLD COUNTY RD	1156	G	1964		Joyce Cottage	No Style, Cottage See Form B TRU.1156	50	100	0	C
		OLD COUNTY RD	913	G	1934		Holsberry Square Marker	Granite and bronze marker See Form C TRU.913				C
	1	RIVER VIEW RD		G				Vacant	50	270	0	NC
	4	SO BRIDGE PATH	1063	G	1947 C		Hanson-Lawrence House	Colonial Revival, Cape See Form B TRU.1063	50	90	0	C
	3	YACHT CLUB RD	1064	G	1920		John Worthington Cottage	No Style, two-story cottage See Form B TRU.1064	50	20	0	C
	5	YACHT CLUB RD	1065	G	1920		John Worthington Boathouse	Boathouse, converted to cottage See Form B TRU.1065	50	21	0	C
	7	YACHT CLUB RD	1066	G	1960		Pamet Harbor Yacht Club	Postwar Traditional, Clubhouse See Form B TRU.1066	50	37	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

As evidenced by the inset map of Truro Village in the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* (Figure 1), the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area was considered part of the larger Truro Village which comprised the land on both sides of the Pamet River. As such, Depot Road-Pamet Harbor's historic development should be understood as interrelated with the development of Truro Center (TRU.H), Castle Hill-Snow Village (TRU.L, Q), and the Hill of Churches (TRU.D). The eligibility of Depot Road-Pamet Harbor for the National Register should be considered in concert with the other two Areas surrounding Pamet Harbor. The Hill of Churches, while connected historically, is now physically disconnected from the other Areas.

Depot Road-Pamet Harbor is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime History. The Area contains many buildings connected to Truro Village's historical development beginning as a small maritime village in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, maritime activity increased dramatically into the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The full length of Pamet Harbor was navigable and from the 1830s into the 1850s, Pamet Harbor emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. As Truro's prosperity became linked to Pamet Harbor, the seat of government was moved from North Truro to the hill above Pamet River to the north (Hill of Churches, TRU.D). Economic prosperity linked to maritime activity led to the construction of many additional dwellings, especially during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Depot Road-Pamet Harbor is also recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly, due in large part to Pamet Harbor silting up in the 1860s. This led to a decline in Truro's population that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion in 1873 of the Old Colony Railroad through Truro to Provincetown, which included a station on Pamet Harbor at the west end of Depot Road. The railroad was initially used to transfer goods from the canning and cold storage facilities associated with the fish processing, but soon became a method of transportation for summer vacationers inspired by Truro's beauty and tranquility.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO DEPOT ROAD-PAMET HARBOR

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

G

See Datasheet

In the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, in addition to the ownership of many houses along Depot Road shifting from local maritime families to seasonal residents, the emergence of a seasonal economy was also reflected in the construction of eight modest seasonal cottages along Depot Road from 1900 to 1945; the conversion of the imposing ca. 1875 Richard Rich House into an inn in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century ([42 Depot Road](#), TRU.142); and the construction of recreational facilities at the end of Depot Road on Pamet Harbor, also in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Depot Road-Pamet Harbor is recommended as eligible under Criterion C at the local level. Taken together with the Truro Center (TRU.H) and Castle Hill-Snow Village (TRU.L, Q), these Areas comprise the largest concentration of historic buildings in Truro. In the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, a total of 28 resources date from ca. 1800 to 1875 – 25 houses, one former store, and two barns. Most houses in the area were built in the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings include intact examples of Federal and Greek Revival styles, and the only example of a Gothic Revival-style dwelling in Truro. Of the 25 house built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, 18 have the Cape Cod form - eleven Full Capes, six Half Capes, and one Three-quarter Cape. Two of the remaining houses are Federal style with the two-story, five-bay form with hip roof (two of five such houses in Truro), and the remaining five houses have the gable-front form with lateral ell. Significant 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings include intact examples of modest cottages, bungalows, Colonial Revival-style Capes, and four Mid-century Modern houses.

The Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area (TRU.G), Truro Center Area (TRU.H), and Castle Hill-Snow Village Area (TRU.L) possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are few non-contributing intrusions. In some cases, early houses with deep lots have been subdivided with small lanes accessing newer back lots, but there has been little infill development along the roads. As a result, these Areas retain their character as historic streetscapes.



FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See Datasheet	North Truro	H	See Datasheet
---------------	----------------	---	------------------

Photograph



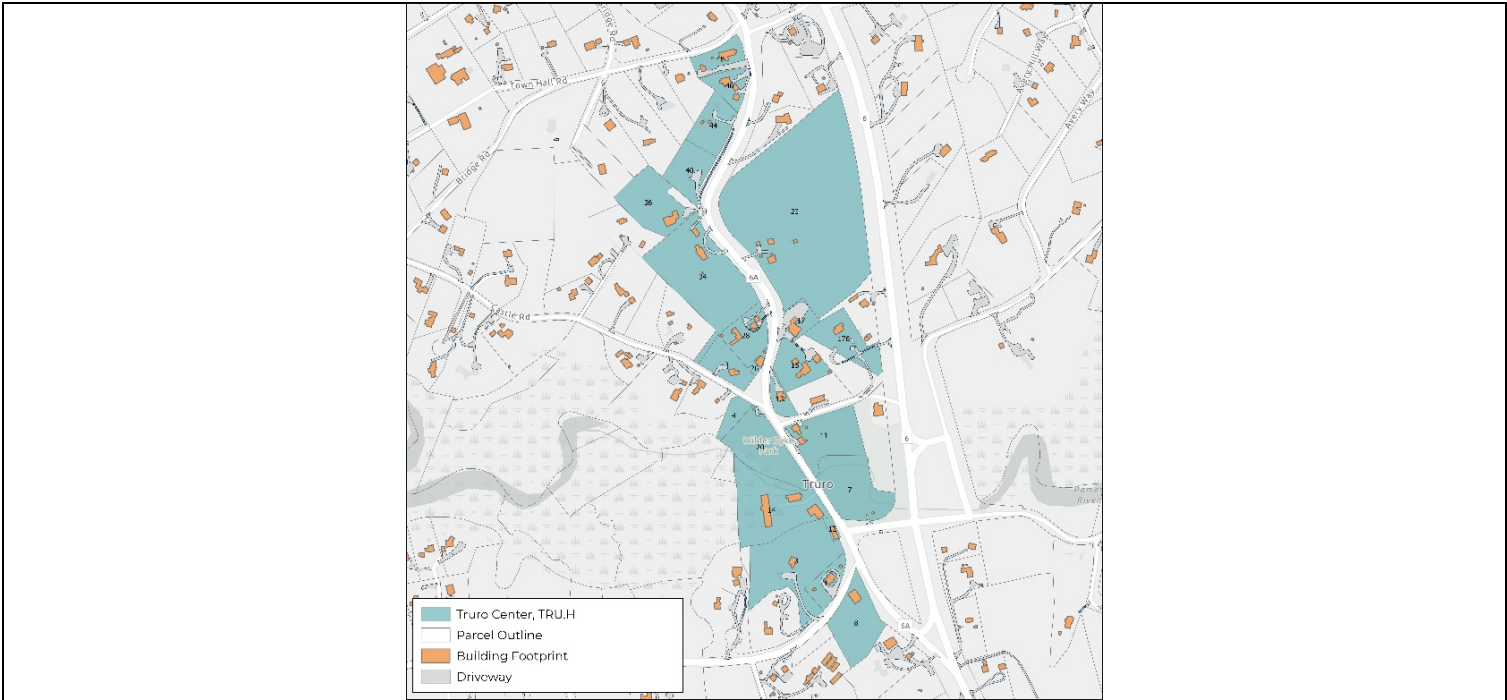
Photo 1. View on Truro Center Road, looking north (compare to Figure 1).

Town/City: TRURO  
Place (neighborhood or village): Truro Center

Name of Area: Truro Center  
Present Use: Single Family Dwelling, Commercial, Institutional  
Construction Dates or Period:  
Overall Condition: Good  
Major Intrusions and Alterations: None

Acreage: 36.3 acres  
Recorded by: Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant  
Organization: Truro Historical Commission  
Date (month/year): May 2023

Locus Map



☒ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

*Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.*

The Truro Center Area spans across a small valley formed by the Pamet River and rises up along the east side of the Hill of Churches (TRU.D). The Pamet River is diverted to a culvert and is not visible within the Area. The Area runs north for  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles along Truro Center Road from the intersection with Depot Road to the intersection with Bridge Road. The Area includes a mix of residential, commercial and institutional buildings.

### Commercial and Institutional Resources

As a center of Truro activity, and the site where the original north-south road crossed the Pamet River, this Area was the location for a number of commercial and institutional resources dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century, many of which are extant.

8 Truro Center Road, Wilder Elementary School (1852, TRU.113). This is one of two schools built in 1852 that now serve as bookends for the Truro Center Area. This former schoolhouse was built in this location (the other was moved here, see below). This Greek Revival-style building is five bays wide and two bays deep. The gable roof is oriented on a north-south axis. A cantilevered second-story addition with attached deck projects from the west elevation. The building has a brick foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick center chimney at the roof ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingles with wide frieze boards, pilasters, and overhanging eaves at the gable ends characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The symmetrical front (west) elevation has two centered doors flanked by two evenly ranked windows. It is unknown if these doors were the original doors for boys and girls to enter the school. Fenestration consists of modern 1/1 double-hung sash. The building has since been adapted for commercial use.

13 Truro Center Road, Cobb Memorial Library (1912, TRU.114, NRI 2013). This Craftsman-style, wood-frame building measures 40 feet by 20 feet. The building rises one story from a concrete foundation to an overhanging, slightly flared gable roof, with clipped gable ends. The deeply-projecting eaves of the front and rear roof slope are open with exposed rafter tails. The clipped gable ends are supported by horizontal rafter tails, and the lower section of the roof slopes are supported by decorative wood braces. The roof is surmounted by a centered, four-sided copper-clad clock tower. The tower is capped with a pyramidal roof, also clad in copper, and a weathervane. Octagonal-shaped clocks are set into the west, north and south faces of the tower. The elevations are clad in wood shingles, with simple broad cornerboards. A central portion of the front roof extends to cover an entrance porch supported by wide posts onto which are attached deep pilasters. Built-in wooden benches connect these posts to the main block where there are matching deep pilasters. The front door has three vertically aligned recessed panels topped by a square window with nine bullseye glass panels, and the door is hung with decorative iron hinges. To the south of the front entrance are three mullioned 8-lite casement windows. These windows are set in a projecting frame with a molded lintel and sill with modillions. The south elevation has three multi-lite mullioned windows similar in detail. The middle window forms a segmental arch. The north elevation has five tall narrow fixed windows with multi-lite sash. The middle three windows are taller than the two on the ends. The window surrounds are similarly detailed. There is a 1960 one-story addition on the rear (east) elevation.

16 Truro Center Road, Truro Center Post Office (1973, TRU.1165). The most recent, potentially contributing institutional resource is the 1973 post office. This one-story, rectangular building with gable-front roof is a modest example of Postwar Traditional architecture. In this case, the building is vaguely referential to Colonial Revival details, including the roof cornice

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

on the front and rear elevations where flush wood boards mimic the full return across gable ends sometimes found on Greek Revival-style buildings. The centered front entrance has a projecting gable-roofed portico.

The Truro Center Post Office is located on a large parcel that includes two large 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings. These two buildings represent the only modern intrusion into this historic streetscape.

17 Truro Center Road, Manuel J. Marshall Blacksmith Shop (ca. 1870, TRU.116). This one-story, wood-frame structure was originally located on Prince Valley Road as a stable. It was moved to its current site in ca. 1910. The central structure is eight bays wide, with a low-pitched, side-gable roof. Several additions include a one-story, side-gabled extension to the north elevation, and a two-story side-gabled addition to the east elevation. The building faces west toward Truro Center Road, and a gravel parking lot extends around the north side of the building. The building has a brick foundation and an asphalt-shingle roof. The walls are clad in wood shingles with flat cornerboards. The main entrance is located in the third bay from the north on the west elevation and consists of a vertical board door. Fenestration consists primarily of paired 6-light fixed sash.

26 Truro Center Road, Eben Paine's General Store (ca. 1825-1840, TRU.112). The original portion of this former store appears to be the small, symmetrical, side-gable block set close to the street (see Photo 1, Figure 1). A large 1 ½-story addition wraps around the rear and right (east) portions of the smaller block. The smaller block rests on a brick foundation and is more ornamented, an indication that it predates the astylistic rear block. The original store was built in ca. 1825-1840, and was substantially rebuilt in the 1940s, which may account for the Colonial Revival-style details. The front elevation is symmetrical with a centered entrance flanked on each side by two mullioned windows. The front entrance is sheltered by a close-pedimented portico. The box cornice extends across the side elevations, creating closed pediments in the gable ends.

48 Truro Center Road, Obadiah Brown Elementary School (1852, TRU.108). This tall, one-story, wood-frame building was also constructed in 1852 as an elementary school about 2.5 miles south on Old County Road. It was relocated to this site in 1895 and converted into a Catholic church. Alterations at that time likely included a small gable-roofed ell attached to the south elevation, the bell tower at the east end of the roof, the main entry located at the center of the east elevation in a one-story enclosed vestibule with a pedimented gable roof, and the scrollwork that adorns the main entrance and gable end of the side ell. The east elevation is clad in clapboard, while the other elevations are clad in wood shingles. The Greek Revival styling of the building is evident in the wide frieze boards beneath the eaves and the corner pilasters. Fenestration consists primarily of modern, 2/2 double-hung sash in wood frames with simple molded entablatures.

## Residential resources

There are a total of 11 single-family dwellings in the Area, five built before 1900, three built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, two in the 1960s, and one in 2005. Of the five built before 1900, all but one have the Cape Cod house form – two have the Full Cape form and two have the Three-quarter Cape form. All five pre-1900 houses are Federal in style.

15 Truro Center Road (ca. 1785, TRU.115). This Federal-style, Full Cape is the oldest house in the Truro Center Area. The house is five bays wide and two bays deep and faces due south. Several additions include a rear kitchen ell, an ell and shed-roofed addition on the west elevation, a shed dormer across the roof's north slope and a small extension on the east side with a screened-in porch. A white-washed brick chimney is located at the center of the roof ridge. The house is clad in wood shingles with plain cornerboards. The centered main entrance on the south elevation has a six-panel wood door set in an elegant surround with pilasters and transom lights. The door surround and window frames on the front elevation are all cut into the roof entablature. Fenestration is varied, with 9/6 double-hung sash on the original block and a collection of 3/3, 9/9, and small bay windows on the ells. Small 3/3 attic windows are centered just below the eaves on the original block. The original windows on the main block are all set in projecting frames.

23 Truro Center Road (ca. 1790-1820, TRU.118). This is another intact example of a Federal style, Full Cape. In this case there is only one small rear ell. This house is clad in wood clapboards with plain cornerboards. The windows have the same projecting frames, but the windows have been replaced with modern 1/1 double-hung sash. This house also has the same elegant door surround as 15 Truro Center Road.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

3 Castle Road (ca. 1790-1820, TRU.111). This Federal-style, Three-quarter Cape is a well-preserved example of the period. There is a three-bay ell that is flush on the right (east) side that is flush with the front elevation. This ell may have been added when the house was moved up the hill on its parcel in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Still intact are the molded box cornice, the 9/6 sash in protruding frames, the door surround with pilasters (but no transom lights), and the smaller, gable-end attic windows on the second floor.

34 Truro Center Road (1826, TRU.109). This is the only pre-1900 house in the Area that does not have a Cape form. In this case, the house form is a variation on the two-story, five-bay Federal house with hip roof. In this version, the two-story house is only two bays wide by three bays deep, but still has a hip roof. A ca. 1920, one-story ell on the left (south) side was replaced in the late-20<sup>th</sup> century with a two-story ell with open porch along the front, and there is a one-story ell with gable roof on the right (north) side of the house. Fenestration includes wood, 6/6 double-hung sash. The front entrance has a surround with full sidelights, and a pedimented entrance porch which is likely a later addition.

176 Rt. 6 (ca. 1915, TRU.393). This house dates to ca. 1915 but is very likely older. It has the form of a gable-front, Greek Revival style house with stepped-down rear ell – a form and style commonly seen in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The house is three bays wide by four bays deep and faces west. The walls are clad in wood shingles with broad corner pilasters. The roof of the main block and rear ell have a molded box cornice with broad frieze boards below. The front entrance on the west elevation has a surround with full sidelights, pilasters and broad molded lintel. The corner pilasters, roof cornice and entrance surround are all character-defining features of the Greek Revival style. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double-hung wood sash (likely a later replacement). A narrow, one-story addition spans around the rear ell and part of the north elevation of the main block.

The six post-1900 houses represent a range of styles and forms. The most significant architecturally is 44 Truro Center Road (ca. 1923, TRU.407). This house has a Foursquare form with hipped roof. A one-story enclosed porch with hip roof extends partially across the southeast elevation. A one-story addition, also with a hip roof, is attached to the northwest (rear) elevation. The building has an asphalt-shingle roof and wood-shingle walls with flat cornerboards. The main entrance is located near the center of the façade. Fenestration consists of wood, 6/1 double-hung sash with flat surrounds.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

Truro was occupied seasonally for centuries by Pamet Indians, members of the Wampanoag Nation. There were no settled villages, but trails likely existed along both the Atlantic and Bay shores, as well along the rivers and ponds. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there was first contact with European explorers, including well-documented expeditions to Truro by Capt. Martin Pring and his men who spent seven weeks at Pamet Harbor in 1603, and the Pilgrims in 1620. In both cases, the areas visited included Pond Village, Corn Hill, and Pamet Harbor, where there was clear indication of Pamet Indian occupation and cultivation. The European explorers also likely walked along one or both sides of the Pamet River to the Atlantic coast. Like the Pamet Indians, early European settlers would also choose these areas for early development.

European settlement began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Native trails were likely still in use, and the first road in Truro, known as the Drift Highway, appears to have been laid out in ca. 1700 connecting Pilgrim Pond to the Head of the Pamet. King's Highway was laid out in 1715, and by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, South and North Pamet Roads and Higgins Hollow and Longnook Roads were in place, bisecting or incorporating parts of King's Highway. King's Highway also included portions of what became Shore Road in Pond Village. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, local roads were well established to the Bay and Atlantic coasts, Old County Road had become the principal route from Truro Village to Wellfleet, and Castle and Depot Roads were in place leading along both sides of the Pamet River.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

Truro Center contains buildings connected to the maritime history of Truro from the mid-18th into the mid-19th century. Many of the early houses, and later buildings are also connected to Truro's emergence as a seasonal destination, including a large community of artists and writers drawn to the Outer Cape's natural beauty.

As evidenced by the inset map of Truro Village in the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* (Figure 3), the Truro Center Area was considered part of the larger Truro Village which comprised the land on both sides of the Pamet River. As such, Truro Center's historic development should be understood as connected to the Depot Road-Pamet River Area (TRU.G) and the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area (TRU.I). These areas together comprise the largest concentration of historic buildings in Truro and are interrelated as the focus of Pamet Harbor development in the early to mid-19th century, a time when Truro Village emerged as the economic and political center of Truro.

Residential development began along Depot Road in the late-18th century. The early occupants of these properties were alternately listed as mariners and farmers in Census records. In many cases, young men first went to sea, and returned in later life to a quieter life of farming. All of the houses had subsistence gardens, and in some cases larger commercial farming operations. At this time, settlement in Truro was scattered among rural clusters, including South Truro, Pamet Harbor, Castle Hill, and Pond Village along the bay, where local whaling and fishing dominated economic activity. Truro Center served as a conduit between these areas of settlement.

With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, Truro prospered, and the population increased. Maritime activity increased dramatically into the early-19th century. The full length of Pamet Harbor was navigable and from the 1830s into the 1850s, Pamet Harbor emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. Pamet Harbor served as a fishing port with shipyards (15 brigs and schooners were built between 1837 and 1851), sail lofts, stores, fish-processing sheds, three wharves, windmills nearby for salt making, and over 60 cod and mackerel boats. It was also the docking point for packet boats for freight and passengers to and from Boston.<sup>1</sup> The population in Truro rose from 1152 in 1800 to a high of 2051 in 1850, leading to the construction of many new houses.

With the building of bridges and then dikes across the Pamet River in this location, Truro Center became the head of the then fully navigable Pamet Harbor. As a result, Pamet Center saw significant commercial and institutional development, including stores, a stable, hotel, blacksmith's shop, library and post office.

As Truro's prosperity became linked to the Pamet River, the seat of government was moved from North Truro to the hill above Pamet River to the north (Hill of Churches, TRU.D). In 1827, the First Parish Congregational Church (NRDIS, 2014) was built to serve both religious and town meeting purposes (3 First Parish Lane, TRU.82). Town meeting activities were moved to the nearby Union Hall which was built in 1848 to the west of the Congregational church (24 Town Hall Road, TRU.83, NRI 1997).

Starting in the mid-19th century, maritime activity declined significantly. This was a result of Pamet Harbor silting up in 1860, other towns having bigger harbors able to accommodate larger ships, and the loss of Truro men to shipwrecks, including the Gale of 1841 which claimed 57 of Truro's men and boys. The number of fishing vessels in Truro dropped from 49 in 1855 to 10 in 1865. Truro's population began a decline that lasted into the early-20th century. Between 1870 and 1915, Truro's population dropped in half from 1269 to 663 persons. Many of Truro's families moved away to cities for new industrial jobs, and in some cases, houses and farmsteads were left vacant. In the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, no new houses were built from ca. 1875 to 1900.

Despite the population drop during this period, starting in the 1860s, Truro saw the immigration of Portuguese families. In the late-19th and early-20th century, Portuguese were the dominant foreign-born ethnic group in Truro. As a result, two Catholic churches were established, one in Truro Center in 1896, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (48 Truro Center

<sup>1</sup> Richard Whelan, *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007), 105.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

Road, TRU.1852), the former Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church in Pond Village in 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212), now Chapel on the Pond.

The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion in 1873 of the Old Colony Railroad to Provincetown, with stations in South Truro, Pamet Harbor (at the west end of Depot Road), Corn Hill and North Truro (Cold Storage Beach). The railroad was initially used to transfer goods from the canning and cold storage facilities associated with the fish processing, but soon became a method of transportation for summer vacationers. A few cottage colonies or resorts were built in Truro beginning in the 1880s.

Maritime activity declined in Truro in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century. There were many factors in this decline, most notable was the silting of Pamet Harbor in 1860. Other factors included the loss of Truro men to shipwrecks (most notably the Gale of 1841 which claimed the lives of 57 Truro men and boys), and other towns having bigger harbors able to accommodate larger ships. The only bright spot was the success of weir fishing, including cold storage facilities, in Pond Village. The number of fishing vessels in Truro dropped from 49 in 1855 to 10 in 1865. Truro's population began a decline in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Over this period, the population count was cut in half. Many of Truro's families moved away to cities for new industrial jobs, and in some cases, houses and farmsteads were left vacant. In the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, no new houses were built from ca. 1875 to 1900.

The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion in 1872 of the Cape Cod Railway to Provincetown, with stations in South Truro, Pamet Harbor (at the west end of Depot Road), Corn Hill and North Truro (Cold Storage Beach). The railroad was initially used to transfer goods from the canning and cold storage facilities associated with the fish processing, but soon became a method of transportation for summer vacationers. A few cottage colonies or resorts were built in Truro beginning in the 1880s.

Truro Center Road was originally referred to as the County Road in deeds, and later as the State Highway. Construction of the new four-lane Rt. 6 was completed through Truro in the early 1950s, bypassing what is now Truro Center Road. The Truro Center Area now contains a loose collection of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The following properties are representative of the historical contexts of maritime and agricultural history in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese immigration in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century, the emergence of Truro as a seasonal destination, and arrival of artists and writers in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. In many cases, properties represent multiple contexts.

## Commercial and Institutional Resources

8 Truro Center Road, Wilder Elementary School (1852, TRU.113). This former school serves as the southern terminus to the Truro Center Area. In 1851, a special committee appointed to study the status of public education recommended that the town be divided into six districts and build a school for each district. A year later the town voted to build six schools. The Wilder School possibly received its name from Wilder Dike which crosses the Pamet River close by to the north in Truro Center. The building was in continuous use as a school until the mid-1930s when the Truro Central School was built. When this school closed, the building became the Truro Center branch for the Post Office. A new Post Office was built in Truro Center in 1973 and the old Wilder School became an office building.

13 Truro Center Road, Cobb Memorial Library (TRU.114, NRI 2013). Cobb Memorial Library was Truro's first town-owned public library. Built in 1912, Cobb Memorial Library was named for its primary benefactor, Elisha Wiley Cobb, a Truro native. Cobb became a leather merchant in Boston, but also owned a house in Truro that had been in the Cobb family since it was built ca. 1727. Cobb Memorial Library remained in use as a public library until 1999. After a new public library was built, Cobb Memorial Library became the town's historic archive.

17 Truro Center Road, Manuel J. Marshall Blacksmith Shop (ca. 1870, TRU.116). In his 1974 book, *Truro, Cape Cod, As I knew It*, Anthony L. Marshall recounted the history of this former blacksmith shop. The shop was originally a stable on the John Elliott estate on Prince Valley Road in South Truro. Sometime after 1910, it was purchased by Anthony Marshall's

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

uncle, Manuel J. Marshall. He flaked the stable to its present location and reassembled it for a blacksmith shop. Marshall was a horseshoer and carriage builder and did a great deal of work for local fisheries, including anchors and chains for weir boats, and farm wagon wheels and shafts. With the advent of the automobile, business dwindled, and Marshall closed the shop in ca. 1917.

The building was purchased by the Jordan family for a family garage. In the mid-40s, it was turned into a fish market with an apartment above. Lawrence and Muriel Wright remodeled it and ran it as a restaurant from 1948. In the process of preparing for the 1983 summer season, a propane torch caused a fire that gutted the restaurant. It was rebuilt and opened as a lounge in 1984 and a full-service restaurant in 1985. It continues to operate as a restaurant.

26 Truro Center Road, Eben Paine General Store (ca. 1825-1840, TRU.112). According to the 1989 Form B for this property, this building has housed a variety of commercial interests for more than one hundred years. Records found in the attic indicate a store here as early as 1862, although it may have been used for this purpose much earlier. Through the years it served as a grocery, apothecary, restaurant, and, as of 1989, a sandwich shop. It is perhaps best known in Truro as the site of Eben Paine's store. Paine operated this store from the late-19th century into the 1920s. He carried fruit, meats, vegetables, canned goods, cheese, jams, butter, tobacco, candy, coffee, etc... The building has since been converted to residential use.

48 Truro Center Road, Obadiah Brown Elementary School (1852, TRU.108). This former school serves as the northern terminus to the Truro Center Area. This building has served two important functions in the history of Truro. As referenced above for the Wilder Elementary School at 8 Truro Center Road, in 1851, a special committee appointed to study the status of public education recommended that the town be divided into six districts and build a school for each district. A year later the town voted to build six schools. This school was originally located 2.5 miles south on Old County Road.

Truro's loss of population in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century led to the closure of this school. In 1895, it was sold to the Bishop of Fall River and was flaked and moved to its present location. It was dedicated and named Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church that same year. During its first several years, all services were in Portuguese conducted by Rev. Fr. Manuel C. Terra who also served St. Peter's Church in Provincetown. People of Portuguese ancestry as well as others would walk or come by horse and carriage from throughout Truro. A second Catholic church was built on Pond Road in North Truro in 1912. This church was still active at the time the 1989 Form B was prepared. The building has since been sold and converted to residential use.

## Residential Resources

There are a total of 11 single family dwellings in the Truro Center Area. Five of them predate 1900, three were built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, two in the 1960s, and one in 2005 (included for continuity). The following is a summary of how some of those houses connected to historic contexts in Truro.

3 Castle Road (ca. 1790-1820, TRU.111). The original owner of this house is unknown, but by the early-19<sup>th</sup> century it was owned by Samuel C. Paine, one of the Longnook Area Paines. Samuel Paine (1824-1901) was alternately listed in Census records from 1850 to 1900 as a farmer, druggist, town clerk and treasurer, and postmaster. Paine kept the Truro Center post office in the ell of his house. That tradition was continued by subsequent owners until at least 1935.

15 Truro Center Road (ca. 1785, TRU.115). This is the oldest house in the Truro Center Area.<sup>2</sup> The original owner of this house is unknown, but this house was the subject of extensive research by the Truro Historical Society, the results of which were included with the 1985 version of the Form B. In 1841, Mary Snow sold this property to Ebenezer Lombard. That deed referred to the property as the "homestead of John Snow, deceased." The deed further states that the property was conveyed by two deeds to Snow – one by Andrew Collins (1721-1805), the other by his sister, Ruth Collins (1719-1786).

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that almost all records were lost in a fire at the Barnstable Registry of Deeds in 1827. As a result, without physical evidence, dating pre-1827 houses is speculative.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

Ebenezer Lombard was a mariner. He sold the property, with dwelling house and barn, to William Atkins and Uriah Rich. Rich (1827-1909) was listed as a seaman in Census records. In 1901, members of the Rich family sold the house to Thannie Dyer. Dyer lived in the west side of the house and rented the east portion to summer visitors. Dyer also donated a portion of the land for the site of the Cobb Library, built in 1912. The house was sold in 1921 to Phyllis Duganne. Duganne (1899-1976) was a writer, best known as a short story writer for leading women's magazines, such as *Ladies Home Journal*.

23 Truro Center Road (ca. 1790-1820, TRU.118). This house was in the Ryder family, one of Truro's oldest, at least as far back as the 1840s. It may have been the house of Capt. Samuel Ryder, a trader who moved to the western United States in 1851. It was later the house of Solomon and Laurena Ryder. Solomon Ryder (1845-1918), like so many of Truro's men at that time, began working at sea while young and then became a farmer, in his case a fruit farmer (possibly referring to cranberries). His wife, Laurena, kept the Truro Center library in one room of the house until the construction of Cobb Library in 1912. She was the named as the first librarian of that library.

28 Truro Center Road (ca. 1838, TRU.110). This history of this house touches on many of Truro's historic contexts. This house was built on land that Amasa Paine purchased in 1838. He had married Susannah Freeman in 1836. The Paine family were one of the founding families of Truro. Amasa Paine (1811-1882) was involved in the maritime industry – he was listed as a fish inspector in early Census records. He was later listed as a trader/merchant.

The house was purchased in 1899 by Lorenzo Dow Baker. Baker (1840-1908), sometimes referred to as the Banana King, was born on Bound Brook Island and went to sea at age 10. He became a ship's captain and, in 1870, began purchasing bananas in Jamaica to be shipped to Boston, founding what became United Fruit Company. He was Wellfleet's wealthiest citizen and owned an enormous number of properties, most in Wellfleet, but many also in Truro, including this house, the 1826 John Creel Knowles House next door at 34 Truro Center Road (TRU.109), and 74 Depot Road (TRU.318). Baker died in 1908, but this house was kept by his heirs until 1924.

The house was purchased in 1924 by Manuel J. Marshall, Truro's last blacksmith, who owned the blacksmith shop property across the street, 17 Truro Center Road (TRU.116). Marshall was related to the Marshalls of Depot Road - Portuguese immigrants who took up a variety of occupations in Truro, including farming, carpentry and blacksmithing.

In 1938, the Marshall family sold the property to Clarence Day, Jr. of NY, NY. Like so many houses in Truro at this time, the house was subsequently used as a summer home. Day (1874-1935) was a cartoonist, long-time *New Yorker* contributor, and author, most notably of the book *Life with Father* (1935), which later became the basis for a long-running Broadway play, and then a movie starring William Powell and Irene Dunne. The house remains in the Day family.

44 Truro Center Road (ca. 1927, TRU.407). This house appears to have been built in ca. 1923 by Arthur S. Joseph (b. 1898). Joseph, who immigrated to Truro from the Azores as a child, was listed in the 1930 Census as the caretaker of a doctor's institute. The house was constructed on the site of the ca. 1870 John Enos House (TRU.167), which was moved to 107 South Pamet Road in ca. 1923.

In the late 1800s, Enos purchased neighboring plots from several local landowners to create a large lot near Truro Center. In 1895, he and his family, who owned considerable land between Town Hall Road and Rt. 6A, donated the land upon which Sacred Heart Church now stands (48 Truro Center Road, TRU.108). In 1919, his son, John Enos, Jr., sold the property, including the ca. 1870 house, to Clayton W. and Bertha Welles of Wethersfield, CT (b. 1883). Clayton Wells was the state manager of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford, CT. At the time that they purchased the property, it stretched from what is now First Parish Lane on the west to beyond modern Route 6 to the east. Arthur S. Joseph purchased it from Welles in 1923, moved the original house to land Welles had bought in 1919 on South Pamet Road, and built the current structure.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

### Books and Publications

Brennan, Susan W. and Worthington, Diana. *Images of America Truro*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts: 1620-1890*. New York: H. W. Blake & Co., 1890.

Freeman, Frederick. *Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II*. Boston: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869.  
[https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_History\\_of\\_Cape\\_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_History_of_Cape_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=frontcover).

Marshall, Anthony L. *Truro, Cape Cod, As I knew It*. New York, N.Y.: Vantage Press, Inc., 1974.

Rich, Shebnah. *Truro: Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks*. Boston, MA: D. Lothrop and Company, 1883.

Whalen, Richard. *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town*. Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007.

### Maps and Atlases

*Map of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket*. Walling, Henry, 1858.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1880.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: Walker Litho. & Publishing Co., 1910.

### Other Primary Documentary Sources

Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Truro, 1984*.

<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhchpp/ReconSurveyRpts.htm>.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory of Historic Assets of Truro. On file at Truro Town Library or <https://mhc-macris.net/>.

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) - Vital records

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

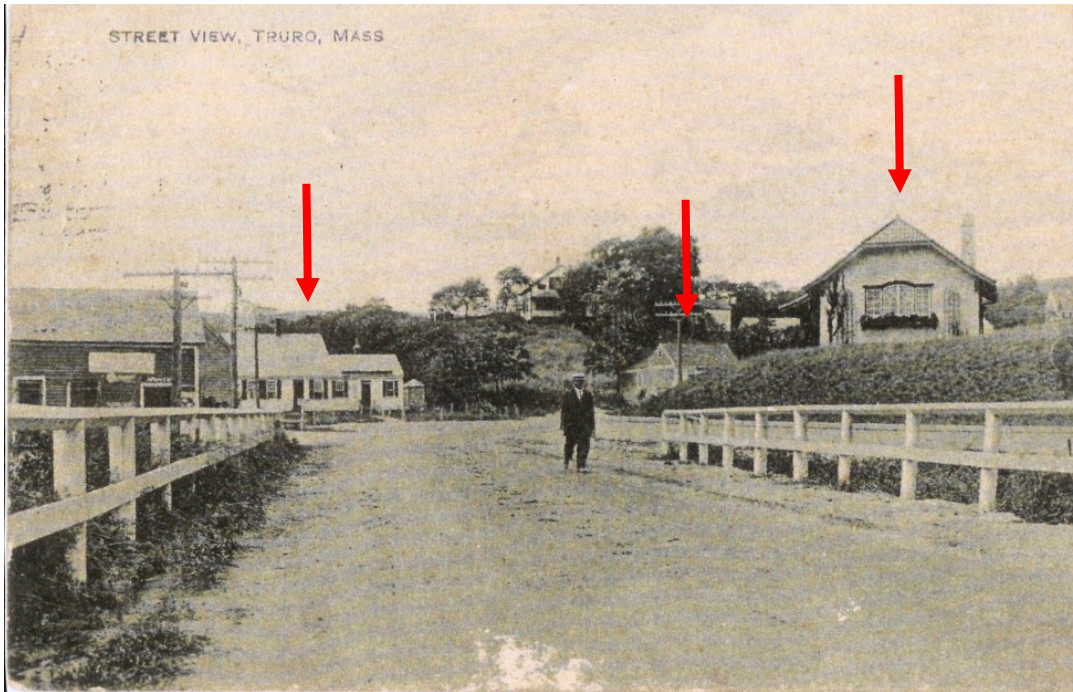


Figure 1. Ca. 1915 postcard view (Courtesy: Truro Historical Society). Extant resources include, from l-r, 3 Depot Road, Eben Paine General Store at 24 Truro Center Road, and Cobb Memorial Library at 13 Truro Center Road (arrows added).

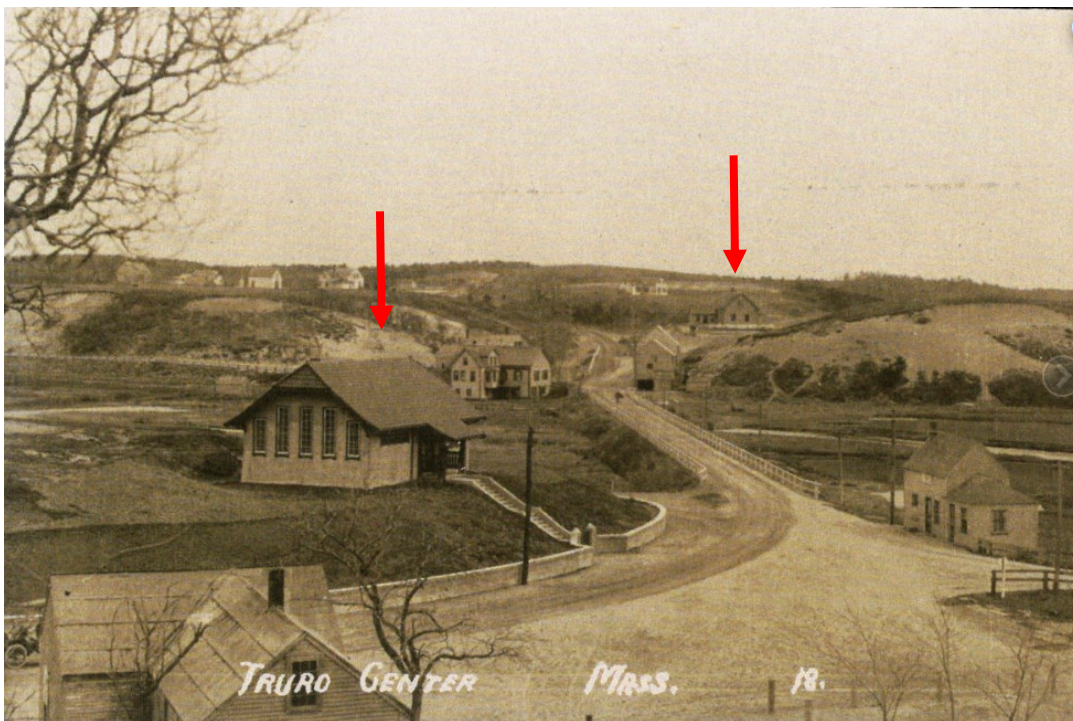


Figure 2. Ca. 1915 postcard view, looking south (Courtesy: Truro Historical Society). Extant resources include, from l-r, Cobb Library at 13 Truro Center Road and Wilder Elementary School at 8 Truro Center Road (arrows added).



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

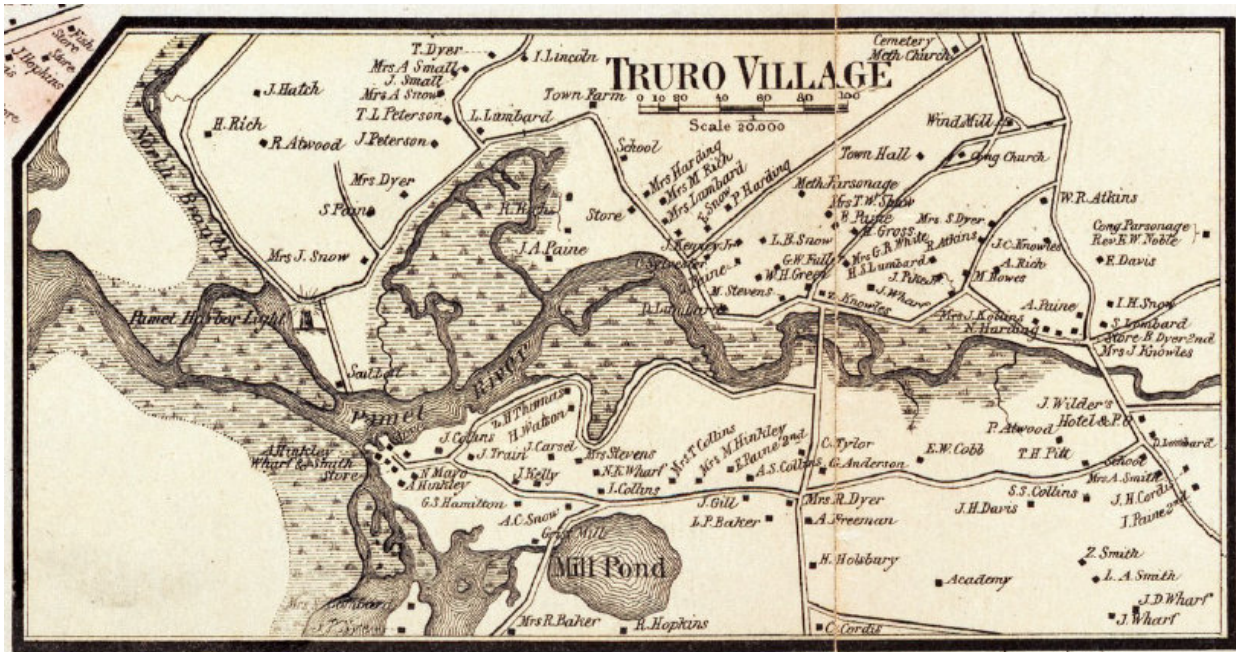


Figure 3. Inset map of Truro Village from 1858 Map of Cape Cod.



Photo 2. View from Truro Center Road, looking south.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

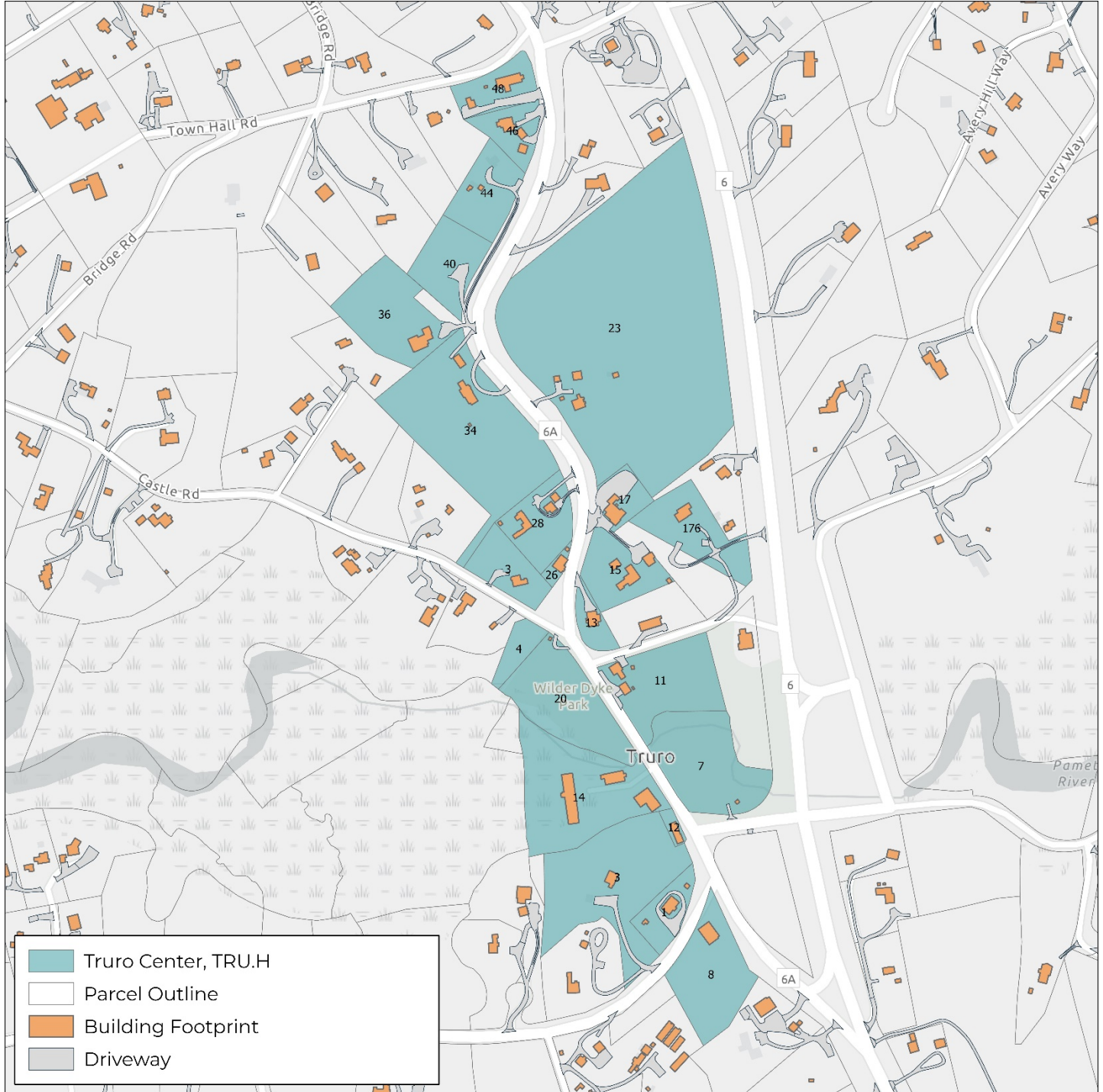
Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

## LOCUS MAP



Prepared for Truro Historical Commission by Cape Cod Commission.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

## DATASHEET

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	3	CASTLE RD	111	H	1805 R		Paine, Samuel C. House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.111	50	147	0	C
	4	CASTLE RD		H	2015 C		Truro Veterans Memorial	Granite marker Photo: 2022 Site of Fire Station (1938, TRU.117), DEMOLISHED	50	152	0	NC
	1	DEPOT RD	1158	H		1988		Photo: 2016 Assessor (Office and 2-bed apartment)	51	18	0	NC
	3	DEPOT RD	1159	H		2005		Photo: 2020 Assessor (Single-family dwelling)	50	289	0	NC
	176	RT 6	393	H	1915 C (poss. older)		Lee, Margaret House	Greek Revival, gable-front See Form B TRU.393	51	70	0	C
	7	TRURO CENTER RD						Vacant	51	12	0	NC
	8	TRURO CENTER RD	113	H	1852		Wilder Elementary School/Truro Center Post Office	Greek Revival, side-gable, rear alterations/additions See Form B TRU.113	51	20	0	C
	11	TRURO CENTER RD	1160	H		1930		One-story cottage Photo: Assessor (undated) No Form B	51	10	1	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	11	TRURO CENTER RD	1161	H		1983		One-story, side-gable, office Photo: Assessor (undated) No Form B	51	10	2	NC
	12	TRURO CENTER RD	1162	H		1952		Two side-gable buildings connected by hyphen, real estate office Photo: Assessor (undated) No Form B	51	17	0	C
	13	TRURO CENTER RD	114	H	1912		Cobb Memorial Library	Craftsman, one-story, side-gable Clock and Chimes, TRU.911 (1930) National Register Ind. (2013) See Form B TRU.114	50	149	0	C
	14	TRURO CENTER RD	1163	H		2003		1 1/2-story commercial building, Jams Market Photo: 2018 Assessor No Form B	50	155	1	NC
	14	TRURO CENTER RD	1164	H		1971		One-story commercial block Photo: 2021 Assessor No Form B	50	155	2 to 6	C
	15	TRURO CENTER RD	115	H	1785	C	Snow, John House	Federal, Full cape, rear ells/additions Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.115	50	150	0	C
	15	TRURO CENTER RD	115	H		1890	Converted garage apartment	Photo: 2019 Assessor Not dated in Form B, 1890 is Assessor date	50	150	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	16	TRURO CENTER RD	1165	H		1973		Truro Center Post Office Shares parcel boundary with 14 TRURO CENTER ROAD Photo: Assessor (undated)	50	155	7	C
	17	TRURO CENTER RD	116	H	1870	C	Marshall, Manuel J. Blacksmith Shop	No Style, additions Blacksmith Restaurant Photo: Assessor (undated) See Form B TRU.116	50	139	0	C
	20	TRURO CENTER RD		H			Town park	Vacant	50	153	0	NC
	23	TRURO CENTER RD	118	H	1805	R	Ryder, Soloman House	Federal, Full Cape Photo: 2019 Assessor Garage/shed (1998) See Form B TRU.118	50	135	0	C
	26	TRURO CENTER RD	112	H	1832	R	Eben Paine's General Store	No Style, one-story, side-gable See Form B TRU.112	50	148	0	C
	28	TRURO CENTER RD	110	H	1838	C	Paine, Amasa House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape, side ell Photo: 2020 Assessor See Form B TRU.110	50	138	0	C
	28	TRURO CENTER RD	110	H	1910	C	Marshall-Day cottage/garage	Colonial Revival Photo: 2020 Assessor See Form B TRU.110	50	138	0	C
	34	TRURO CENTER RD	109	H	1826		Knowles, John Creel House	Federal, two-story, hip roof See Form B TRU.109	50	134	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO







TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H See Datasheet

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	34	TRURO CENTER RD	109	H	1900	C	Outbuilding	Photo: Assessor 2020 Not dated in Form B, MHC date is from current surveyor	50	134	0	C
	36	TRURO CENTER RD	1166	H		1965		Photo: Assessor (undated) No Form B	50	133	0	C
	40	TRURO CENTER RD	1216	H		2018		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2018 Assessor	50	295	0	NC
	44	TRURO CENTER RD	407	H	1923	C	Joseph, Arthur S. House	Vernacular, Four-Square See Form B TRU.407	50	126	0	C
	46	TRURO CENTER RD	1167	H		1960		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2020 Assessor Outbuildings: 1-story cottage (1973), 1 1/2-story cottage (2007) No Form B	46	284	0	C
	48	TRURO CENTER RD	108	H	1852		Obadiah Brown Elementary School/ Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	Greek Revival, Meetinghouse See Form B TRU.108	46	283	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

As evidenced by the inset map of Truro Village in the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* (Figure 3), the Truro Center Area was considered part of the larger Truro Village which comprised the land on both sides of the Pamet River. As such, Truro Center's historic development should be understood as interrelated with the development of Depot Road-Pamet Harbor (TRU.G), Castle Hill-Snow Village (TRU.L, Q), and the Hill of Churches (TRU.D). The eligibility of the Truro Center Area for the National Register should be considered in concert with the other two Areas surrounding Pamet Harbor. The Hill of Churches, while connected historically, is now physically disconnected from the other Areas.

Truro Center is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime History. The Area contains many buildings connected to Truro Village's historical development beginning as a small maritime village in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, maritime activity increased dramatically into the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The full length of Pamet Harbor was navigable and from the 1830s into the 1850s, Pamet Harbor emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. As Truro's prosperity became linked to the Pamet River, the seat of government was moved from North Truro to the hill above Pamet River to the north (Hill of Churches, TRU.D). Economic prosperity linked to maritime activity led to the construction of many additional dwellings, especially during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

As a center of Truro activity, and the site where the original north-south road crossed the Pamet River, Pamet Center was the location for a number of commercial and institutional resources dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century, many of which are extant. Truro Center includes the former Eben Paine General Store (26 Truro Center Road, ca. 1825-1840, TRU.112); the only extant blacksmith shop in Truro (17 Truro Center Road, ca. 1870, TRU.116), and three significant institutional buildings - two schools from 1852, and the 1912 Cobb Memorial Library (13 Truro Center Road, TRU.114, NRI 2013). The former school at 48 Truro Center Road (Obadiah Brown Elementary School, TRU.108) is also noteworthy for its adaptive reuse. It was moved from South Truro to this location in 1895 and converted into the first of Truro's two Catholic churches to accommodate Truro's growing population of Portuguese immigrants.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

TRURO CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

H

See Datasheet

Truro Center is also recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly, due in large part to Pamet Harbor silting up in the 1860s. This led to a decline in Truro's population that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion in 1873 of the Old Colony Railroad through Truro to Provincetown, which included a station on Pamet Harbor at the west end of Depot Road. The railroad was initially used to transfer goods from the canning and cold storage facilities associated with the fish processing, but soon became a method of transportation for summer vacationers inspired by Truro's beauty and tranquility.

In the Pamet Center Area, in addition to the ownership of many houses along Truro Center Road shifting from local maritime families to seasonal residents, the emergence of a seasonal economy was reflected in the conversion of the aforementioned blacksmith shop into a restaurant in 1848 (still in operation).

Truro Center is recommended as eligible under Criterion C at the local level. Taken together with Depot Road-Pamet Harbor (TRU.G) and Castle Hill-Snow Village (TRU.L, Q), these Areas comprise the largest concentration of historic buildings in Truro. In Truro Center, there are a total of 11 single-family dwellings, including five built before 1900. Two have the Full Cape form and two have the Three-quarter Cape form. All five pre-1900 houses are good examples of the Federal style. Non-residential resources include the two 1852 Greek Revival-style schools 8 Truro Center Road (TRU.113) and 48 Truro Center Road (TRU.108). The former Obadiah Brown School at 48 Truro Center Road also has alterations that are significant for the building's adaptive reuse in 1895 into a Catholic church, including a bell tower and new entrance vestibule. The most significant building in the Area architecturally is the Craftsman-style Cobb Memorial Library (13 Truro Center Road, 1912, TRU.114, NRI 2013). It represents the highest style example of Craftsman architecture in Truro.

Truro Center possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are few non-contributing intrusions, and the streetscape retains its historic character.

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See Datasheet	North Truro	I	See Datasheet
---------------	----------------	---	------------------

Photograph



North Pamet Road, looking east.

**Town/City:** TRURO

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): North and South Pamet Roads

**Name of Area:** The Pamets-Upper Pamet

**Present Use:** Residential - Single Family

**Construction Dates or Period:** ca. 1725-2013

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

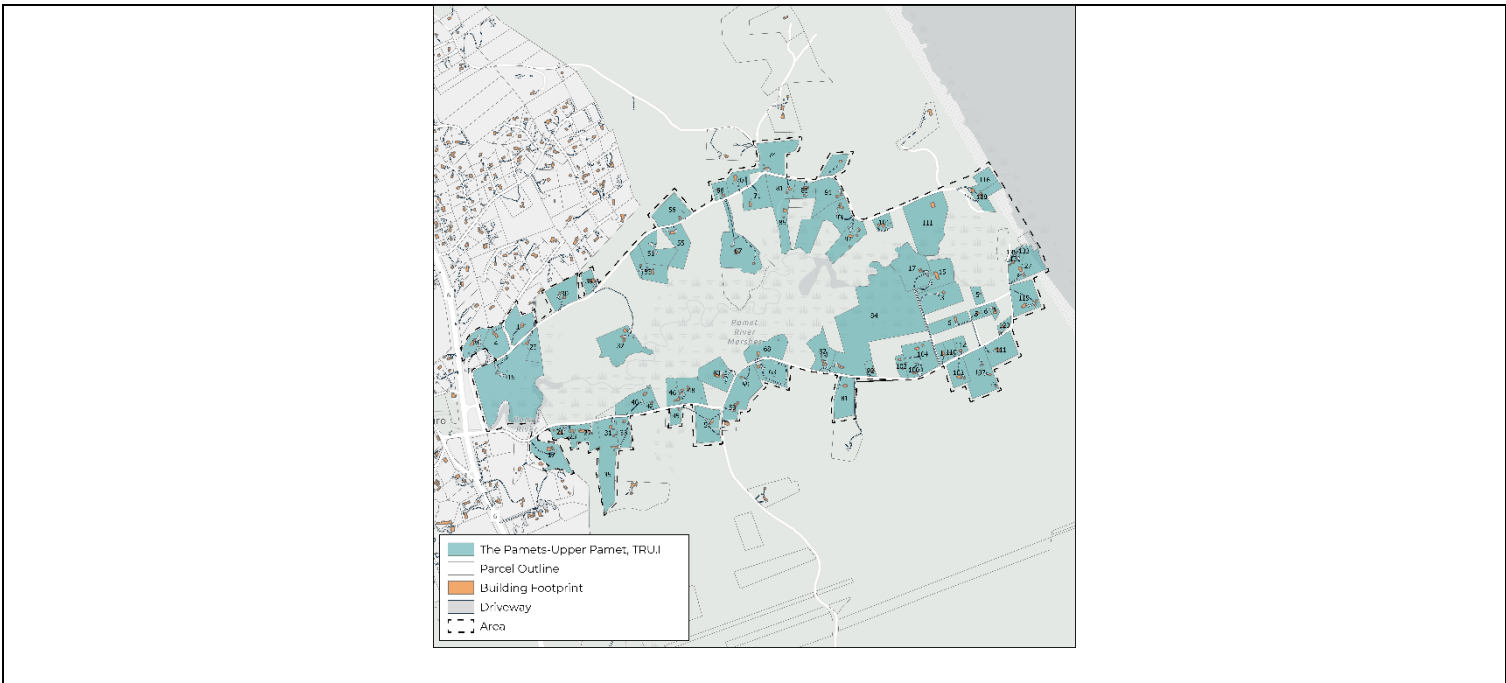
**Acreage:** 205.1 acres


**Recorded by:** Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

**Organization:** Truro Historical Commission

**Date** (*month/year*): May 2023

Locus Map



 see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I

See Datasheet

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

*Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.*

This Area includes North and South Pamet Roads each of which extends for a little under two miles from Truro Center along either side of the Pamet River, named after the Paomet native American tribe, east to the Atlantic Ocean. Much of the length of these roads included in this Area, along with the Longnook-Higgins Hollow Area, have the largest concentration of early houses in Truro. Development may also have been spurred by the fact that Old King's Highway passed through both roads. The two roads met at what was originally called Head of the Pamet but is now called Ballston Beach. In 1869, the bridge at Truro Center was replaced by a solid dyke. As a result, tidal flows up the Pamet River from Truro Center to the ocean stopped. The east portion of the Pamet River, which sits on a freshwater lens, changed to freshwater habitat. In 1980, due to erosion at Ballston Beach, a barrier was placed cutting off the connection of North Pamet Road from South Pamet Road in order to permit the dunes to rebuild and to prevent the Atlantic Ocean from breaking through into the Pamet River.

The two rural roads meander above the Pamet wetlands with land sloping down gently to the Pamet River and, on the other sides, rising more steeply to hilly terrain. Like much of Truro, this Area was largely deforested during Colonial settlement and remained so into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Area lies almost completely within the Cape Cod National Seashore, which was established in 1961. As a result, much of the land in this Area is now owned by the federal government and there has been very little additional development. Much of the land has become reforested with scrub pine and oak, and the houses are typically informally landscaped with lawns and planting beds.<sup>1</sup>

### 18<sup>th</sup> Century Resources

There are two Full Capes which date (or may date) to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2</sup> The oldest and most intact is the ca. 1725 Benjamin Collins House at 104 South Pamet Road (TRU.166). This house is significant as one of the oldest houses in Truro and a relatively unaltered example of an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century Full Cape. It retains its original form and massing, with a steeply pitched roof, central chimney, and five-bay façade, as well as its nine-over-six double-hung windows set close to the eaves. Small 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century additions do not detract from the overall integrity of the house. The other is the Ambrose Snow House at 66 North Pamet Road (TRU.80), built in ca. 1790-1810.

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Resources

There are 17 single-family dwellings that date from ca. 1800 to 1850, including both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Of these 16 have the Cape Cod form – 5 Full Capes and 11 Three-quarter Capes.

#### *North Pamet Road*

10 North Pamet Road (ca. 1820, TRU.225). The Benjamin Dyer House is the one example of a Federal-style two-story house in this Area, a house form that is rare in Truro. This house is five bays wide by two bays deep, with a one-story ell extending from the west elevation. A second ell at the east end of the north elevation connects to a one-story, three-bay, gable-front block northeast of the house. The main entrance is centered on the front (south) elevation and consists of a wood paneled door set in a characteristic Federal-style surround with a fanlight, sidelights, flat pilasters and a broad molded

<sup>1</sup> The Outer Cape has a long tradition of moving, or flaking, buildings for a variety of reasons. If known, the original location of a flaked building will be referenced.

<sup>2</sup> A fire at the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds in 1827 destroyed almost all title records, making it difficult to confirm early building dates.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

lintel. Fenestration consists primarily of wood, double-hung windows with simple surrounds, in a combination of 9/6 and 6/6 sash.

56 North Pamet Road (ca. 1830, TRU.178). The Nathaniel Dyer House is a good example of a Federal-style Full Cape. The house retains its characteristic central chimney, five-bay front elevation, pilastered door surround with four-light transom, and 9/6 double-hung sash set in protruding frames.

74 North Pamet Road (ca. 1840-1860, TRU.177). The Joshua Dyer House is the one example in this Area of a Greek Revival-style house that has the gable-front form with lateral ell. The form of the house and the cornice trim with partial returns across the gable ends are still legible, but a series of additions have otherwise altered the house.

0 North Pamet Road (ca. 1810-1830, TRU.175). In addition to the 17 houses built here in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, another Federal-style Full Cape, built in ca. 1810-1825 in South Truro, was moved here in 1889 to serve as a bog house. It was expanded to two full stories, with the top floor still legible as a Full Cape. The second story is five bays wide with a centered entrance. Details include beaded cove molding under the box cornice, capped pilasters and a transom at the doorway, and heavy, protruding window frames. The first floor window openings match the spacing of the second story.

## *South Pamet Road*

48 South Pamet Road (ca. 1827, TRU.162). The Ephraim Harding House is a good example of a Federal-style, Three-quarter Cape. The house retains its characteristic central chimney, four-bay facade, paneled door with four-light transom and flat pilasters, and 9/6 double-hung sash. There are small 20<sup>th</sup>-century additions to the rear that do not detract from the overall integrity of the house. This property includes a ca. 1850 barn (TRU.317) that was converted in the 1920s to a studio and guesthouse. A HABS Report was prepared for this house in 1960.

60 South Pamet Road (ca. 1830, TRU.164). The Jonah Atkins house is an intact example of a Greek Revival-style Full Cape. Unlike its neighbor, 48 South Pamet Road, this house has a higher stud wall so the front elevation windows no longer abut the roof entablature. The windows continue to be 9/6 but they are set in frames with molded lintels, and the centered front entrance does not have the transom lights in the door surround. There is a large west addition that was built in ca. 1895.

## **20<sup>th</sup> Century Resources**

There are a total of 42 buildings that date from ca. 1900 to 1970 (not including garages and garden sheds). Of those, 15 were built between ca. 1900 and 1941; and 27 were built between ca. 1945 and 1970. These 20<sup>th</sup> century resources are scattered along both North and South Pamet Roads, often built on parcels carved out of the larger 19<sup>th</sup> century properties, as well as some clustered near Ballston Beach. The following is a summary of buildings with architectural significance.

## *North Pamet Road*

There are four examples of Colonial Revival houses on North Pamet Road. The house at 15 North Pamet Road (1941, TRU.1175) is a good example of the Full Cape form. The front entrance on the west elevation has a surround with pilasters and five transom lights set into the roof entablature. The west elevation has two modern gable dormers, and the rear (east) elevation has a broad shed dormer. A large addition has been added to the north side of the main block.

The ca. 1949 Capt. Edward Augustus Turpin House at 101 North Pamet Road (TRU.1068) is a modest example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, Colonial Revival-style cottage. The form consists of a 1 ½-story main block with a broad T-shaped footprint. The building is clad in wood shingles that wrap the corners (i.e. no cornerboards). The hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has a projecting box cornice. Fenestration on the main elevations appear to have largely been replaced. One visible dormer with hip roof has wood 6/6 double-hung sash which may be a clue to the original fenestration pattern on the building.

There is one example of Mid-century Modern architecture - Box-type Modern house, designed by architect Maria Wayne. It is located on 1 Avery Way (1953, TRU.1083), a parcel created by a subdivision of 30 North Pamet Road (TRU.224). The original southern portion of the house has a simple rectangular form. The low-pitched shed roof has deeply projecting eaves

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I

See Datasheet

with exposed rafter tails. The south-facing elevation has the characteristic large expanses of fixed windows, including a band of rectangular clerestory windows that wrap around to the east elevation, tapering with the slope of the roof. The elevations are clad in gray-stained, vertical flushboard siding. In 2003, a large addition was built to the north, creating the current broad, U-shaped footprint. The addition, designed by Cambridge-based Hammer Architects, is sympathetic to the original house in form, scale and design.

## *South Pamet Road*

33 South Pamet Road (ca. 1920-1930, TRU.46). This is a modest but intact example of a Craftsman cottage. The gable-front house is three bays wide by three bays deep. It has a full-width shed dormer on the west roof slope and a small gable-roof shed extending from the south side of the west elevation. The house is clad in wood shingles with narrow corner boards. It has a full-width, engaged porch on the north elevation clad in wood shingles with tapered wood posts. The main entrance is located within the porch on the east side of the north elevation and consists of a wood paneled door with a single-light window flanked by two-over-one double-hung windows. Fenestration primarily consists of rectangular, wood, 2/1 double-hung windows with simple surrounds.

81 South Pamet Road (ca. 1955, TRU.1070). This is a modest example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Bungalow. The form consists of a 1 ½-story, side-gable main block; a slightly stepped-down ell on the left (east) side; a one-story enclosed porch on the right (west) side; and a rear addition built in 1996. The front roof slope of the main block changes to a shallower pitch and extends beyond the front elevation creating an open porch. This porch is supported by tapered, shingled posts with segmentally arched vergeboards. The open porch and centered dormer are character-defining features of Bungalows. Fenestration includes what appear to be wood, single-glazed, double-hung sash with a variety of muntin patterns.

84 South Pamet Road (ca. 1926-1938, TRU.287). This house is a more modest, but still good example of the Colonial Revival style. Once again, it employs the form of a Full Cape, this time of a more typical scale, and with ells extending from both side elevations that appear to be original to the house, and a garage addition behind the left (west) ell. The elevations are clad in weathered wood shingles with plain cornerboards. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and has a small, molded box cornice across the front elevations. A red brick chimney rises from the center of the main roof ridge. Fenestration consists primarily of wood, double-hung 6/6 windows set in flat surrounds with projecting sills. The centered front entrance has a wood, multi-lite door set in a flat surround. The Full Cape central block, overall symmetry and 6/6 muntin pattern of the windows are all characteristic of the Colonial Revival style.

119 South Pamet Road (ca. 1900-1907, TRU.168). This house is an ambitious example of the Colonial Revival-style employed for a summer cottage. Its form and massing are based on the Full Cape house form, but its stretched proportions and exaggerated detailing reflect later interpretations of the form. Colonial Revival-style features include the front entrance with partial sidelights, and fanlight window set within a gable pediment. Fenestration includes 12/12 double-hung sash on the first story. Two story, open porches were added to both side elevations.

## *Ballston Beach*

Sheldon Ball purchased 1,000 acres along the ocean in 1889 and opened Ball's Town Bungalows Colony, including cottages, a community center, bowling alley, and a 9-hole golf course. The resort operated until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. No buildings survive from that property, but a number of adjacent cottages and other beach-related buildings survive. This includes two cottages on the dune between the Ballston Beach parking lot and the beach – the small former camp building at 131 South Pamet Road (ca. 1920-1930, TRU.171), and the Wiggin-Washburn House at 127 South Pamet Road (ca. 1896-1909, TRU.1072). This cottage has an L-shaped footprint with hipped roofs. This building has been moved back twice from the eroding dunes.

Ballston Beach was also the site of the Pamet Life Saving Station. It is no longer extant, but the keeper's dwelling and headquarters for the Station, built in ca. 1930, overlooks Ballston Beach (101 North Pamet Road, TRU.174). This is a simple, two-story, Foursquare building with hipped roof. There is a broad, open porch centered on the five-bay front elevation. Fenestration includes wood 6/6 double-hung sash. The building is clad in wood shingles that wrap the corners

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

(i.e. no cornerboards). There is a small dormer with hipped roof centered on the front elevation. This building is typical of the relatively plain buildings built by the Coast Guard during the 1930s and 1940s.

Two large, ca. 1899 Victorian-era cottages are located on the north dune above Ballston Beach. The most intact is located at 118 North Pamet Road (TRU.172). This cottage is representative of the early phase of summer cottages built in Truro during the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The 1½-story cottage has a gable roof on one half and a hip roof on the second, ocean-facing half. An open porch is cut into main block. The door and window trim, eaves and the porches are have no ornamental details. This cottage was moved back from the edge of the eroding dune in 2021.

On a small hill west of the Ballston Beach parking lot is a cluster of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century cottages (Aunt Sals Lane, Head-O-Pamet Way, and Long Dune Lane). The houses include a mix of Postwar Traditional cottages and modest Modern houses. The houses at 1 Long Dune Lane (1956, TRU.1171) and 17 Long Dune Lane (1958, TRU.1174) have the low-pitched roofs and banks of windows on one elevation characteristic of Mid-century Modern architecture.

## Intrusions

There has been minimal demolition of historic resources or construction of new (i.e. post-1972) buildings. Almost all undeveloped land in the Pamets Area is either now part of the Cape Cod National Seashore or held in a conservation trust, thereby preserving the historic rural character of this Area.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

Truro was occupied seasonally for centuries by Pamet Indians, members of the Wampanoag Nation. There were no settled villages, but trails likely existed along both the Atlantic and Bay shores, as well along the rivers and ponds. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there was first contact with European explorers, including well-documented expeditions to Truro by Capt. Martin Pring and his men who spent seven weeks at Pamet Harbor in 1603, and the Pilgrims in 1620. In both cases, the areas visited included Pond Village, Corn Hill, and Pamet Harbor, where there was clear indication of Pamet Indian occupation and cultivation. The European explorers also likely walked along one or both sides of the Pamet River to the Atlantic coast. Like the Pamet Indians, early European settlers would also choose these areas for early development.

European settlement began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Native trails were likely still in use, and the first road in Truro, known as the Drift Highway, appears to have been laid out in ca. 1700 connecting Pilgrim Pond to the Head of the Pamet. King's Highway was laid out in 1715, and by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, South and North Pamet Roads and Higgins Hollow and Longnook Roads were in place, bisecting or incorporating parts of King's Highway. King's Highway also included portions of what became Shore Road in Pond Village. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, local roads were well established to the Bay and Atlantic coasts, Old County Road had become the principal route from Truro Village to Wellfleet, and Castle and Depot Roads were in place leading along both sides of the Pamet River.

The Pamets-Upper Pamet Area includes North and South Pamet Roads that encircle the portion of the Pamet River east of Rt. 6. The Area terminates at, and includes, the buildings located at Ballston Beach, originally referred to as Head of Pamet. Development in this Area began in the early-18<sup>th</sup> century. Development may have been spurred by the fact that Old King's Highway passed through both roads. The oldest house in the Pamets Area dates to ca. 1725, 16 years after Truro separated from Eastham and was incorporated as a town. The population in Truro rose to a high of 1227 in 1776. Settlement was scattered among small rural clusters elsewhere in Truro. With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing beginning in the early-19<sup>th</sup> century, Truro prospered and the population increased. Pamet Harbor, at the western end of the Pamet River, emerged as the locus for maritime activity. As a result, many houses and farmsteads were built along both sides of the Pamet River in the Pamets Area, as well as the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor (TRU.G), Truro Center (TRU.H), and the Castle Hill-Snow Village (TRU.L). A total of 23 houses on North and South Pamet Roads date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, all but two built between 1800 and 1850. As evidenced in title records, the houses sat on large parcels of land, often including farmland and orchards.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

Many of Truro's men in the 19<sup>th</sup> century began their work lives as mariners on whalers, fishing ships and merchant vessels for much of the year, and as they grew older, stayed at home to work as farmers. Deep-sea fishing declined in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century. This was a result of other towns having bigger harbors able to accommodate larger ships, loss of Truro men to shipwrecks, and Pamet Harbor silting up. Some turned to weir fishing, most notably in North Truro at Cold Storage Beach. Truro's population began a decline in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1870 and 1915, Truro's population dropped in half from 1269 to 663 persons. Over this period, the population count was cut in half. Many of Truro's families moved away to cities for new industrial jobs. As a result, in some cases farmhouses were left abandoned.

Despite the population drop during this period, starting in the 1860s, Truro saw the immigration of Portuguese families. In the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese were the dominant foreign-born ethnic group in Truro. As a result, two Catholic churches were established, one in Truro Center in 1896, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (48 Truro Center Road, TRU.1852), the former Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church in Pond Village in 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212), now Chapel on the Pond.

The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion of the Cape Cod Railway to Provincetown in 1873, with stations in South Truro, Pamet Harbor (west end of Depot Road), Corn Hill and North Truro (Cold Storage Beach). A few cottage colonies or resorts were built in Truro beginning in the 1880s. In the Pamets Area, Sheldon Ball purchased 1,000 acres along the ocean in 1889 and opened Ballston Beach Bungalows, which included cottages, community center, bowling alley, and a 9-hole golf course. The resort operated until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Ballston Beach was also the location of a Life Saving Station. The Coast Guard station and some of the resort buildings were moved. The remainder were torn down.

The population in Truro reached a low in 1930, and then began to rise as writers and artists began to buy houses, summer residents retired to Truro, and a few houses were built between the wars. Most of the land east of Rt. 6 in the Pamets Area is located within the Cape Cod National Seashore. After it was created in 1961, many of the owners were allowed to keep up to six acres of land and their houses, and sell the remaining portions of their land to the federal government. As a result, the setting of these houses remains fairly intact. There was some additional development of modest cottages up to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, but there has been very little additional construction since 1961.

The following properties are representative of the historical contexts of maritime history in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese immigration in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century, seasonal resort development in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, and arrival of artists and writers in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. In many cases, properties represent multiple contexts. The narratives are in the following order: North Pamet Road, South Pamet Road, and Ballston Beach-connected resources.

## North Pamet Road

10 North Pamet Road (ca. 1820, TRU.225). This house was built by sea captain Benjamin Dyer (ca. 1794-1871). It remained in the Dyer family through the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Subsequent owners included the Truro Congregational Church who used it as their parsonage, and Robert G. Nathan (1894-1985), an American novelist and poet who wrote his most successful book, *Portrait of Jennie*, in 1940 at this house.

30 North Pamet Road (ca. 1828, TRU.224). The house was built by Joshua Snow (1806-1841). The Snows were a prominent family of mariners. Many were lost at sea, including Joshua and another Snow family member in the Gale of 1841, which claimed the lives of 57 Truro men and boys. The house passed to relatives until the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it fell into disrepair and was used for storage of crops. In the early 1920s, the house was bought and restored by French-born Jo Mielziner (1901-1976), a noted stage designer who won seven Tony Awards.

55 North Pamet Road (ca. 1834, TRU.221). This house was likely built by Ephraim Snow (brother of Joshua Snow) shortly after his marriage in to Jemima Knowles in 1833. One of Ephraim's sons, Isaiah, fought in the Civil War. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the house had passed to Ephraim Snow Dyer (1845-1905), an employee of the Pamet Life Saving Station. The house passed to John Dyer, Sr. (1886-1957), a farmer and, for 44 years, Town Clerk and Treasurer.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

---

66 North Pamet Road (Ca. 1790-1810, TRU.80). This house was likely built by Ambrose Snow (1788-1859). He was a mariner who was crippled while at sea at the age of nineteen. He went on to raise a large family of mariners, including four sons who were masters of first class fishing vessels. This house was purchased in 1864 by Portuguese immigrant Antoine Silver (Silva) (1824-1898). He rented the house to fellow Portuguese immigrant Antoine Enos (1831-1911), who operated a farm here.

0 North Pamet Road (ca. 1830, TRU.175). One of the farm activities of Portuguese residents in The Pamets Area, and elsewhere, was cranberry farming. A dormant bog remains visible on the north side of North Pamet Road across from 91 North Pamet Road. That cranberry bog was one of the largest bogs in Truro. Now located within the National Seashore, the bog house has remained empty for many years, but has recently been restored. The building began as a Federal-style Full Cape, built in ca. 1810-1825 in South Truro. It was moved and expanded to two full stories in 1889 to serve as a bog house. The top floor remained a residence for the cranberry bog caretaker and his family, and the lower level was used to process cranberries before shipment.

## South Pamet Road

27 South Pamet Road (TRU.156, ca. 1826). This house was built by Joseph Rich 2d. He and his wife, Sarah Snow, had four children. One son, Elisha (1815-1841), was lost in the Gale of 1841. The house remained in the Rich family throughout the 19th century. Subsequent owner John Rich was a fisherman from ages 12 to 23. He became a member of the Pamet Life Saving Station, and then became a sea captain. A noteworthy owner in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was Thomas Kane. He purchased the house in 1943. A teacher, he was dubbed "Town Father" because of his great interest in Truro history. He wrote a weekly column called "My Pamet" published in the *Provincetown Advocate* and the *Cape Codder* that was later turned into a book.

31 South Pamet Road (ca. 1830, TRU.157). This house was built for William P. Snow (1796-ca. 1845). In 1867, this house was sold to Portuguese immigrant, Manual Brown Broderick. There was no Catholic church in Truro until 1896. This was one of the houses where Catholic services were held until that time.

48 South Pamet Road (ca. 1827, TRU.162). This house was built in ca. 1827 by Ephraim Harding (1802-1890). Unlike so many in the area, he did not appear to work in the maritime industry. According to Census records he was a merchant and farmer. In 1922, the artist and lithographer Edward Arthur Wilson (1886-1970) and his wife purchased the house, joining a vibrant community of artists and writers living in Provincetown, Truro, and Wellfleet. Wilson illustrated over 70 books, many of them classics and stories about the sea, including limited editions of *Robinson Crusoe*, *Treasure Island*, and *Around the World in 80 Days*. His prints are found in many art collections, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, and the Library of Congress.

60 South Pamet Road (TRU.164, ca. 1830). This house was built in ca. 1830 by Jonah Atkins (1802-1886). Like so many men in Truro, Census records indicate he worked at sea, and then turned to farming later in life. This house is also noteworthy for its ownership by Ely J. Kahn, Jr. (1916-1994). He bought the property in 1953. Kahn was well-known as a contributor to the *New Yorker* magazine from 1937 into the 1980s, and the author of many books. The home and the environs of Truro appear in many of Kahn's writings.

104 South Pamet Road (ca. 1725, TRU.166). The Benjamin Collins house is one of the oldest houses in Truro. Collins (b. 1687) married in 1707, moved to Truro in ca. 1709 and built this house in ca. 1725. He bought an enslaved person named Hector who was only three years old. Hector spent his long life in Truro and was the last enslaved person in the town.<sup>3</sup> The house stayed within the Collins family until 1876. The Collins men worked as mariners, sea captains and farmers.

107 South Pamet Road (ca. 1870, TRU.167). This house was originally located at what is now 44 Truro Center Road, and was owned by John Enos (d. 1897). He was a Portuguese-born fisherman. In 1919, Clayton and Bertha Welles bought both

---

<sup>3</sup> According to the 1982 MHC Building Form for this property.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

this property and land on South Pamet Road. Arthur S. Joseph purchased the Truro Center property from the Welles in 1923, and the ca. 1870 house was moved to this location.

## Ballston Beach

111 North Pamet Road (ca. 1930, TRU.174). This building was built by the Coast Guard during the 1930s, likely as the keeper's dwelling and headquarters for the Pamet Life Saving Station. It was sold in 1948 and has been used as a private school and, since the 1960s, has been operated as a hostel.

116 North Pamet Road (ca. 1899, TRU.173). The land on which the house stands was sold to Lillie A. Spaulding by Lucy Ball, who with her husband, Sheldon, built and developed the Ball's Town Bungalows Colony (the beach would later be named Ballston Beach). Mrs. Spaulding, probably a former renter at Ball's, had the summer home built in 1899. It has since been moved back from the bluff.

119 South Pamet Road (TRU.168, ca. 1900-1907). This house is significant for its associations with the early development of Truro as a summer resort. The original owner, Dr. Frederick Washburn (1869-1949) was one of several visitors to the nearby Ballston Beach resort who then purchased land in the area and built summer cottages.

131 South Pamet Road (TRU.171, ca. 1920-1930). This building was a gunning camp on Gull Pond, Wellfleet until it was moved here in the 1940s. It is one of several summer cottages in the area.

133 South Pamet Road (1872, TRU.169). This building housed rescue boats for the Pamet Life Saving Station that was built here in 1872. The station had a full time staff to patrol the beach for wrecks. Sometime after the station closed in the 1940s, this building was converted to a cottage. The cottage gained national attention recently as beach erosion almost led to the cottage's collapse onto the beach. The cottage has, once again, been moved back and is currently on a temporary foundation.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

### Books and Publications

Brennan, Susan W. and Worthington, Diana. *Images of America Truro*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts: 1620-1890*. New York: H. W. Blake & Co., 1890.

Freeman, Frederick. *Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II*. Boston: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869.  
[https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_History\\_of\\_Cape\\_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_History_of_Cape_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=frontcover)  
[ntcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_History_of_Cape_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro).

Marshall, Anthony L. *Truro, Cape Cod, As I knew It*. New York, N.Y.: Vantage Press, Inc., 1974.

Rich, Shebnah. *Truro: Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks*. Boston, MA: D. Lothrop and Company, 1883.

Whalen, Richard. *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town*. Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007.

### Maps and Atlases

*Map of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket*. Walling, Henry, 1858.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1880.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: Walker Litho. & Publishing Co., 1910.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

I

See Datasheet

## Other Primary Documentary Sources

Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Truro, 1984.*  
<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhchpp/ReconSurveyRpts.htm>.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory of Historic Assets of Truro. On file at Truro Town Library or <https://mhc-macris.net/>.

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) - Vital records

## Websites

[https://www.truro-ma.gov/sites/g/files/vyhlif3936/f/uploads/historic\\_truro\\_tour\\_online\\_booklet\\_2020-6-19.pdf](https://www.truro-ma.gov/sites/g/files/vyhlif3936/f/uploads/historic_truro_tour_online_booklet_2020-6-19.pdf).

Note: The Pamets-Upper Pamet Area is very rural area set within the Cape Cod National Seashore, with winding roads, undulating terrain, forest regrowth, and houses set back from the street with mature landscaping. As a result, streetscape photographs do not provide useful information. To assist in understanding the Area, the following recent aerial photo has been included.



Photo 2. Source: [www.maps.google.com](http://www.maps.google.com) (date unknown).

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

## THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

# MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter      Form Nos.

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------



Figure 1. Detail of 1858 Map of Cape Cod.

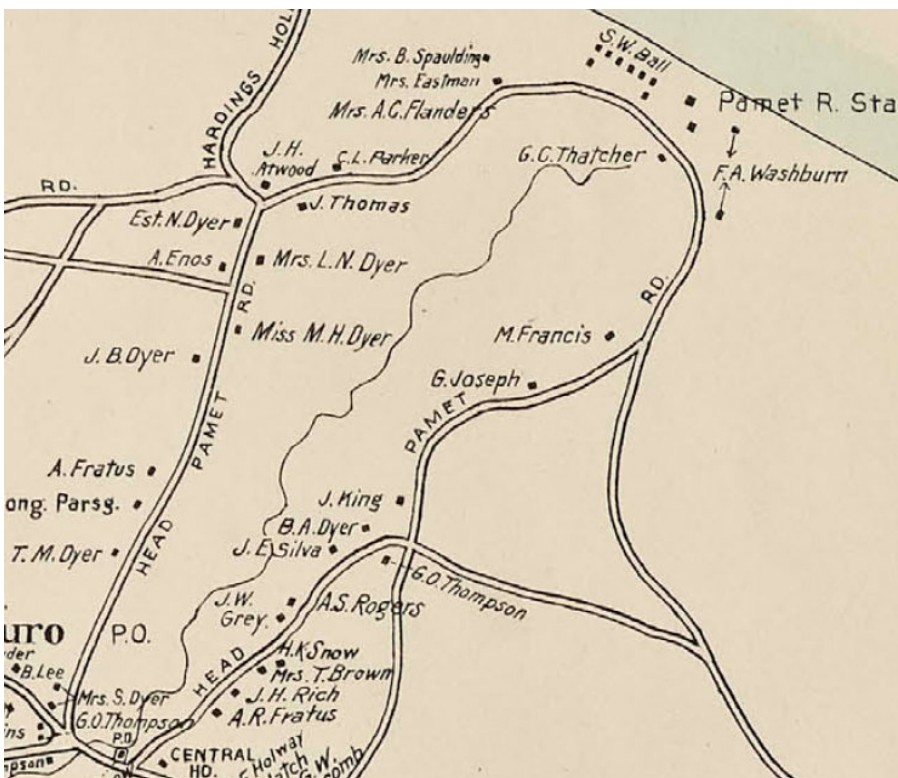


Figure 2. Detail of 1910 Barnstable County Atlas.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

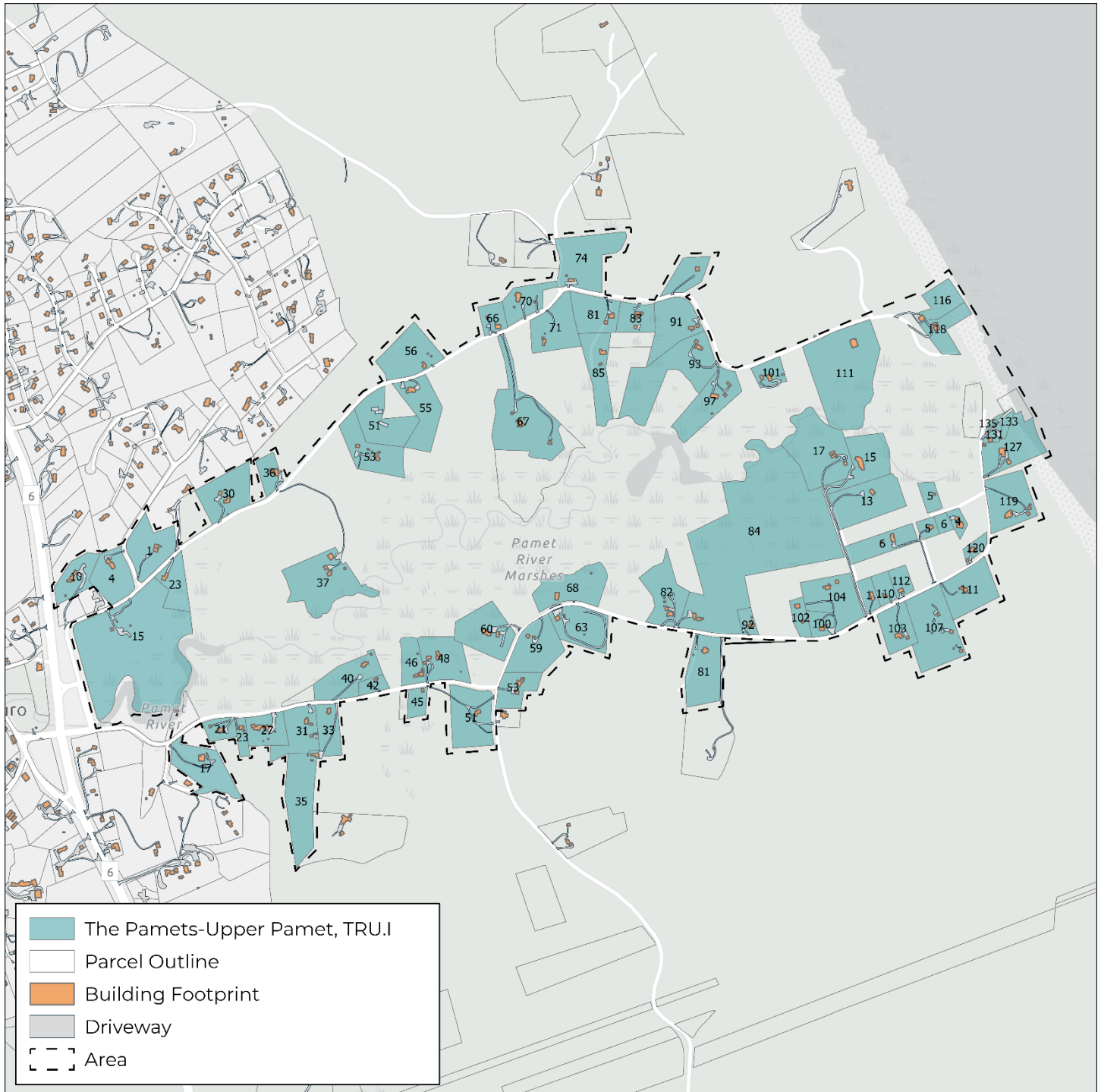
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I See Datasheet

## LOCUS MAP



Prepared for Truro Historical Commission by Cape Cod Commission.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

## DATASHEET

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	5	AUNT SALS LN	1168	I		1950		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	52	2	0	C
	6	AUNT SALS LN	1169	I		1987		No Style Photo: 2020 Assessor	52	1	0	NC
	1	AVERY WAY	1083	I	1953		Slesinger, Donald and Dorothy House	Modern Photo: 2015 Assessor See Form B TRU.1083	51	8	0	C
	4	AVERY WAY	1217	I		1977		Postwar Traditional	51	6	0	NC
	4	HEAD-O-PAMET WAY	1170	I		1950		Ranch Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	52	3	0	C
	5	HEAD-O-PAMET WAY		I			Dodge-Moss House (Modern, ca. 1961, TRU.361) DEMOLISHED	Vacant	48	15	0	NC
	6	HEAD-O-PAMET WAY		I			1961, Volosov House (TRU.360), DEMOLISHED	Vacant	52	17	0	NC
	1	LONG DUNE LANE	1171	I		1956		Modern, addition Photo: 2014 Assessor No Form B	52	5	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	13	LONG DUNE LANE	1172	I		1955		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2019 Assessor No Form B	48	14	0	C
	15	LONG DUNE LANE	1173	I		2013		Contemporary Photo: 2014 Assessor	48	10	0	NC
	17	LONG DUNE LANE	1174	I		1958		Modern Photo: 2019 Assessor No Form B	48	9	0	C
	10	NO PAMET RD	225	I	1820	C	Dyer, Benjamin House/ Congr. Church Parsonage	Federal, two-story See Form B TRU.225	51	67	0	C
	15	NO PAMET RD	1175	I		1941		Colonial Revival, Full Cape, adds. Photo: 2020 Assessor Outbuilding: Cottage (2020) No Form B	51	13	0	C
	23	NO PAMET RD	1176	I		1970		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2014 Assessor No Form B	51	9	0	C
	30	NO PAMET RD	224	I	1828	C	Snow, Joshua, Jr. House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape Outbuilding: Garage/apartment (late-20th c.) See Form B TRU.224	47	140	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	36	NO PAMET RD	1177	I		1960		Postwar Traditional, adds. Photo: 2018 Assessor No Form B	47	139	0	C
	37	NO PAMET RD	223	I	1840	C	Adams, Zenas House	Federal/Full Cape Photo: 2020 Assessor Outbuilding: Side-gable cottage (2007) See Form B TRU.223	51	16	0	C
	51	NO PAMET RD	1178	I		2007		Contemporary Photo: 2016 Assessor	47	168	0	NC
	53	NO PAMET RD 51 NO PAMET in MACRIS	222	I	1834	C	Dyer, Benjamin (2nd) House	Greek Revival, Three-quarter Cape Outbuildings: studio, henhouse, outhouse (mid-19th c.), two-car garage (mid-20th c.) See Form B TRU.222	47	138	0	C
	55	NO PAMET RD	221	I	1820	R	Snow, Ephraim House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape, ells Photo: 2013 Assessor See Form B TRU.221	47	136	0	C
	56	NO PAMET RD	178	I	1830	C	Dyer, Nathaniel House	Federal, Full Cape See Form B TRU.178	47	133	0	C
	66	NO PAMET RD	80	I	1800	R	Snow, Ambrose House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.80	47	132	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	67	NO PAMET RD	1179	I		1925		Colonial Revival Photo: 2015 Assessor No Form B	47	141	0	C
	70	NO PAMET RD	1211			2005		Contemporary	47	128	0	NC
	71	NO PAMET RD	1180	I		1970		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2015 Assessor No Form B	47	134	0	C
	74	NO PAMET RD	177	I	1850 R		Dyer, Joshua House	Greek Revival, gable-front, altered beyond recognition (MHC) Photo: 2020 Assessor Outbuilding: Cottage w/ garage (mid-20th c.) See Form B TRU.177	47	127	0	NC
	81	NO PAMET RD	176	I	1771 R		Harding, Lot House	Federal, Cape Outbuilding: Two-bay garage (late-20th c.) See Form B TRU.176	47	129	0	C
	83	NO PAMET RD	1067	I	1924 R		Thomas-Matson-Lloyd House	Colonial Revival, Cape, modified Outbuilding: Garage-studio (1998) See Form B TRU.1067	47	130	0	C
	85	NO PAMET RD	1181	I		1955		No Style Photo: 2016 Assessor No Form B	47	135	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	91	NO PAMET RD	1182	I		1945		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2016 Assessor Outbuilding: Two-bay garage (late-20th c.) No Form B	47	131	0	C
	93	NO PAMET RD	1183	I		1945		Postwar Traditional, not visible from street Photo: 2016 Assessor Outbuilding: one-bay garage (late-20th c.) No Form B	47	146	0	C
	97	NO PAMET RD	1184	I		1957		No Style, not visible from street Photo: 2013 Assessor No Form B	47	137	0	C
	97	NO PAMET RD	1185	I		1950		One-story cottage, not visible from street Photo: 2013 Assessor No Form B	47	137	0	C
		NO PAMET RD	175	I	1817	R	Dyer House/ Bog House (CCNS)	No Style, 2 Story Photo: 2018 (NPS) See Form B TRU.175				C
	101	NO PAMET RD	1068	I		1949	Capt. Augustus Turpin House	Colonial Revival, hip roof Photo: 2016 Assessor See Form B TRU.1068	48	2	0	C
	111	NO PAMET RD	174	I	1930	C	Pamet Life Saving Station/ Little America Hostel (CCNS)	Colonial Revival, hip roof Photo: 2016 Assessor See Form B TRU.174				C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO



THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	116	NO PAMET RD	173	I	1899 C		Spaulding, Lillie House/ Robbin's Roost	Victorian Eclectic, altered beyond recognition (MHC) See Form B TRU.173	48	3	0	NC
	118	NO PAMET RD	172	I	1899 C		Eastman, Helen and Mary House	Victorian-era cottage, moved and altered (2021) See Form B TRU.172	48	4	0	C
	17	SO PAMET RD	1186	I		1935		Modern Photo: 2017 Assessor No Form B	51	24	0	C
	21	SO PAMET RD	1187	I		1996		No Style Photo: 2010 Assessor	51	36	0	NC
	23	SO PAMET RD	404	I	1942 C		Morris, George B. and Marion F. House	Col. Rev./Full Cape, altered Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.404	51	37	0	C
	27	SO PAMET RD	156	I	1826 C		Rich, Joseph House	Greek Revival, Three-quarter Cape, adds. See Form B TRU.156	51	38	0	C
	31	SO PAMET RD	157	I	1830 C		Snow, William P. House	Federal/Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2020 Assessor See Form B TRU.157	51	44	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	33	SO PAMET RD	46	I	1925 R		Meier House	Bungalow See Form B TRU.46	51	43	0	C
	35	SO PAMET RD	158	I	1800 C		Snow House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.158	51	45	0	C
	40	SO PAMET RD	159	I	1830 C		Rich, Isaac House	No Style, adds. See Form B TRU.159	51	40	0	C
	42	SO PAMET RD	160	I	1870 C		Hopkins, Ezra House	No Style, cottage See Form B TRU.160	51	41	0	C
	45	SO PAMET RD	1188	I	1920 C			Garage/barn Photo: 2019 Assessor No Form B, date from current surveyor	51	48	0	C
	46	SO PAMET RD	161	I	1800 R		Rich, Richard House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.161	51	46	0	C
	48	SO PAMET RD	162	I	1827 C		Harding, Ephraim House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.162	51	47	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	48	SO PAMET RD	317	I	1850 C		Barn/ Wilson Studio and Guest House	Greek Revival, converted barn See Form B TRU.317	51	47	0	C
	48	SO PAMET RD	801	I			South Pamet Cemetery	See Form E TRU.801				C
	51	SO PAMET RD	163	I	1825 C		Collins, Jonathan House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.163	51	49	0	C
	53	SO PAMET RD	1189	I		1951		Postwar Traditional cottage Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	51	53	0	C
	59	SO PAMET RD	1069	I	1926 R		Joseph House Outbuilding: Small barn (1926 R, TRU.1157)	Gable-front cottage Photo: 2019 Assessor See Form B TRU.1069	51	51	0	C
	60	SO PAMET RD	164	I	1830 C		Atkins, Jonah/ Kahn House	Greek Revival/Full cape, adds. Photo: 2020 Assessor See Form B TRU.164	51	50	0	C
	63	SO PAMET RD	1190	I		1989		Garage/barn Photo: 2016 Assessor	51	56	0	NC
	68	SO PAMET RD	165	I	1850 C		Knowles, P. House	No Style, Three-quarter Cape, rear add. See Form B TRU.165	51	55	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	81	SO PAMET RD	1070	I	1955 C		Buffington House	Bungalow, additions Photo: 2020 Assessor See Form B TRU.1070	51	59	0	C
	82	SO PAMET RD	1191	I		1946		Cottage/Ranch Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	51	57	0	C
	84	SO PAMET RD	287	I	1932 R		Hamilton House	Col. Rev. Full Cape, ells See Form B TRU.287	51	94	0	C
	92	SO PAMET RD	1192	I		1950		Modern, modest, rear add. Photo: 2016 Assessor No Form B	51	58	0	C
	100	SO PAMET RD	1193	I		1956		Cottage, 1 Story Photo: 2017 Assessor No Form B	52	9	0	C
	102	SO PAMET RD	1194	I		1950		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2018 Assessor Outbuilding: Studio (late-20th c.) No Form B	52	8	0	C
	103	SO PAMET RD	1195	I		1945		Colonial Revival, Cape Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	52	11	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO


THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	104	SO PAMET RD	166	I	1725 C		Collins, Benjamin House	Colonial, Full Cape Outbuildings (not documented): Two-bay garage (mid-20th c.; Shingled water tower (ca. 1900) See Form B TRU.166	52	10	0	C
	107	SO PAMET RD	167	I	1870 C		Enos, John House (moved from Truro Center Road in ca. 1923)	No Style, side-gable Photo: 2014 Assessor Building 2: Studio/cottage (1973) Building 3: Gambrel cottage (2013) See Form B TRU.167	52	12	0	C
	110	SO PAMET RD	1196	I		1954		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2020 Assessor No Form B	52	6	0	C
	111	SO PAMET RD	1071	I	1932 R		Frederic Washburn House	Colonial Revival Photo: 2020 Assessor See Form B TRU.1071	52	13	0	C
	112	SO PAMET RD	1197	I		1960		Ranch Photo: 2014 Assessor No Form B	52	7	0	C
	119	SO PAMET RD	168	I	1905 R		Washburn, Dr. House	Colonial Revival/Full Cape Three outbuildings: Cottage, studio, garage (mid-20th c.) See Form B TRU.168	48	13	0	C
	120	SO PAMET RD	1198	I		1950		Postwar Traditional Photo: 2017 Assessor No Form B	52	4	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO




THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

PHOTO	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Map	Par	Ext	NR C/NC
	127	SO PAMET RD	1072	I	1902 R		Wiggin-Washburn House	No Style, hip roof Building 2: Studio/cottage (2007) Building 3: Garage (ca. 1945) See Form B TRU.1072	48	12	0	C
	131	SO PAMET RD	171	I	1925 R			No Style, Camp See Form B TRU.171	48	11	0	C
	133	SO PAMET RD	169	I	1885 R		Pamet Life Saving Station Boathouse	Boathouse, converted In process of being relocated Photo: 2015 Assessor	48	8	0	C
	135	SO PAMET RD		I			ca. 1885-1895 Capt. John Rich House (TRU.170) Relocated	Vacant	48	7	0	NC



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Pamets-Upper Pamet Area is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime History. The Area includes North and South Pamet Roads that encircle the portion of the Pamet River east of Rt. 6. The Area terminates at, and includes, the buildings located at Ballston Beach, originally referred to as Head of Pamet. Development in this Area began in the early-18<sup>th</sup> century. The oldest house in the Area dates to ca. 1725. With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing beginning in the early-19<sup>th</sup> century, Truro prospered and the population increased. Pamet Harbor, at the western end of the Pamet River, emerged as the locus for maritime activity. As a result, many houses and farmsteads were built along both sides of the Pamet River in The Pamets-Upper Pamet Area. Development may also have been spurred by the fact that Old King's Highway passed through both roads. A total of 23 houses on North and South Pamet Roads date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, all but two built between 1800 and 1850. As evidenced in title records, the houses sat on large parcels of land, often including farmland and orchards. The early occupants of the properties in this Area were alternately listed as mariners or farmers in Census records. In many cases, young men first went to sea, and returned in later life to a quieter life of farming, including cranberry harvesting. All of the houses had subsistence gardens, and in some cases larger commercial farming operations.

The Pamets-Upper Pamet is also recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly, due in large part to Pamet Harbor silting up in the 1860s. This led to a decline in Truro's population that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. Summer visitors, including artists and writers, were drawn Truro's beauty and tranquility. In The Pamets-Upper Pamet Area, ownership of many houses shifted from local maritime families to seasonal residents, including, in a number of cases, noted artists and writers.

Resources that contribute to significance for Entertainment/Recreation in the Area are also located at or near Ballston Beach. Sheldon Ball purchased 1,000 acres along the ocean in 1889 and opened Ball's Town Bungalows Colony, including cottages, a community center, bowling alley, and a 9-hole golf course. The resort operated until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. No buildings survive from that property, but a number of adjacent cottages and other beach-related buildings survive. This includes two cottages on the dune between the Ballston Beach parking lot and the beach – the small former camp building

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO

THE PAMETS-UPPER PAMET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

I	See Datasheet
---	---------------

---

at 131 South Pamet Road (ca. 1920-1930, TRU.171), and the Wiggin-Washburn House at 127 South Pamet Road (ca. 1896-1909, TRU.1072). Ballston Beach was also the site of the Pamet Life Saving Station. It was relocated to Castle Road, but the keeper's dwelling and headquarters for the Station, built in ca. 1930, overlooks Ballston Beach at 101 North Pamet Road (TRU.174).

The Pamets-Upper Pamet is recommended as eligible under Criterion C at the local level. The oldest and most intact is the ca. 1725 Benjamin Collins House at 104 South Pamet Road (TRU.166). This house is significant as one of the oldest houses in Truro and a relatively unaltered example of an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century Full Cape.

There are 17 single-family dwellings that date from ca. 1800 to 1850, including examples of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Of these, 16 have the Cape Cod form – 5 Full Capes and 11 Three-quarter Capes. Of particular note is the former early-19<sup>th</sup> century Full Cape converted to a bog house in 1889. The top half is a Federal Full Cape with beaded cove molding under the box cornice, a door surround with capped pilasters and transom lights, and protruding window frames. The house was moved, elevated, and received the first floor in 1889.

There are a total of 42 buildings that date from ca. 1900 to 1970 (not including garages and garden sheds). Of those, 15 were built between ca. 1900 and 1941; and 27 were built between ca. 1945 and 1970. These 20<sup>th</sup> century resources are scattered along both North and South Pamet Roads, often built on parcels carved out of the larger 19<sup>th</sup> century properties, as well as some clustered near Ballston Beach, including Colonial Revival Capes, bungalows, vernacular cottages and Mid-century Modern houses.

The house at 119 South Pamet Road (ca. 1900-1907, TRU.168) is note-worthy as a high-style example of the Colonial Revival style employed for a summer cottage. Its form and massing are based on the Full Cape house form, but its stretched proportions and exaggerated detailing reflect later interpretations of the form.

Ballston Beach was also the site of the Pamet Life Saving Station keeper's dwelling. Built in ca. 1930, it is located at 101 North Pamet Road (TRU.174). The two-story, Foursquare building with hipped roof is typical of the relatively plain buildings built by the Coast Guard during the 1930s and 1940s.

The Area possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There has been minimal subdivision of land or infill development since these houses were built, and most of the undeveloped land surrounding these houses is now part of the Cape Cod National Seashore. As a result, these streetscapes retain their original rural setting.

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See Datasheet	North Truro	L, Q	See Datasheet
---------------	----------------	------	------------------

Photograph



Photo 1. Snow Village, looking north from Castle Road.

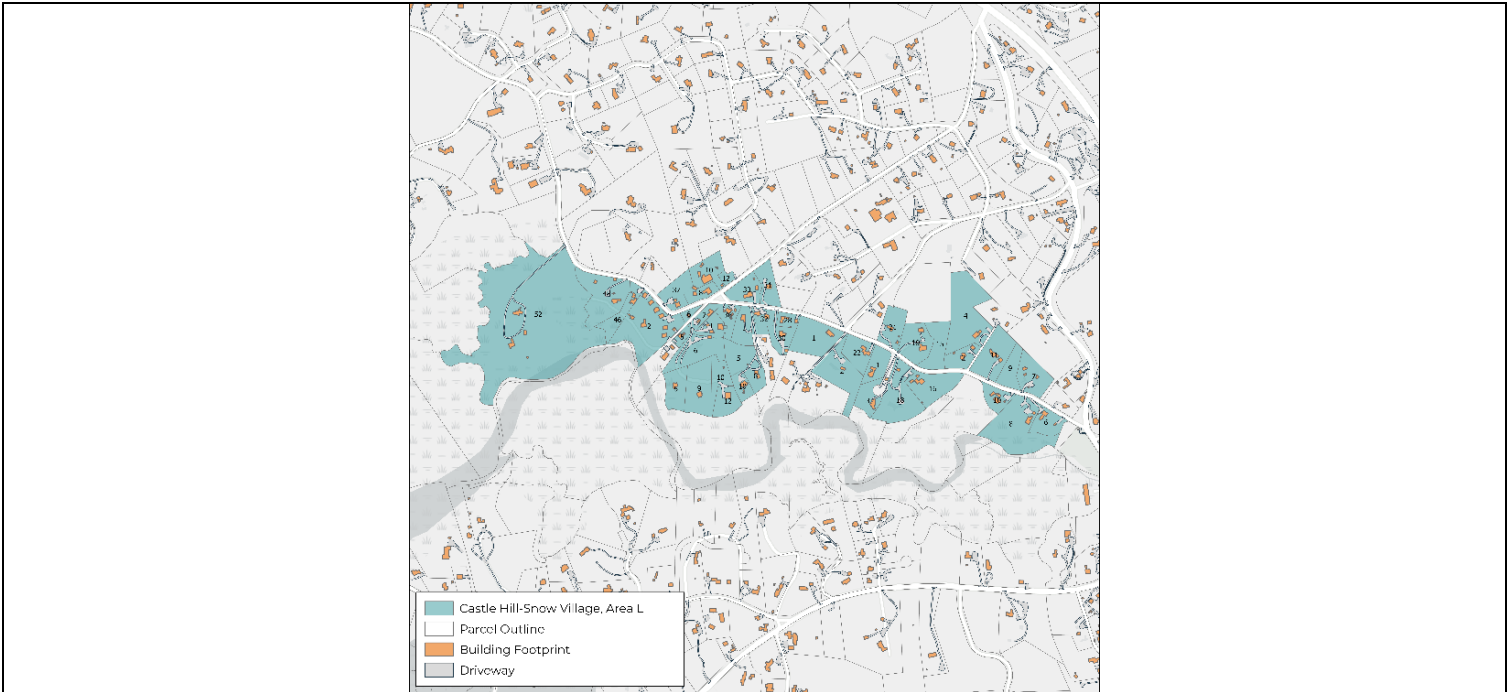
**Town/City:** TRURO  
**Place** (*neighborhood or village*): Lower Castle Road

**Name of Area:** Castle Hill-Snow Village  
**Present Use:** Residential - Single Family Dwelling,  
Education (Art School)  
**Construction Dates or Period:**  
**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

**Acreage:** 66.2 acres  
**Recorded by:** Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant  
**Organization:** Truro Historical Commission  
**Date** (*month/year*):

Locus Map



☒ see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

*Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.*

The boundaries for this Area have been adjusted since the Area Form was first prepared in 1980. The Castle Hill Area now focuses on the resources along Castle Road from Truro Center west to the intersection with Meetinghouse Road, including the Castle Hill Center for the Arts and Sladeville. The scattered historic resources on Tom's Hill Road, Perry Road, and farther north on Castle Road are not included in the updated Castle Hill-Snow Village Area Form.

The Castle Hill-Snow Village Area stretches west from Truro Center along Castle Road for just under one mile and includes the Sladeville cottage colony (TRU.Q), the southern section of Meetinghouse Road, Grays Lane, and Carrs Lane, Bridge Lane, Castle Hill Lane, and Slade Hill Road – all short roads leading south from Castle Road to the Pamet River. The Area is residential and rural in character, except for the Castle Hill Center for the Arts. The Castle Hill Area includes 38 single-family dwellings, along with a variety of outbuildings, from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Castle Road runs along the north side of the Pamet River and is set below the Hill of Churches (TRU.C). As a result, the terrain generally slopes down from above Castle Road south to the river. The Area was largely deforested and left open for farming for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century (see Figure 1), but is now largely forested with mature trees. In some cases, early houses with deep lots have been subdivided with small lanes accessing newer back lots, but there has been little infill development along Castle Road. As a result, Castle Road retains its character as an historic streetscape.

The following buildings are presentative of the styles and forms found in the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area from the late-18<sup>th</sup> thru mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup>

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Of the 22 houses built before 1890, all but one are Capes. There are eleven Full Capes built between ca. 1781 and 1850, nine Three-quarter Capes built between ca. 1800 and 1860, and one Half Cape built in ca. 1830. All have been documented with MHC Building Forms. Of those 21 Capes, ten have been classified as Federal in style, and seven classified as Greek Revival in style.

Two intact examples of Federal Full Capes are located at the western end of the Castle Hill Area. The Rich House at 48 Castle Road (TRU.200) was built in ca. 1798-1802. The house is located below Castle Road along the Pamet River. The house faces south towards the river. There are two gable-roofed dormers on the south slope and a one-story hyphen that connects to a gable-roofed kitchen addition on the east side of the house built in 1972. The north and south elevations have clapboard siding with plain corner boards. The gable ends are clad in wood shingles. The main entrance is centered on the south elevation and consists of a wood paneled door with a modest door surround. Fenestration primarily consists of rectangular, wood, 9/6, double-hung windows. The hyphen and ell contain small rectangular, 6/6, double-hung windows.

The Lombard-Rich House at 52 Castle Road (TRU.241), located on what was known as Cat Island, is a Federal-style Full Cape with a rear ell, constructed ca. 1795-1805. The house has undergone relatively few alterations and retains its large

<sup>1</sup> The Outer Cape has a long tradition of moving, or flaking, buildings for a variety of reasons. If known, the original location of a flaked building will be referenced.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

central chimney, 9/6 windows in frames that abut the roof entablature, and simple box cornice. Porches on the south and west elevations were added in ca. 1910. A rear (north) kitchen ell was added in ca. 1933.

There are five Federal-style Three-quarter Capes. An intact example is located at 2 Grays Lane (TRU.183). The Manuel Howes House was built in ca. 1790-1810. The steeply pitched roof has a box cornice with beaded cove molding, and large brick chimney is in line with the front entrance. Nineteenth century changes include the altered front doorway, the 6/6 sash, and possibly the side ell. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a large picture window has been installed in the west gable.

Two excellent examples of Greek Revival-style Capes are located next to each other – the ca. 1830 George Fuller House at 28 Castle Road (TRU.187) and the ca. 1820 John Kenney House at 30 Castle Road (TRU.369). The George Fuller House at 28 Castle Road is the one Half Cape house in the Castle Road Area. In addition to the three-bay Half Cape form, there is a one-story, four-bay, gable-roofed ell that extends south from the west end of the main block. This ell, unusually, has the form of a low Three-Quarter Cape, i.e. four bays wide with an off-centered entrance. Character-defining features of the Greek Revival style include the flushboard siding on the front elevations of the main block and ell, corner pilasters, wide entablature, and cornice returns on the gable ends. The main entrance consists of a wood panel door with two windows, flanked by full sidelights and flat pilasters supporting a broad lintel. The ell entrance has a similar surround without the sidelights. Fenestration consists of rectangular, wood, 2/1 double-hung windows with flat surrounds.

The Full Cape at 30 Castle Road is clad in clapboards with narrow corner boards and has a molded box cornice with partial returns across the gable ends. The centered main entrance is located within a gable-roof portico that projects from the center of the front (west) elevation. The entrance has a wood panel door set in a surround with a multi-light transom and partial sidelights. Fenestration includes a mix of what may be original wood 9/6 windows and later wood 2/2 windows. There is a gable-roofed rear ell and a small ell on the south side elevation.

Two adjacent Full Capes have alterations that have gained architectural significance. The ca. 1810 Shubael Snow House at 37 Castle Road (TRU.198) received an unusual hip-roofed ell to the left of the front entrance and a hip-roofed dormer to the right of the front entrance in ca. 1890. The ca. 1835 Greek Revival-style Snow House at 8 Meetinghouse Road (TRU.197) retains the wide cornice frieze boards and corner pilasters characteristic of Greek Revival-style houses. However, in ca. 1900, a now-enclosed porch was added and a new entrance with gable-roofed dormer above, flanked by close-pedimented dormers with paired windows. The tympanum of the center dormer is finished with patterned shingles.

In 1925, artist Caleb Arnold Slade bought the former 1826 Truro Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been built on Snows Field Road, a short distance away. Slade moved the building to the southern end of his property along the Pamet River at what is now 12 Slade Hill Road (TRU.191), situated it to take advantage of the northern light, and converted it into an artist's studio and exhibition space. This is the only example in the Castle Road Area of a Greek Revival-style non-residential building. The former church is a large, one-story wood-frame structure that is three bays wide by two bays deep. Two shed dormers rise from the north elevation and three from the south elevation. The gable ends are clad in wood shingles, and the north elevation has clapboard siding. The house retains its characteristic Greek Revival corner pilasters, wide entablature, and partial cornice returns across the gable ends. The main entrance is located in the center of the west elevation and consists of a door surrounded by flat pilasters and a broad lintel. Fenestration consists of 9/9 wood windows in the gable ends and nine-light sliding windows in the dormers.

The first major addition to this formerly maritime/agricultural community was the development of a cottage colony nestled between Castle Road and the Pamet River just west of the intersection of Castle Road with Meetinghouse Road. The property includes the original ca. 1832 Three-quarter Cape house, six cottages built in ca. 1890 (a seventh was rebuilt in ca. 2016), and a garage/apartment built in 1950 (2 Meetinghouse Road, TRU.199, 777-784). 778-784). The six ca. 1890 cottages are arranged in a row along the crest of the hill, facing west. The two-story, gable-front houses are set on pier foundations and have wood-shingled walls and asphalt shingled-roofs. All have a large, one-story, hip-roof screened porch across the west elevation and shed-roof wall dormers on the side elevations. Some of the porches wrap around one or both side elevations, and some have been partially or completely enclosed.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

Slade bought the cottage colony in 1921. He likely built two additional rental cottages on Slade Hill Road, one of which survives at 9 Slade Hill Road (ca. 1930, TRU.191). This one-story cottage was originally built ca. 1910-20 and was rebuilt in ca. 1925-35 after a fire. The low-pitched hip roof has deeply projecting eaves. The simple door and window trim are typical of the informality of a cottage. The original block is surrounded by porches and later additions.

There are a number of significant outbuildings. Two large 19<sup>th</sup> century barns and a windmill water tower connected to the Charles Snow Homestead (8 Meetinghouse Road, TRU.197) are now part of the Castle Hill Center for the Arts. The barn at 10 Meetinghouse Road (1882, TRU.315) is a 2 ½-story, Victorian Eclectic English barn flanked by matching 1 ½-story cross-gable ells. The main roof is topped by a central cupola. The exterior siding is a combination of clapboards and wood shingle, with five courses of patterned shingles between the first and second floors extending across the front elevation and the end gables of the two flanking ells. A large barn door is centered on the main block. Fenestration consists of wooden 6/6 and 1/1 thermal windows, with diamond-shaped fixed windows (originally with Queen Anne sash) located in the gable ends of the two ells. The rear elevation has been significantly altered with studio windows and shed dormers to accommodate the new use as an artist facility.

The barn at 12 Meetinghouse Road (ca. 1880, TRU.308), which became known as the Long Shop, consists of a deep, two-story block that terminates in a cross-gable block. The main block has the form of a horse barn with a recessed, two-story gable roof flanked by one-story shed roofs. Fenestration consists of wood 6/6 and 9/6 windows, with smaller 6/6 windows on the second floor of the side elevations. The front elevation has a centered sliding glass door that replaced the original barn door, and there is a barn loft door centered on the second floor. Above the barn door is a multi-paned transom and projecting beam likely used for a hay loft pulley.

The windmill water tower (10 Meetinghouse Road, TRU.196) may be the most iconic building in the Castle Road Area. Built in 1901, the three-story tower was designed in the Shingle style – the only example of that style in the Area. According to a town-wide windshield survey, it appears to be one of two surviving water mill buildings in Truro. The original functional attributes have been removed, including the small windmill. The four-sided building is clad in wood shingles with no cornerboards. It is divided into three sections divided by a combination of flared courses and beltcourses. The elevations are further articulated in the middle of the first floor with five courses of patterned shingles. Each elevation of the tower has a centered 2/2 wood window with a projecting pedimented surround, except the first elevation on the south (street) side which has two windows. A wooden door is on the south elevation and is surmounted by a pedimented hood. The wood shingle-clad shallow-pitched hipped roof has a deeply projecting box cornice and is surmounted by a weathervane. Windows were replaced in 2008.

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The Area includes four houses built in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Of particular note is the one example of a Mid-century Modern house – the Richter House at 21 Castle Road (TRU.1077). This house, designed by Charlie Zehnder, could be characterized as an example of a simple Box-type Modern house, although its simplicity is shrouded by an elaborate deck and trellis (that were added in 1983). The form consists of two one-story, flat-roofed rectangular blocks oriented perpendicular to each other and joined by a broad hyphen. The hyphen appears to be fully fenestrated on both sides with sliding glass doors. The front (south) elevations of the two rectangular blocks are also fully fenestrated with sliding glass doors. The remaining elevations are minimally fenestrated with slider windows or have no windows at all. The elevations are clad in vertical wood board siding that is stained gray. An exterior brick chimney rises from the east elevation. The building appears to rest on a concrete foundation, and some elevations are cantilevered indicating that this house was intended to have a “floating” foundation effect. The house was built in ca. 1957 on Long Pond Road in Wellfleet and moved to this location in 1971. Zehnder designed and built at least 40 houses, additions and renovations between 1958 and 1985 on the Outer Cape.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

Truro was occupied seasonally for centuries by Pamet Indians, members of the Wampanoag Nation. There were no settled villages, but trails likely existed along both the Atlantic and Bay shores, as well along the rivers and ponds. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there was first contact with European explorers, including well-documented expeditions to Truro by Capt. Martin Pring and his men who spent seven weeks at Pamet Harbor in 1603, and the Pilgrims in 1620. In both cases, the areas visited included Pond Village, Corn Hill, and Pamet Harbor, where there was clear indication of Pamet Indian occupation and cultivation. The European explorers also likely walked along one or both sides of the Pamet River to the Atlantic coast. Like the Pamet Indians, early European settlers would also choose these areas for early development.

European settlement began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Native trails were likely still in use, and the first road in Truro, known as the Drift Highway, appears to have been laid out in ca. 1700 connecting Pilgrim Pond to the Head of the Pamet. King's Highway was laid out in 1715, and by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, South and North Pamet Roads and Higgins Hollow and Longnook Roads were in place, bisecting or incorporating parts of King's Highway. King's Highway also included portions of what became Shore Road in Pond Village. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, local roads were well established to the Bay and Atlantic coasts, Old County Road had become the principal route from Truro Village to Wellfleet, and Castle and Depot Roads were in place leading along both sides of the Pamet River.

As evidenced by the inset map of Truro Village in the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* (Figure 2), the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area was considered part of the larger Truro Village which comprised the land on both sides of the Pamet River. As such, the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area's historic development should be understood as connected to the Truro Center Area (TRU.H) and the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area (TRU.G). The properties referenced here are representative of the historical contexts of maritime and agricultural history in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese immigration in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century, the emergence of Truro as a seasonal destination, and arrival of artists and writers in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. In many cases, properties represent multiple contexts.

It is unknown when Castle Road was established, but residential development began along Castle Road in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest documented house is the ca. 1702 Snow House at 6 Slade Hill Road (TRU.403).<sup>2</sup> Further research is needed to confirm this date, but the Snows were among the earliest families to settle in Truro. This house is located near the intersection of Castle Road and Meetinghouse Road in an area that became known as Snow Village due to the high number of Snow family members living there. Two other houses in the Castle Hill Area date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. As the population slowly grew through the 18<sup>th</sup> century, settlements were concentrated along the Cape Cod Bay harbors of East Harbor, Pond Village, Great Hollow and Pamet Harbor, where local whaling and fishing dominated economic activity.

Maritime activity increased dramatically in Truro into the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. Pamet Harbor served as a fishing port with shipyards, sail lofts, stores, fish-processing sheds, three wharves, and over 60 cod and mackerel boats from the 1830s into the 1850s. There were windmills nearby for salt making, and a grist mill at Mill Pond. It was also the docking point for packet boats for freight and passengers to and from Boston.<sup>3</sup> This was a time when Pamet Harbor eclipsed Pond Village as the focus for economic activity and was a period of population increase and house construction in both the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area and Depot Road/Pamet Harbor Area (TRU.G).

As Truro's prosperity became linked to the Pamet River, the seat of government was moved from North Truro to the hill above Pamet River to the north. In 1827, the First Parish Congregational Church was built to serve both religious and town meeting purposes (3 First Parish Lane, TRU.82, NRDIS 2014). Town meeting activities were moved to the nearby Union Hall which was built in 1848 to the west of the Congregational church (24 Town Hall Road, TRU.83, NRI 1997). What

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that a fire at the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds in 1827 destroyed almost all title records, making it difficult to confirm early building dates.

<sup>3</sup> Whalen, p. 105.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

became known as the Hill of Churches (TRU.C) was also the site for the early adoption of Methodism. The Methodist Episcopal society built a church on the hill in 1826. As noted above it was sold in 1925 to Caleb Arnold. He moved the church to the bank of the Pamet River for his residence and studio (12 Slade Hill Road, TRU.191).

Many of Truro's men in the 19<sup>th</sup> century began their work lives as mariners on whalers, fishing ships and merchant vessels for much of the year, and as they grew older, many stayed at home to work as farmers. The majority of houses in the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area were built between 1800 and 1850, many built by families involved in the maritime industry. Prominent examples are the two houses located at 52 Castle Road (TRU.241) – a large parcel on the Pamet River forming the western terminus to the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area. The Lewis Lombard House, located close to the Pamet River, was built in ca. 1795-1805 by mariner Lewis Lombard, Jr. (1767-1835), and later owned by Mathias Rich, Jr. (1820-1914), a mariner who later operated a ship's chandlery in Boston and summered in Truro. Behind that house to the north is the Collins-Rich House, built in ca. 1815-1830 by Jesse Collins, but occupied for most of the 1800s by the Rich family, local mariners and businessmen.

Not all houses were built by mariners. Most notable in this Area may be the "Old Snow Homestead" (37 Castle Road, TRU.198). As noted above, the Snow family were prominent early settlers of the Castle Hill Area (also referred to as Snow Village). This house was built in ca. 1810 by Shubael Snow (b. 1775). According to documentation for that property, most of the Snows were farmers. The barns and other outbuildings that are now part of the Castle Hill Center for the Arts were connected to this homestead. The Snow family owned land stretching up the hill a quarter-mile to the north to what is now known as Snows Field. They either farmed the land themselves or rented parcels to others. Land above the Snow house was also the location of a Methodist Campground. This house remains in the Snow family.

Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly. This was a result of Pamet Harbor silting up in 1860, other towns having bigger harbors able to accommodate larger ships, and the loss of Truro men to shipwrecks, including the Gale of 1841 which claimed 57 of Truro's men and boys. The number of fishing vessels in Truro dropped from 49 in 1855 to 10 in 1865. Truro's population began a decline that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1870 and 1915, Truro's population dropped in half from 1269 to 663 persons. Many of Truro's families moved away to cities for new industrial jobs, and in some cases, houses and farmsteads were left vacant. In the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area, no new houses were built from ca. 1875 to 1900.

Despite the population drop during this period, starting in the 1860s, Truro saw the immigration of Portuguese families. In the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century, Portuguese were the dominant foreign-born ethnic group in Truro. As a result, two Catholic churches were established, one in Truro Center in 1896, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (48 Truro Center Road, TRU.1852), the former Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church in Pond Village in 1915 (17 Pond Road, TRU.212), now Chapel on the Pond.

The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion in 1873 of the Cape Cod Railway to Provincetown, with stations in South Truro, Pamet Harbor (at the west end of Depot Road), Corn Hill and North Truro (Cold Storage Beach). The railroad was initially used to transfer goods from the canning and cold storage facilities associated with the fish processing, but soon became a method of transportation for summer vacationers. A few cottage colonies or resorts were built in Truro beginning in the 1880s.

The Castle Hill-Snow Village Area became the site of one of Truro's early cottage colonies – Sladeville (2 Meetinghouse Road, TRU.199, 777-784). The original house on this property is the ca. 1832 Thomas Kenney House. Kenney, born in 1809, was one of the 57 Truro men and boys lost in the Gale of 1841. Kenney's widow Mary sold the property in 1881 to Frank Rose, who took advantage of its scenic location along the marshes to create the small seasonal cottage colony. He built at least nine cottages in ca. 1890 along the hillside overlooking the water, of which seven are extant. He operated a grocery store from the rear ell on his house. Frank Rose died in 1908. His widow, Priscilla (Tillie), sold the property in 1921 to the artist Caleb Arnold Slade (1882-1961) and his wife Irene Elizabeth Wells. The Slades continued to rent the summer cottages built by Rose for the next 40 years, and the colony became known as Sladeville. They added the Colonial-era house at 6 Slade Hill Road (TRU.403) in 1923, presumably as an additional rental cottage.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

In 1925, Slade purchased the former Methodist Episcopal Church (built 1826 on Snows Field Road), moved it to the southern end of his riverside property, now 12 Slade Hill Road, TRU.190), and converted it to a studio and exhibition space. He may have built two additional rental cottages in ca. 1930 on the hillside between his studio and the Kenney-Rose House, one of which remains extant, 9 Slade Hill Road (TRU.191). The 1989 inventory form for this cottage says it was rebuilt after a fire, which indicates that an earlier cottage may have stood on the site when Slade purchased it.

Slade was part of a wave of American impressionists living and working in France that included John Singer Sargent and Charles Hawthorne (founder of the Provincetown Art School). Slade's sketches and paintings of war scenes were widely reproduced, and established a reputation for him in the United States. He and his wife lived in Truro and Provincetown sporadically during WWI before settling there more or less permanently in the 1920s, when they purchased the Rose property. Many of the Slade's friends came frequently to stay at Sladeville, including numerous statesmen and dignitaries whom they knew from their second home in Washington, DC. Tourists who were curious to see his works on display in his studio also visited, and Sladeville became a popular Truro destination, and the subject of postcards. Slade continued to paint, producing primarily Truro landscapes and portraits. He was commissioned to paint portraits for many luminaries, including Vice President Dawes and his wife, United States senators, generals, and admirals. During the 1940s, Slade appears to have stopped painting and devoted himself to the maintenance of the Sladeville rental cottages.

Truro's increasing popularity as the summer or year-round home of artists and writers, including artists Mary Hackett, Marston Hodgkin, Helen Sawyer, Horace Snow, Edward Hopper, William L'Engle, and Jerry Farnsworth, along with Margaret Sanger, founder of the birth control movement, and prominent socialist John Reed. One of the byproducts of this artistic energy in Truro was the development of an art school in Snow Village. The Charles W. Snow Farmstead (8-12 Meetinghouse Road, TRU.196, 197, 308, 315), which consists of the house, two barns and windmill, represents an intact collection of buildings associated with local agricultural, industrial and commercial activity from the mid-19th and early-20th century. The Snow Farmstead served many functions for the community, including a stable for up to 37 horses, retail paint store, carpentry shop, and concrete block manufactory. Contractor Peter Brown bought the property in the 1960s. He met with a group of artists in 1971 and was sufficiently encouraged by their interest to begin stabilizing the barn with the goal of renting out studio spaces. The lack of art centers in Truro, the ideal setting for art studios, and the quality of available teachers and workshops resulted in immediate success. The Castle Hill Center for the Arts officially opened in 1972.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

### Books and Publications

Brennan, Susan W. and Worthington, Diana. *Images of America Truro*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts: 1620-1890*. New York: H. W. Blake & Co., 1890.

Freeman, Frederick. *Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II*. Boston: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869.

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_History\\_of\\_Cape\\_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro ntcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_History_of_Cape_Cod/IZ4yAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PA1&printsec=fro ntcover).

Marshall, Anthony L., *Truro, Cape Cod, As I knew It*. New York, N.Y.: Vantage Press, Inc., 1974.

Rich, Shebnah. *Truro: Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks*. Boston, MA: D. Lothrop and Company, 1883.

Whalen, Richard. *Truro The Story of a Cape Cod Town*. Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2007.

### Maps and Atlases

*Map of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket*. Walling, Henry, 1858.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1880.

*Atlas of Barnstable County*. Boston, MA: Walker Litho. & Publishing Co., 1910.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

## Other Primary Documentary Sources

Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Town Reconnaissance Survey Report: Truro, 1984.*

<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhchpp/ReconSurveyRpts.htm>.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory of Historic Assets of Truro. On file at Truro Town Library or <https://mhc-macris.net/>.

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) - Vital records

## Websites

<https://www.castlehill.org/>.

Note: The Castle Hill-Snow Village Area has winding roads, undulating terrain, forest regrowth, and houses set back from the street with mature landscaping. As a result, streetscape photographs do not provide useful information. To assist in understanding the Area, the following recent aerial photo has been included.



Photo 2. Source: [www.maps.google.com](http://www.maps.google.com) (date unknown).



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q See Datasheet



Figure 1. Undated view of from Truro center of Castle Road, with Hill of Churches above, looking northwest (Courtesy: Truro Historical Society).



Figure 2. Inset map of Truro Village from 1858 Map of Cape Cod.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

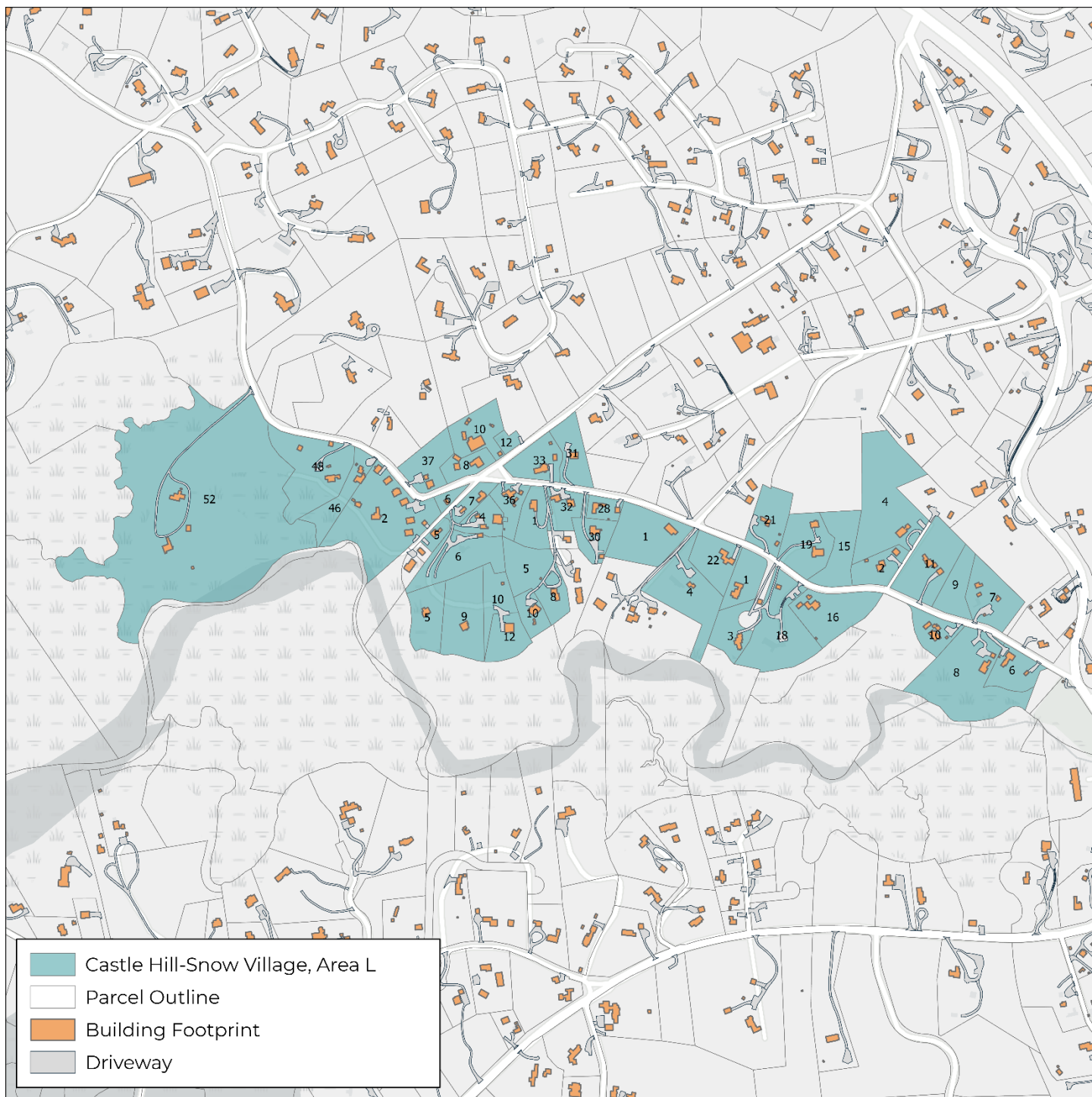
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q See Datasheet

## LOCUS MAP



Prepared for Truro Historical Commission by Cape Cod Commission.



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q See Datasheet

## DATASHEET

PHOTOS	ST#	STREET NAME	MHC B#	MHC AREA	MHC YEAR	ASSESS YEAR	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE, FORM, DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	MAP	PAR	EXT	NR C/NC
	1	BRIDGE LN	1199	L		1956	No Form B	Split-level Photo: 2013 Assessor	50	75	0	C
	4	BRIDGE LN	368	L	1781 C		Gross, O.R. House	Federal, Full Cape See Form B TRU.368	50	77	0	C
	1	CARRS LN	186	L	1825 C		Wharf (Whorf), Jonathan House	Federal/Three-quarter Cape Photo: Assessor (undated) Outbuilding: Garage/studio (ca. 1900) See Form B TRU.186	50	140	0	C
	3	CARRS LN	1200	L		1900	No Form B	Cottage, add. Photo: 2013 Assessor	50	233	0	C
	1	CASTLE HILL LN	1201	L		1970	No Form B	Postwar Traditional Photo: 2019 Assessor	50	65	0	C
	5	CASTLE HILL LN		L				Vacant	50	252	0	NC
	8	CASTLE HILL LN	189	L	1902 R			Colonial Revival, Cape var. See Form B TRU.189	50	73	0	C
	10	CASTLE HILL LN	1202	L		1960	No Form B	Photo: 2019 Assessor	50	82	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

	6	CASTLE RD	179	L	1810 R		Dyer, Joseph L. House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape Outbuilding: Garage/shed (no yr built) See Form B TRU.179	50	146	0	C
	7	CASTLE RD	181	L	1810 R		Hopkins, Richard House	Federal, Cape, altered Outbuildings: One-bay garage, converted (no yr built), horse barn (no yr built) See Form B TRU.181	50	137	0	C
	8	CASTLE RD	180	L	1812 R		Dyer-Harding House	Federal, Full Cape Outbuildings: Garage (mid-20th c.?), studio (2018) See Form B TRU.180	50	145	0	C
	9	CASTLE RD		L				Vacant	50	235	0	NC
	10	CASTLE RD	1203	L		1995		Photo: 2021 Assessor	50	144	0	NC
	11	CASTLE RD	182	L	1807 R		Rich, Allen House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape, ells Outbuilding: Garage (post-1989) See Form B TRU.182	50	136	0	C
	15	CASTLE RD		L				Vacant	50	129	0	NC
	16	CASTLE RD	185	L	1825 C		Pike, John House - Pamet Meadows Farm	Greek Revival/Full Cape Photo: 2021 Assessor Outbuilding: Garage (no yr built) See Form B TRU.185	50	142	0	C
	18	CASTLE RD	1204	L		1968	No Form B	Postwar Traditional Photo: 2013 Assessor	50	141	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

	19	CASTLE RD	1205	L		1987		Photo: 2015 Assessor	50	128	0	NC
	21	CASTLE RD	1077	L	1957 C		Richter House	Modern, moved from Long Pond Rd in 1971 Charles Zehnder, architect Outbuilding: Cottage (1920) See Form B TRU.1077	50	122	0	C
	22	CASTLE RD	1206	L		1948	No Form B	Colonial Revival Photo: 2013 Assessor Outbuilding: Studio (2020)	50	78	0	C
	28	CASTLE RD	187	L	1830 C		Fuller, George W. House	Greek Revival, Three-quarter Cape, flushboard Outbuildings: garage/barn (rebuilt 2002), 2 privies See Form B TRU.187	50	68	0	C
	30	CASTLE RD	369	L	1820 C		Kenney, John House	Greek Revival, Full Cape See Form B TRU.369	50	67	0	C
	30	CASTLE RD	369	L	1967 C		Yater Studio	One-story, clipped gable (ca. 1967, poss. older, not documented but artists Shirley and George Yater bought house in 1967, still owned by Yater family) See Form B TRU.369	50	67	0	C
	31	CASTLE RD	194	L	1840 C /1933 C		Snow-Howard House	Ca. 1840 vernacular cottage, moved and rebuilt ca. 1933 See Form B TRU.194	50	57	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

	32	CASTLE RD	192	L	1860 R		Fuller, George W. House	No Style, Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2015 Assessor Outbuilding: Studio (1984) See Form B TRU.192	50	66	0	C
	33	CASTLE RD	195	L	1820 C		Hatch, S. T. House	Greek Revival, Full Cape Outbuilding: Garage/studio (1984) See Form B TRU.195	50	56	0	C
	36	CASTLE RD	313	L	1850 R		Gross Homestead	Greek Revival/Full Cape Photo: 2013 Assessor Outbuildings: Studio 1 (no date), studio 2 (ca. 2005) See Form B TRU.313	50	64	0	C
	37	CASTLE RD	198	L	1810 C		Snow, Shubael House-Old Snow Homestead	Federal/Full Cape, hip dormers Outbuilding: Garage/shed (rebuilt 2022) See Form B TRU.198	50	51	0	C
	46	CASTLE RD	1207	L		1920		Cottage, additions Photo: Assessor (undated) No Form B	50	257	0	C
	48	CASTLE RD	200	L	1800 R		Rich House/"Cove Cottage"	Federal/Full Cape Photo: 2020 Assessor Outbuildings: Garage/barn (no date), privy (no date), studio (ca. 2000) See Form B TRU.200	50	3	0	C
	52	CASTLE RD	241	L	1795-1805		Lombard, Lewis/Rich, Mathias, Jr. House	Federal/Full Cape Outbuildings: Well house (19th c.), garage/shed (1926) See Form B TRU.241	50	2	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET





TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q See Datasheet

	52	CASTLE RD	314	L	1822 R	Collins, Jesse/Rich, Richard House	Full Cape, ells See Form B TRU.314	50	2	0	C
	2	GRAYS LN	183	L	1800 R	House (Howes), Manuel House	Federal, Three-quarter Cape, ells See Form B TRU.183	50	130	0	C
	2	GRAYS LN	183	L	1860 C	Paine Barn	English barn See Form B TRU.183	50	130	0	C
	4	GRAYS LN	184	L	1810 R	Atkins, Richard H. House	Federal/Three-quarter Cape, adds. See Form B TRU.184	50	131	0	C
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD (Assessor #s have been adjusted)	199	L, Q	1832 C	Kenney-Rose House	No Style, Three-quarter Cape Photo: 2018 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	1	C
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	778	L, Q	1890	Sladeville Cottages - Westoe	No Style, gable-front cottage Photo: 2019 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	2	C
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	779	L, Q	1890	Sladeville Cottages - Nomadia	No Style, gable-front cottage Photo: 2011 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	3	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	780	L, Q	1890		Sladeville Cottages - Pameton	No Style, gable-front cottage Photo: 2019 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	4	C
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	781	L, Q	1890		Sladeville Cottages - Castleway	No Style, gable-front cottage Photo: 2019 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	5	C
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	783	L, Q	1890		Sladeville Cottages - Cheerio	No Style, gable-front cottage Photo: 2019 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	6	C
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	784	L, Q	1890		Sladeville Cottages - Edgehill	No Style, gable-front cottage Photo: 2019 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	7	C
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	782	L, Q	2016		Sladeville Cottages - Over the Top	Demolished, rebuilt (ca. 2016) Photo: 2016 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	8	NC
	2	MEETINGHOUSE RD	777	L, Q	1950		Sladeville Cottages - Topside	Side-gable, garage-apartment Photo: 2013 Assessor See TRU.Q	50	4	9	C
	5	MEETINGHOUSE RD	375	L	1850 C		Sylvester, Chandler House	Greek Revival/Three-quarter Cape See Form B TRU.375	50	71	0	C

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE





MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q

See Datasheet

	6	MEETINGHOUSE RD	1208	L		1960 C	No Form B	One-bay garage Photo: 2021 Assessor	50	5	0	C
	7	MEETINGHOUSE RD	1209	L		1920	No Form B	Colonial Revival, Gambrel Photo: 2019 Assessor	50	62	0	C
	8	MEETINGHOUSE RD	197	L	1835 R		Snow House	Greek Revival-Victorian Eclectic, Full Cape Outbuildings: Garage (ca. 1997), Garage (early-20th c.) See Form B TRU.197	50	52	0	C
	10	MEETINGHOUSE RD	196	L	1901		Snow Village Windmill	Windmill Tower, Shingle Style Office - Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill See Form B TRU.196	50	53	0	C
	10	MEETINGHOUSE RD	315	L	1882		Snow Stables	Victorian Eclectic, Barn, adds. Outbuildings: 2 sheds Studio - Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill See Form B TRU.315	50	53	0	C
	12	MEETINGHOUSE RD	308	L	1880 C		Long Shop	Barn, converted Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill See Form B TRU.308	50	54	0	C
	4	SLADE HILL RD	401	L	1774 C		Kenney House	Federal, side-gable, altered beyond recognition (MHC) Outbuilding: Large shed (1975) See Form B TRU.401	50	63	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q See Datasheet

	4	SLADE HILL RD	402	L	1800 C		Kenney boathouse	Vernacular outbuilding See Form B TRU.402	50	63	0	C
	5	SLADE HILL RD	1210	L		1974		No Style, Cottage Photo: 2020 Assessor	50	79	0	NC
	6	SLADE HILL RD	403	L, Q	1702 C		Snow House	Colonial/Cape, altered, adds. Outbuilding: Garage/apartment (1920) See Form B TRU.403	50	72	0	C
	9	SLADE HILL RD	191	L, Q	1930 C		Slade, Arnold House	No Style, cottage See Form B TRU.191	50	80	0	C
	10	SLADE HILL RD		L				Vacant	50	154	0	NC
	12	SLADE HILL RD	191	L, Q	1826		Truro Center Methodist Episcopal Church/ Slade Studio	Greek Revival, church, moved to site ca. 1925 See Form B TRU.191	50	80	0	C



# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q See Datasheet

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

As evidenced by the inset map of Truro Village in the 1858 *Map of Cape Cod* (Figure 2), the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area was considered part of the larger Truro Village which comprised the land on both sides of the Pamet River. As such, Castle Hill-Snow Village's historic development should be understood as interrelated with the development of Depot Road-Pamet Harbor (TRU.G), Truro Center (TRU.H), and the Hill of Churches (TRU.D). The eligibility of the Castle Hill-Snow Village Area for the National Register should be considered in concert with the other two Areas surrounding Pamet Harbor. The Hill of Churches, while connected historically, is now physically disconnected from the other Areas.

Castle Hill-Snow Village is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime History. The Area contains many buildings connected to Truro Village's historical development beginning as a small maritime village in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. With the rise of coastal and deep-sea fishing and whaling, maritime activity increased dramatically into the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The full length of Pamet Harbor was navigable and from the 1830s into the 1850s, Pamet Harbor emerged as the economic and civic center of the town. As Truro's prosperity became linked to Pamet Harbor, the seat of government was moved from North Truro to the hill above Pamet Harbor to the north (Hill of Churches, TRU.D). Economic prosperity linked to maritime activity led to the construction of many additional dwellings, especially during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Castle Hill-Snow Village is also recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. Starting in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, maritime activity declined significantly, due in large part to Pamet Harbor silting up in the 1860s. This led to a decline in Truro's population that lasted into the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise of a seasonal/resort economy. The greatest impetus for this in Truro was the completion in 1873 of the Old Colony Railroad through Truro to Provincetown, which included a station on Pamet Harbor at the west end of Depot Road. The railroad was initially used to transfer goods from the canning and cold storage facilities associated with fish processing, but soon became a method of transportation for summer vacationers, including artists and writers, inspired by Truro's beauty and tranquility.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

TRURO CASTLE HILL-SNOW VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

L, Q	See Datasheet
------	---------------

In Castle Hill-Snow Village, in addition to the ownership of many houses shifting from local maritime families to seasonal residents, the emergence of a seasonal economy was most notably reflected in the development of the former 1832 Thomas Kenney House property into a cottage colony, including the construction of at least nine cottages in ca. 1890, of which six are extant (2 Meetinghouse Road, 199, 777-784). The colony was developed by Frank Rose, but it was a subsequent owner, artist Caleb Arnold Slade (1882-1961), for whom the colony came to be named. Slade's sketches and paintings of war scenes were widely reproduced, and established a reputation for him in the United States. Tourists who were curious to see his works on display in his studio also visited, and Sladeville became a popular Truro destination, and the subject of postcards.

The other development significant for Truro's emergence as a seasonal destination for artists and writers was the rehabilitation of the farm buildings at the Charles W. Snow Farmstead (8-12 Meetinghouse Road, TRU.196, 197, 308, 315), including two barns and windmill tower, into the Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill in 1972. These buildings are also significant for their association with local agricultural, industrial and commercial activity from the mid-19th to early-20th century. The Snow Farmstead served many functions for the community, including a stable for up to 37 horses, retail paint store, carpentry shop, and concrete block manufactory.

Castle Hill-Snow Village is recommended as eligible under Criterion C at the local level. Taken together with the Depot Road-Pamet Harbor (TRU.G) and Truro Center (TRU.H), these Areas comprise the largest concentration of historic buildings in Truro. The Castle Hill-Snow Village Area includes 38 single-family dwellings, along with a variety of outbuildings, from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Of the 22 houses built before 1890, all but one are Capes. There are eleven Full Capes built between ca. 1781 and 1850, nine Three-quarter Capes built between ca. 1800 and 1860, and one Half Cape built in ca. 1830. Of those 21 Capes, 10 have been classified as Federal in style, and seven are classified as Greek Revival in style, including excellent intact examples. The six ca. 1890 cottages at Sladesville are intact, early examples of seasonal cottages of similar design built as a colony.

Contributing non-residential buildings include the 1826 Truro Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been built on Snows Field Road, a short distance away. In 1925, artist Caleb Arnold Slade bought and moved the building to the southern end of his property along the Pamet River at what is now 12 Slade Hill Road (TRU.191). He situated it to take advantage of the northern light and converted it into an artist's studio and exhibition space. This is the only example in the Castle Road Area of a Greek Revival-style non-residential building. The windmill water tower (10 Meetinghouse Road, TRU.196) may be the most iconic building in the Castle Road Area. Built in 1901, the three-story tower was designed in the Shingle style – the only example of that style in the Area, and one of only two extant water towers in Truro.

The Depot Road-Pamet Harbor Area (TRU.G), Truro Center Area (TRU.H), and Castle Hill-Snow Village Area (TRU.L) possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are few non-contributing intrusions. In some cases, early houses with deep lots have been subdivided with small lanes accessing newer back lots, but there has been little infill development along the roads. As a result, these Areas retain their character as historic streetscapes.