HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

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A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF EARLY BUILDINGS ON LOWER CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS

by

Ernest Allen Connally
Architect

August, 1959

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction

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I. GENERAL REMARKS

Within the scope of MISSION 66, a preliminary survey of early buildings on Lower Cape Cod was made between July 24 and August 11, 1959 by the writer, as a special project of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). This study was financed jointly from appropriations for HABS and for PS&S, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, National Park Service. The occasion for the study was the desire to determine the number, location, and condition of any historic structures which might lie within the limits of the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore. Secondly, the preliminary survey was to determine whether there was architecture of sufficient quantity, interest and character on Cape Cod to justify a typical HABS summer recording project there. Any questions on these two points were answered affirmatively: as we shall see, there are approximately seventy buildings of architectural-historical value within the boundaries of the proposed seashore, and there still exists on Cape Cod a wealth of distinctive, important American architecture which is not yet adequately represented in the HABS.

Cape Cod properly begins at the Cape Cod Canal and all of it thus lies in Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The preliminary survey included all of the cape from Sandwich to Provincetown, in order to assess the general architectural character of the entire region; however, attention was focused

on the "Lower Cape," which traditionally includes the towns of Brewster, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. The study centered in more detail on the area of the proposed national park, particularly those portions of it lying within the towns of Eastham, Wellfleet and Truro (which have been the source of opposition to the proposal.) This report will deal specifically with these buildings lying within the area of acquisition.

A systematic attempt was made to look at every building within the proposed boundaries of the seashore, especially those in Eastham, Wellfleet, and Truro. Although the necessity of having introductions to get to see many properties made the total coverage impracticable, within the short time available for the survey, at least 90% of all the buildings in the proposed area were inspected closely enough for architectural evaluation. Every building of architectural-historical interest was indicated on the proper Geological Survey map, the quadrangles titled "North Truro," "Wellfleet," and "Orleans" being included in Part II of this report. All the important building within the limits of the proposed seashore are found in these three areas; and with the single exception of the historic Cape Cod Lighthouse, all are dwellings. HABS index cards have so far been made for all buildings that could be identified and for others outside the proposed park. Twelve structures within the proposed park were photographed according to HABS specifications and are included in Part V of this report. Eleven structures on

other parts of Cape Cod were photographed but not included here. These will be eventually filed in the Library of Congress with the main body of this great archive.

Written material for the photo-data books has been commenced for the buildings just photographed. Further identification, description, and documentation of buildings will be continued by the author on Cape Cod during the week beginning August 17. A preliminary bibliography has been assembled and is given in Part IV of this report.

A number of person contributed importantly to the swift conduct of this survey. To them sincere gratitude is here acknowledged. Mr. E. C. Martinson, of Region Five, introduced Supervising Architect, Historic Structures, Charles E. Peterson (both of Philadelphia) and myself to the Lower Cape on an initial inspection tour, July 24-25. Messrs. Bertram K. Little and Abbott Lowell Cummings (of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities) contributed valuable information and advice in an interview in Boston, July 31. On the Cape, Hon. Silas Clark of Wellfleet assisted in many generous instances, going with me to see buildings, performing introductions, and looking up documentary material on individual buildings. He has very kindly offered to help with this research in the future. Miss Elizabeth Freeman, of Wellfleet, also showed me the way to several remote houses and arranged permission to inspect others. Mr. Thomas Kane and Mrs. Ruth Dyer, of Truro, (both knowledgeable in local history and familiar with local archives) offered useful information and further help in the

future. The photographs were taken by Mr. Cervin Robinson of New York, who, having done excellent work for HABS before, stuck to a high standard of quality despite adverse weather conditions.

II. INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

With the exception of the Cape Cod Lighthouse all the buildings included in this survey (in the proposed park area) are privately-owned dwellings, used either as seasonal or permanent residences. Therefore, omitting the lighthouse, the statistics in the following tables refer exclusively to houses. At several of these houses interesting or old outbuildings still exist; however, no attempt was made to catalog ancillary structures. The following figures thus represent individual houses with whatever appurtenances still remain at each--i.e., the surviving homesteads of an earlier era.

The criteria for including buildings in the survey were age and architectural character. These factors had to be appraised visually, for the Barnstable County deed records were destroyed by fire in 1827 and documented dates of construction are very rare on Cape Cod. Nevertheless, the character of the houses reveals a gradual evolution from a simple eighteenth-century cottage type to its Greek Revival descendant. The sequence is evident but not yet fixed chronologically, although the most reliable verbal sources (e.g., Mr. Clark, Mrs. Dyer) indicate that houses betraying Greek influence were constructed in the 1830's and 1840's.

By 1850 Truro and Wellfleet had attained their greatest prosperity and population, declining steadily afterwards until the influx of "summer people" in recent years. This process is reflected architecturally: after the Greek Revival there is only nondescript, poor building (except occasionally in the

town centers), and little of it, until the appearance of summer houses. Therefore, the date ca. 1850 was established as a terminus post quem non. All the houses included in the survey thus show the Greek Revival, or its coeval influence, or belong somewhere earlier in the evident stylistic sequence. Most of them doubtless date from the first half of the nineteenth century; perhaps half a dozen from the eighteenth century; probably none earlier than mid-eighteenth century.

No ruins were included in the survey. Only houses which are intact and habitable, and in which pre-1850 architectural character is still visible, were counted. Many have later additions (usually ells), and some have been modified (by the addition of dormers or other second-story windows); yet they were counted if the early original lines of the building are still plainly evident. In general these houses were originally the cottages of farmer, of fisherman; some of the later larger ones were sea-captains' houses.

Where are these houses located? The boundaries of the proposed park have already been drawn so as to exclude the greatest number of old houses, which are most numerous in the existing or former town centers and along the old roads. Within the area of the proposed seashore there are none in Provincetown on the north and none in Chatham and Orleans on the south; they are all in Truro, Wellfleet, and Eastham, over half being in Truro alone.

They are found along the Old King's Highway near North Truro and "The highlands" and along the old roads leading from Truro to the "Back Shore" (Atlantic side): Long Nook and

and Higgins Hollow roads, the roads on either side of the Pamet River. On the Bay side they are clustered near the former center of South Truro, especially in the vicinity of Ryder Beach Road and about the junction of Prince Valley and Old County roads. On the Bay side of Wellfleet they are found on Bound Brook Island (near the earlier center of the town), along Pamet Point Road, and, to the east, along Gull Pond Road and northward among the "Seven Ponds." In Eastham they are along old Nauset Road.

The following tables and the attached maps will indicate the clustered location of the houses. By actual count there are 65 of them. It is possible that a few in eastern Wellfleet were missed, and, since only 90% coverage is claimed, there may be as many as five more. Therefore, to err in safety, say 70 habitable houses pre-1850 in the proposed park area in Truro, Wellfleet, and Eastham.

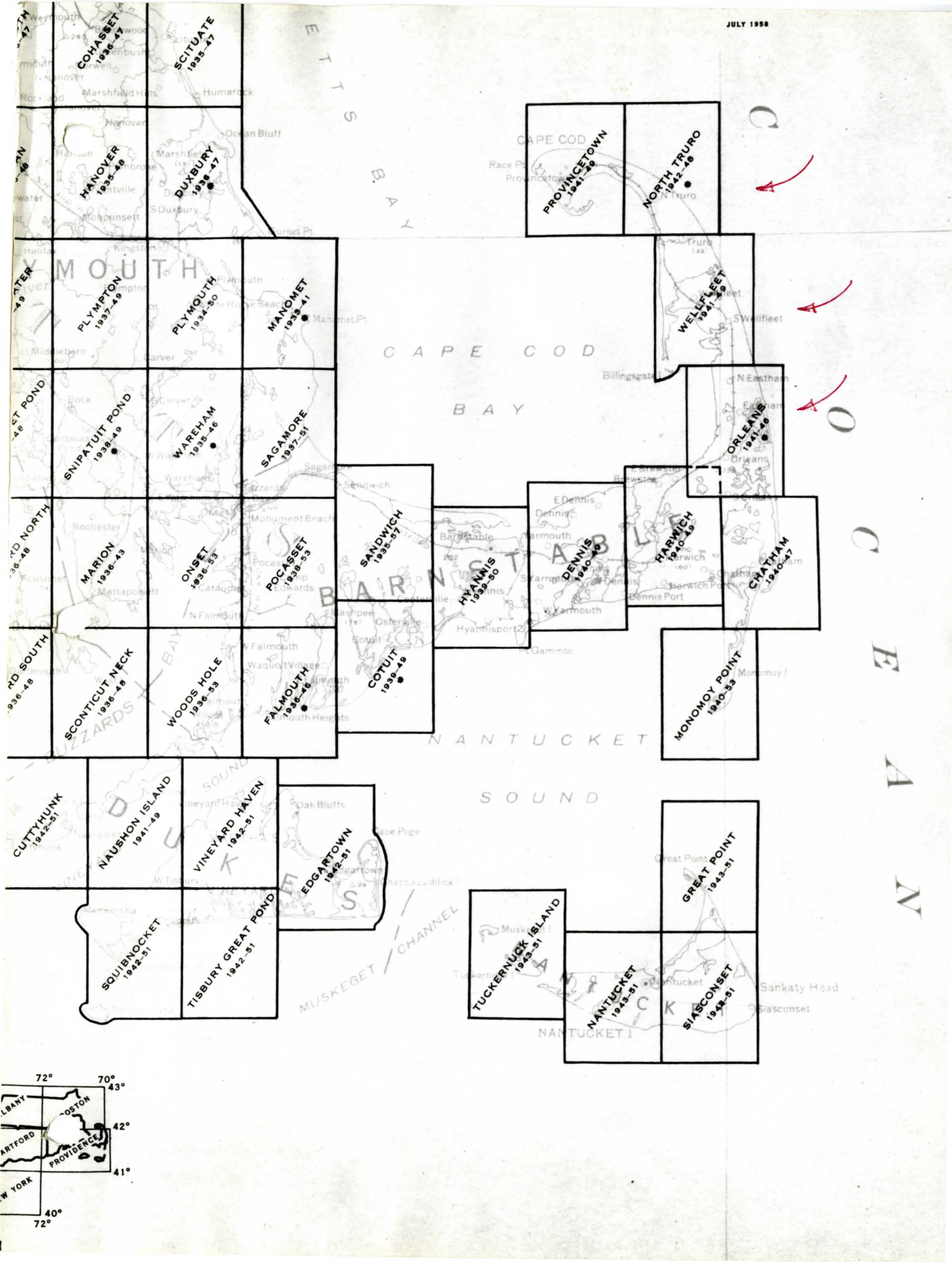
Historic Houses within Area of Proposed Seashore
(proceeding North to South)

TRURO -	Old King's Highway at Highland Road	3	
	Long Nook Road	4	
	Higgins Hallow Road	6	
	Pamet Road North	9	
	Pamet Road South	8	
	Total, East of Route 6		30
	Prince Valley Road	2	
	Old County Road	3	
	Ryder Beach Rd. & "Pump Log Point"	8	
	Total, West of Route 6		13
	TOTAL, Truro		43

WELLFLEET -	Gull Pond Road to Herring Pond	7
	Lake Pond Road	1
	Total, East of Route 6	8
	Bound Brook Island Road	5
	Pamet Point Road	3
	Total, West of Route 6	8
	TOTAL, Wellfleet	16
EASTHAM -	Nauset Road, being the total	6
	GRAND TOTAL, by count	65
	Additional, estimated	5
	ESTIMATED GRAND TOTAL	70

Historic Houses within Area of Proposed Seashore
Summary

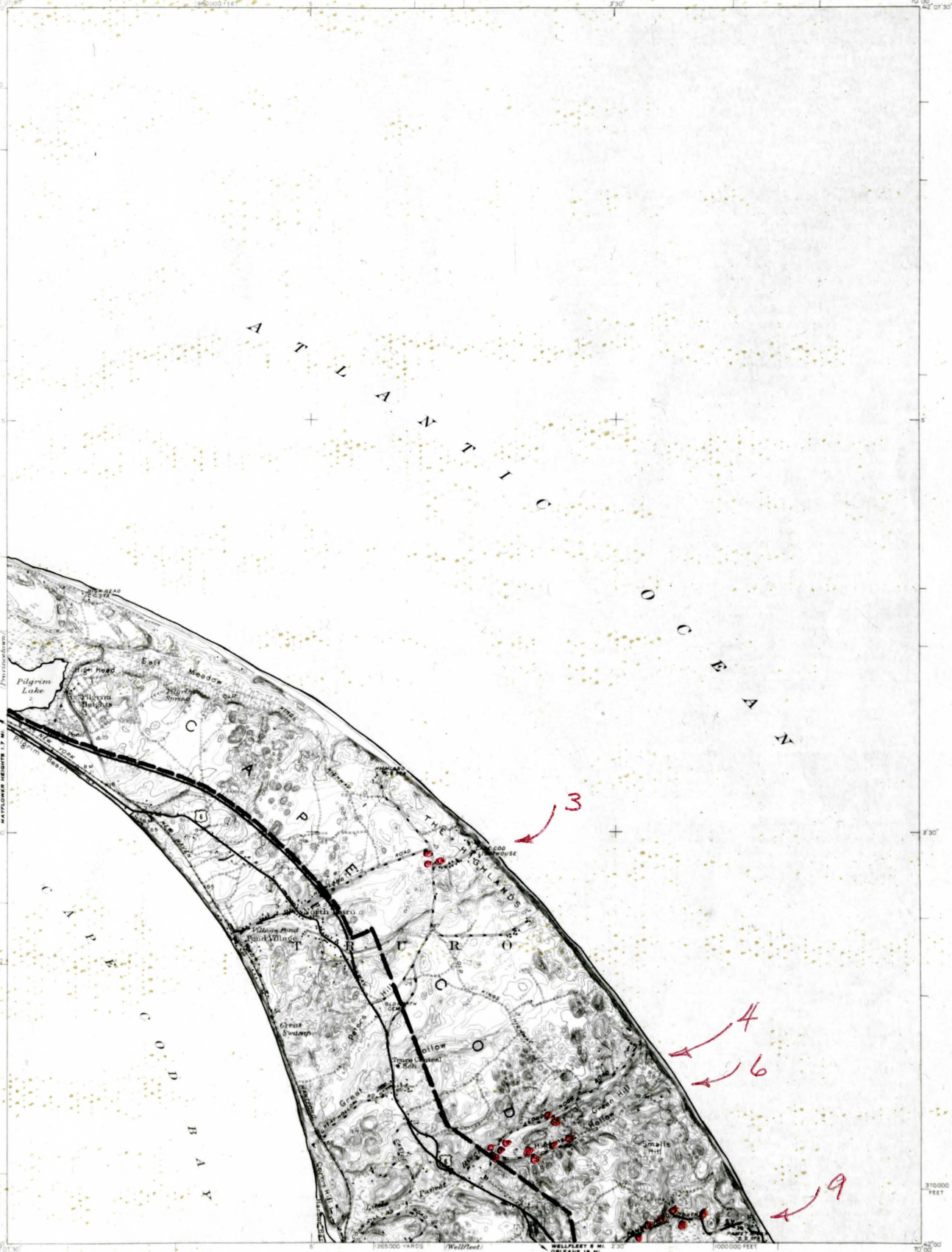
	West of Rte. 6	East of Rte. 6	Total
Truro	13	30	43
Wellfleet	8	8	16
Eastham	0	6	6
Total	21	44	65
		Estimated +	5
			70


JULY 1958
COHASSET 1936-47
SCITUATE 1935-47
HANOVER 1935-48
DUXBURY 1936-47
PLYMPTON 1937-49
PLYMOUTH 1934-50
MANOMET 1938-41
SNIPATUIT POND 1938-49
WAREHAM 1935-46
SAGAMORE 1937-51
MARION 1936-43
ONSET 1936-53
POCASSET 1938-53
SCONTICUT NECK 1936-48
WOODS HOLE 1936-53
FALMOUTH 1936-46
SANDWICH 1935-57
HYANNIS 1939-50
COTUIT 1939-49
DENNIS 1940-49
HARWICH 1940-49
CHATHAM 1940-47
MONOMOY POINT 1940-53
ORLEANS 1941-46
WELLFLEET 1941-49
PROVINCETOWN 1941-50
NORTH TRURO 1942-48
CUTTYHUNK 1942-51
NAUSHON ISLAND 1941-49
VINEYARD HAVEN 1942-51
EDGARTOWN 1942-51
SQUIBNOCKET 1942-51
TISBURY GREAT POND 1942-51
TUCKERNUCK ISLAND 1943-51
NANTUCKET 1943-51
GREAT POINT 1943-51
SIASCONSET 1943-51
CAPE COD BAY
NANTUCKET SOUND
MUSKEGET CHANNEL
ATLANTIC OCEAN
72°
70°
43°
42°
41°
40°
72°
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WILLIAM H. BURACKER, COMMISSIONER

MASSACHUSETTS
(BARNSTABLE COUNTY)
NORTH TRURO QUADRANGLE
7½-MINUTE SERIES



Topography by James W.V. Somers
Surveyed in 1941-42
Revised in 1948

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS		DRY WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty	4 LANE OR 4 LANE	Improved dirt
Medium-duty	4 LANE OR 4 LANE	Unimproved dirt
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface		

U. S. Route ◯ State Route

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1942

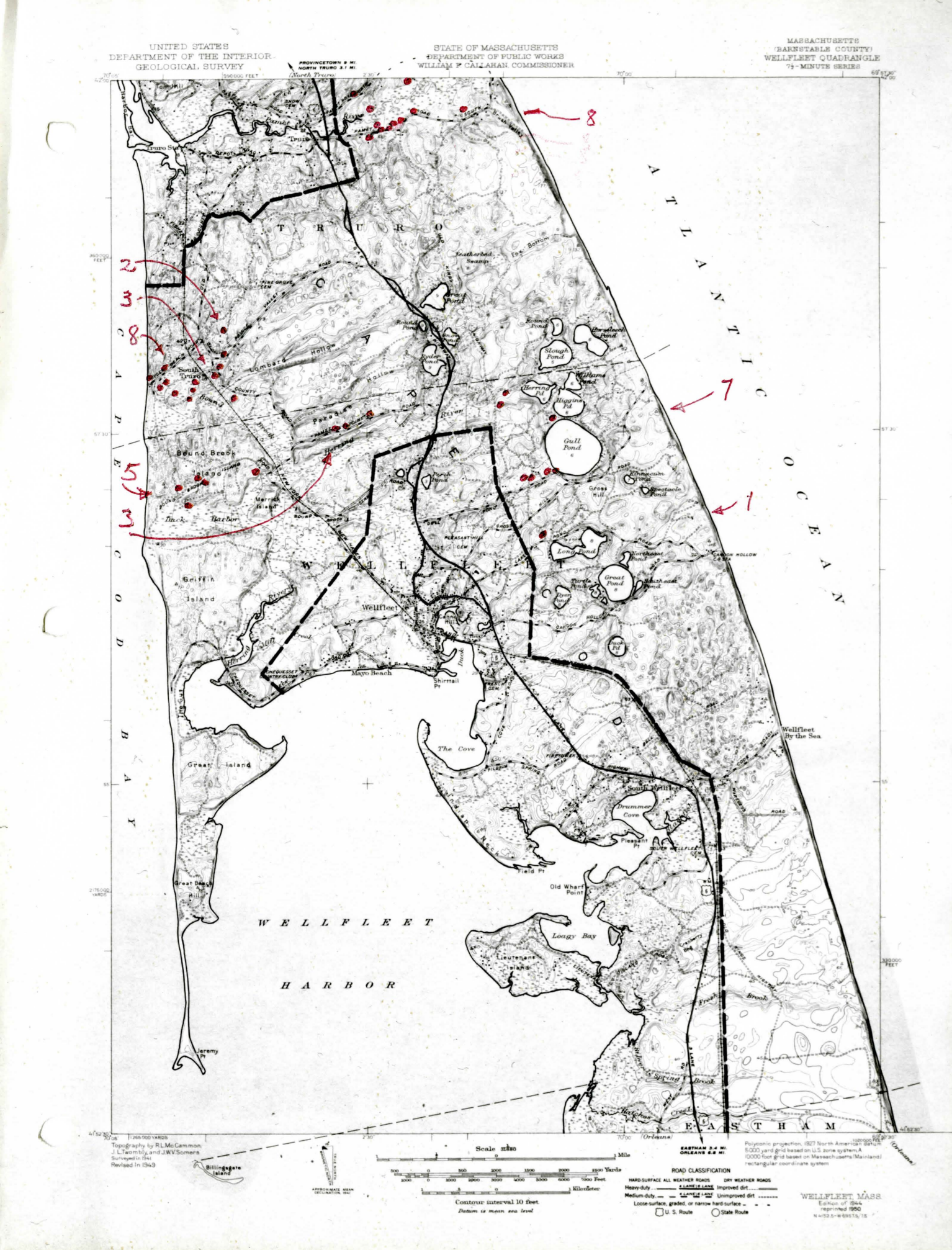
Scale 1:20,000

1 0 1 Mile
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 Feet
1 0 1 Kilometer

Contour interval 10 feet
Datum is mean sea level

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
5000 yard grid based on U.S. zone system, A
10000 foot grid based on Massachusetts (Mainland) rectangular coordinate system

NORTH TRURO, MASS.
Edition of 1944
reprinted 1948 with corrections
N4200 - W7000/15


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WILLIAM P. CALLAHAN, COMMISSIONER
MASSACHUSETTS
(BARNSTABLE COUNTY)
WELLFLEET QUADRANGLE
7½-MINUTE SERIES
PROVINCETOWN 9 MI.
NORTH TRURO 3.1 MI.
(North Truro)
T R U R O
W E L L F L E E T
H A R B O R
C O D
B A Y
A T L A N T I C
O C E A N
Pamet River
Pond
Bound Brook Island
Griffin Island
Great Island
Great Beach Hill
Billingsgate Island
Jeremy Pt
Mayo Beach
Shirttail Pt
The Cove
Wellfleet
Wellfleet By the Sea
South Wellfleet
Drummer Cove
Pleasant Pt
Field Pt
Old Wharf Point
Loagy Bay
Lieutenant Island
Gull Pond
Slough Pond
Great Pond
Long Pond
Duck Creek
Herring River
Blackfish Creek
Herring Creek
Topography by R.L.McCammon, J.L.Twombly, and J.W.V.Somers
Surveyed in 1941
Revised in 1949
Scale 1:20000
1 Mile
2500 Yards
7000 Feet
1 Kilometer
Contour interval 10 feet
Datum is mean sea level
EASTHAM 3.4 MI.
ORLEANS 2.8 MI.
(Orleans)
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
5000 yard grid based on U.S. zone system, A
10000 foot grid based on Massachusetts (Mainland)
rectangular coordinate system
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS
DRY WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Improved dirt
Unimproved dirt
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface
U. S. Route
State Route
WELLFLEET, MASS.
Edition of 1944
reprinted 1950

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROVINCETOWN 20.4 MI.
WELLFLEET 8.7 MI.
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WILLIAM H. BURACKER, COMMISSIONER

MASSACHUSETTS
BARNSTABLE COUNTY
ORLEANS QUADRANGLE
7½-MINUTE SERIES



Topography by R.L. McCammon, B.T. Hopkins, and W.D. Leech
Surveyed in 1940–1941, revised 1946

Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished by Massachusetts Department of Public Works

ROAD CLASSIFICATION 1946

Dependable hard surface, heavy-duty road	Dry weather roads	U.S. Route
Secondary hard-surface all weather road	Loose-surface graded, unsurfaced, graded	State Route
	Dirt road	

More than two lanes indicated along road with tick at point of change: 3 LANE, 4 LANE

HARWICH 6.5 MI.
SOUTH YARMOUTH 13.2 MI.
CHATHAM 8.1 MI.

Scale 1:25000

1 Mile
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 Feet
1 Kilometer

Contour interval 10 feet
Datum is mean sea level

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
5000 yard grid based on U.S. zone system, A
10000 foot grid based on Massachusetts (Mainland) rectangular coordinate system

ORLEANS, MASS.
Edition of 1944
reprinted 1947
with corrections

III. NOTES ON THE CAPE COD HOUSES

The "Cape Cod House," or "Cape Cod Cottage," is doubtless one of the most widely talked about and one of the most widely imitated building forms in the history of American architecture. Yet, there appears to be very little serious literature on the subject. This compounds our problem, for it is precisely the "Cape Cod House" that will demand our attention, insofar as historic structures are concerned, in the proposed national park on Cape Cod. Although it is too early to write a definitive essay on the subject, a few preliminary gleanings may be useful.

The earliest known use of the expression "Cape Cod cottage" or "Cape Cod house" is attributed (by Abbott Lowell Cummings) to the Rev. Timothy Dwight, Travels Through New England and New York, 1797 - 1820. This means, then, that by the beginning of the nineteenth century the "Cape Cod cottage" had already evolved into a distinctive, recognizable domestic type. As a building form peculiar to Cape Cod, it continued to attract the attention and comment of observant travellers, notably Henry David Thoreau, throughout the nineteenth century. It is therefore clear that this historical type was a manifestation of distinctive regionalism, of what might properly be called "folk-building." That the Cape Cod cottage has come to be thought of as typically American in the larger sense is simply a tribute to its ability to capture the imagination. On Cape Cod there may be the opportunity to preserve a number of authentic examples.

The origin of the Cape Cod cottage doubtless lies in the simplest domestic types of seventeenth century New England. Beginning at Sandwich in 1637, settlement and building gradually proceeded down the Cape; Truro was established in 1709. The surviving buildings suggest a diminishing scale of material and cultural prosperity as one proceeds down the Cape, so we can assume a provincial time-lag. For example, the 2 1/2 story salt-box house of the 17th and early 18th centuries does not exist below Brewster, precisely where the Lower Cape begins. In other words, while large houses were becoming common at Plymouth or Sandwich, the smallest type was the best that could be afforded on Lower Cape Cod.

The Cape Cod house apparently descends from the seventeenth-century story and a half cottage, one room wide, with massive chimney; but, evolving in the 18th century, it characteristically has the later refinements of double-hung sash and panelled doors. The plan, however, remains essentially 17th century. Indeed the historian Shebnah Rich, Truro-Cape Cod; Land Marks and Sea Marks (1883), says that the cottage one-room wide was called "a house." Usually there were two rooms on the ground story (no cellar in the earliest examples) with a "square chamber" in the garret above. On the front, the door was at the left, with chimney behind it, and there were two windows on the right, in the "east room", for the house characteristically faced south.

A "house" could be enlarged by adding a small chamber on the west side thus producing a front with one window to the

left of the door and two to the right: "a house and a half," according to Rich. In this enlarged version a small chamber called the "borning room" and a buttery could be included adjacent to the kitchen. This is the most numerous type. The largest type was the "double house," symmetrical in plan, with two windows at each side of the front door, central chimney, and matching small chambers at each end of the kitchen. These basic vernacular types had apparently become standardized by the early nineteenth century, and, subjected to few modifications, can be recognized in the Greek translations of the 1840's. After about 1850 they appear to have died out.

Structurally, the Cape Cod house relates back to the 17th century. Characteristically built of "plant construction," the house had box-like frame, consisting primarily of sills, corner posts, and plates (no studs); wide vertical planks were nailed to the outside face of sill and plate. Shingles, or sometimes clapboards, were nailed directly to the planks, and inside riven lath and plaster were applied directly to the planks, making a solid wall less than three inches thick. Window frames usually protrude on the exterior, while the corner posts usually show on the interior. The roof was similar, consisting of simple trusses and purlins (no rafters) with solid planking, to which the shingles were nailed. Wood-frame construction with studs and rafters appears to have been introduced in the 1830's and is characteristic of the Greek Revival period.

IV. PRELIMINARY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PLATE 1

Wellfleet -- Clara Rowell House, Gull Pond Road.

Typically, the Lower Cape Cod cottage is nestled under the lee of a hill and faces south. The typical setting is now enclosed, and obscured from the road, by scrubby pines and oaks, which have mostly grown up in the past fifty years.



Plate 1

PLATE 2

Wellfleet - Clara Rowell House, Gull Pond Road.

Present Owner: Miss Clara Rowell.

Said by owner to date from 1731, it is probably mid-eighteenth century. This is the oldest appearing house and the most archaic type within the proposed park area, being a prime specimen of a "house", one room wide. Characteristic are the buttery at rear left, shingled walls, transom and 9/6 light sash. As in other early examples, the top of the window frame comes directly under the eaves.



Plate 2

PLATE 3

Wellfleet - Charles Gormley House, Herring Pond Road

Present Owner: Mr. Charles Gormley

Visually dated to the 1830's, this house is characterized by relatively high walls, which are typical of later houses. The pilasters and dentils also suggest the 1830's. This is a "house and a half", with clapboards front and rear, shingled sides. It is one of the few with a slight bow to the roof, which also seems to come fairly late. The housing for the cellar stairs is typical. The cellars are usually circular, about ten feet in diameter, constructed of stone.



Plate 3

PLATE 4

Truro - Edward Wilson House, South Pamet Road.

Present Owner: Mr. Edward Wilson.

Apparently dating from the 1830's, this is a typical "house and a half", the most numerous kind, with all exterior walls shingled. It is particularly will maintained, has additions at the rear.



Plate 4

PLATE 5

Truro - Cobb-Wheeler House, Prince Valley Road

Presently used as a summer-rental cottage, this is a small "house and a half", with clapboards front and shingled sides, measuring 24 feet across the front by 23 feet deep. Usually the "house and a half" measures 26 to 28 feet across the front. This house appears to have been built in the 1830's. The addition at the left is late 19th century, and there are further extensions behind it. This house is in as poor condition as any in the park area, yet it is structurally sound and occupied. The central chimney and fireplaces have been removed, although the interior woodwork remains. The sashes and front door are replacements.



Plate 5

PLATE 6

Wellfleet - Alonzo Baker House, Bound Brook Island Road.

Present Owner: Hon. Francis Biddle

Sometime owned by Alonzo Baker, founder of the United Fruit Company, this house is dated 1792 by the present owner, and it may prove to be late 18th or very early 19th century. Originally a "house and a half", it has been extended on both ends, and dormers have been added. The clapboards are apparently not original. Two original interiors survive (see Plates 7 and 8).



Plate 6

PLATE 7

Wellfleet - Alonzo Baker House, Bound Brook Island Road.

Present Owner: Hon. Francis Biddle

This view is taken in the "east room" (now dining room), showing the mantel, panelling, six-panel door, wainscoating, plastered walls and ceiling, random width pine floor, all of which are typical. The flooring appears butt-jointed with nails showing, as in other older houses on the Lower Cape.



Plate 7

PLATE 8

Wellfleet -- Alonzo Baker House, Bound Brook Island Road.

Present Owner: Hon. Francis Biddle.

This view shows the fireplace and oven in the original kitchen (now living room). The arrangement is typical. The bookcase at the left is the original kitchen cupboard.



Plate 8

PLATE 9

Wellfleet -- Josiah Higgins House, on the point between Gull Pond and Higgins Pond.

Present Owner: Mrs. William H. Avery.

The earliest known owner of this house was Josiah Higgins, who was living there in 1840. It is believed that he built it, probably about 1830, perhaps slightly earlier. It is a "double house", shingled on all sides. There have been some modifications at the rear, although the original arrangement is plainly evident. Most of the interior woodwork survives. The sashes are replacements.



Plate 9

PLATE 10

Truro -- House on Old King's Highway at the junction of the road to Highland Light.

The present owner has not yet been ascertained, nor has the house been inspected internally. It is a shingled "double house" with early ells in characteristic arrangement. Judging the general form, and especially the relation of windows to eaves, it appears early 19th century. The window arrangement in the "square chamber" of the garret is typical of the early houses. There are jocularly notes that the Cape-Codders seemed to have provided windows for adults and windows for children, sometimes windows for dogs.

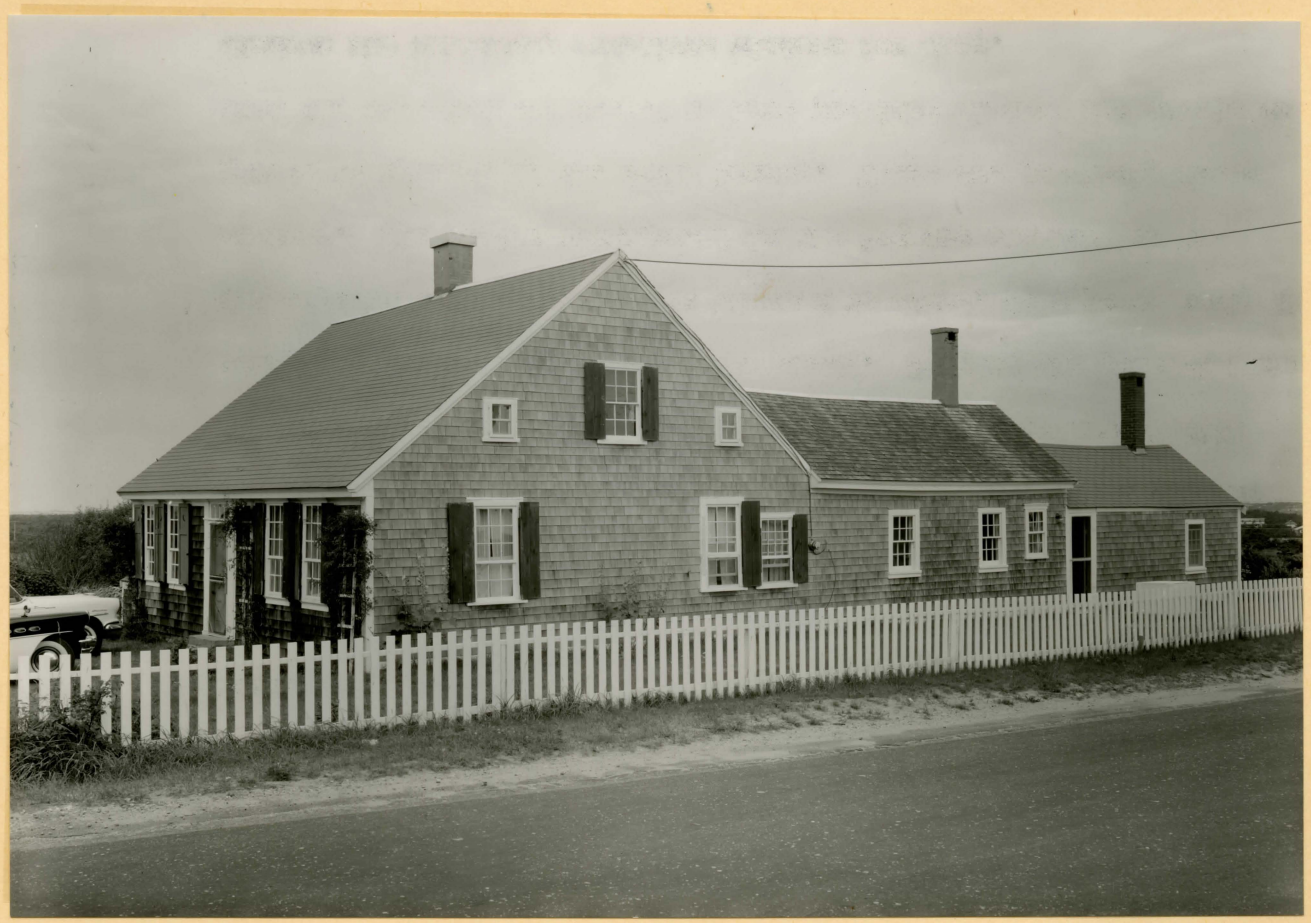


Plate 10

PLATE 11

Truro-Lloyd House, North Pamet Road.

Present owner: one Mr. Aiken.

This house is closed most of the time, and therefore has not been inspected internally. It is a shingled "double house" with the external character of the late 18th century. It is believed to be the oldest house in Truro and thus requires further study.



Plate 11

PLATE 12

Wellfleet -- George K. Higgins House, Bound Brook Island Road.

Present owner: Mr. George K. Higgins.

The earliest known occupants of this house were Thomas and Mercy Atwood (ancestors of the present owner), who, in 1805, purchased "all the land ... and half the Dwellinghouse now standing" from Thomas Holbrook and Solomon Higgins (original deed in possession of owner). The nucleus of the house certainly goes back to middle of early 18th century (the owner thinks 17th). Originally it was a "house", consisting of the east (right hand) portion, which was later doubled, apparently after the transaction of 1805. The "east room" and kitchen (pls. 13, 14) are particularly interesting. The present owner, who has occupied the house as a summer residence since 1919, has painstakingly repaired and preserved all the old work, so that this house is locally considered the purest specimen on Cape Cod. On the grounds the owner has also reconstructed and furnished a typical country store and a barn (pls. 15, 16). He intends to leave the ensemble to some historical society for preservation after his death.

N.B. In order to secure permission to photograph it was necessary to promise the owner that these photographs (pls. 12 - 16) would not be published or used in publicity of any kind.



Plate 12

PLATE 13

Wellfleet - George K. Higgins House, Bound Brook Island Road

Present owner: Mr. George K. Higgins

The "east room", showing early 18th century character of beams, fireplace, panelling, and wainscoting. Walls and ceiling are plaster. The china cupboard, to the left of the fireplace, and the doors to kitchen and "borning room" are typical of early Cape Cod houses.

N. B. This photograph is not to be published or used for publicity of any kind.



Plate 13

PLATE 14

Wellfleet - George K. Higgins House, Bound Brook Island Road

Present owner: Mr. George K. Higgins

View in the kitchen, showing fireplace, oven, mantel and cupboard. Walls and ceiling are plaster. The mall by the "borning room" is vertical plank construction.

N. B. This photograph is not be published or used in publicity of any kind.



Plate 14

PLATE 15

Wellfleet - George K. Higgins House, Bound Brook Island Road.

Present owner: Mr. George K. Higgins

Interior of a typical country stove reconstructed in 1949 on the grounds of the Higgins House and maintained as a private exhibit.

N. B. This photograph is not to be published or used in publicity of any kind.



Plate 15

PLATE 16

Wellfleet - George K. Higgins House, Bound Brook Island Road.

Present owner: Mr. George K. Higgins

Interior of a typical New England barn reconstrcted in 1925 on the grounds of the Higgins House and maintained as a private exhibit.

N. B. This photograph is not to be published or used in publicity of any kind.



Plate 16

PLATE 17

Truro - A "Captain's House" on Old King's Highway at the Junction of Highland Road.

It has not yet been possible to determine the history or ownership of this building, which is vacant and locked up. However, it appears in sound condition, and much of the interior woodwork appears to have survived. This building is an example of the type known on Lower Cape Cod as a "Captain's house", since early in the 19th century a few sea captains built houses after the manner of the Federal Style. This is the only such example in the area of the proposed seashore.



Plate 17

PLATE 18

Wellfleet - Silas Clark House, Pamet Point Road.

Present owner: Hon. Silas Clark

This house, dated ca. 1840, represents the Greek Revival version of the traditional Cape Cod "double house". The kitchen ell, on the right, is original and typical of the later, larger houses. There have been some interior modifications here, and the original mantels have been replaced.



Plate 18

PLATE 19

Truro - Cape Cod Lighthouse, commonly called "Highland Light". A brick structure, erected 1857, replacing a similar lighthouse of 1797, which was the first on Cape Cod.



Plate 19