

1458

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rowell House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Gull Pond Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Wellfleet

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025

county Barnstable code 001

zip code 02630

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Valerie A. Palmieri

Date 7/28/88

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau state Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the National Register

Date 9/1/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use Rowell House, Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. DescriptionArchitectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood: shingle

wood: clapboard

roof other: composition shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Rowell House (ca. 1731, MHC #T-306, Photos 1 & 2) is located west of Gull Pond in the northeast corner of the town of Wellfleet. Gull Pond is the largest and southernmost in a group of seven freshwater ponds that span the eastern end of the Wellfleet-Truro town boundary. Containing 1.4 acres, the property is situated between Gull Pond and the colonial King's Highway, a north-south artery that connected Eastham to Providence and remained in active use from the early 18th century through the early 19th century. The colonial highway is now little more than an overgrown trail in the vicinity of the Rowell House.

The Rowell House is situated at the northern end of a rectangular-shaped lot fronting Gull Pond Road to the south. Set-back is approximately 400 feet from Gull Pond Road, a paved east-west route connecting U.S. Route 6 (to the west) with Ocean View Drive along the Atlantic shore. Occupying a small clearing in a slightly hilly, forested area, the Rowell House is screened from the road by trees. A sandy driveway approaches the house from the southeast. Oriented south, the house was built on a slight incline rising to the north. There is a privy (frame, gable roof, shingle clad) northwest of the house that is no longer in use. No physical evidence remains to suggest that other outbuildings once existed on the property. There is limited shrub planting at the southwest corner of the house at the main entry. The nearest houses (all built ca. 1950) rest on an incline northwest of the Rowell House and are accessible by Schoolhouse Hill Road to the west. On adjacent Gull Pond Road property to the southeast is the Captain Samuel Rider House, a ca. 1800 full cape operated as a house museum by the Wellfleet Historical Society.

The Rowell House is a 1 1/2 story, double-pile house with a gable roof and interior end chimney. In massing, the house is one room wide, and consists of a rectangular front pile approximately 19 feet across and a rectangular rear pile approximately 27 feet across. The house is of plank construction with a brick foundation. A bulkhead on the south elevation leads to the brick round cellar in the southeast corner of the house. New composition shingles cover the roof, and the brick chimney is painted red. Two layers of wooden shingles cover the exterior walls with the exception of the south wall (facade), which is clapboarded. All exterior cladding has weathered to a light grey.

 See continuation sheet

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Continuation Sheet

Rowell House
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

The three-bay facade consists of paired windows and an entry in the western bay. The entry is in line with both the chimney and the stairs to the garret. A small vestibule behind the entry opens into a square parlor with fireplace (now the livingroom) in the southeast corner of the house. The rear pile contains a kitchen with fireplace at the northwest corner and a small pantry with a north window at the northeast corner. Between pantry and parlor is a bedroom with an east window (Photo 1). The kitchen has direct access to the outdoors by way of an entry at the westernmost end of the house, set back approximately ten feet from the line of the facade (Photo 2). An open chamber or sleeping loft in the garret was used by the seven children of the Rowell family when their father purchased the house in 1896 for a summer home. No original decorative features remain on the interior. Two ceilings are original, and most floors have been replaced.

Exterior ornament, painted a darker shade of grey in contrast to the walls, is very plain. The door and two window openings on the facade are located directly beneath the shallow boxed cornice. A frieze board runs across the facade, and corner boards finish both clapboarded and shingled walls. The main entrance has a fixed, four-light rectangular transom and a vertical board door. The door surround of the main entrance is slightly more detailed than the surround of the kitchen entrance, with moldings in addition to the plain narrow boards of the kitchen entrance. Window surrounds consist of plain narrow boards. Windows on all four elevations of the main block contain 9-over-6 double-hung wood sash that appears to be original. The smaller kitchen entrance block has two windows at ground level (on the west and north) with 6-over-6 sash, and a single window in the garret containing 2-over-2 sash. The kitchen entrance contains a wood replacement door of unknown vintage.

With its three-bay facade, side entry, and interior end chimney, the Rowell House is a typical half cape. This half cape form was known historically as a "house", the smallest in a sequence of three common sizes of Cape Cod houses: the house, the house-and-a-half, and the double house. Placement of the entrance, stair, and chimney in the end bay suggests that the house could be readily expanded by adding two more bays on the other side of the entrance to create a full cape, or "double house". Half-cape houses are now relatively rare in the region, with few 18th-century examples extant. Northwest of the house, hidden by a hedge, there is a privy. Although its exact date is unknown, the structure did exist when the property was purchased by the Rowell's in 1896. fisherman. Despite the house's proximity to U.S. Route 6, a major north-south

continued

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Continuation Sheet**

Rowell House
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 2

The Rowell House is well maintained. During the summer months, a nearby town beach on the south side of Gull Pond is crowded with boats and swimmers. In the off-season, the pond is generally deserted except for an occasional fisherman. Despite the house's proximity to U.S. Route 6, a major north-south artery through Wellfleet and the Outer Cape, development in the Rowell House vicinity has been held in check due to the area's inclusion within the boundaries of the Cape Cod National Seashore. The Rowell House is building #19-69 in the National Seashore, a conservation area of public and private lands created by the National Park Service in six Outer Cape towns in 1961.

continued

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Section number 7 Page 3

Rowell House
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property, it is likely that sites are present. Five sites have been reported within the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property, well drained high ground near Gull Pond and anadromous fish sources yet close to the coast, would have made this an attractive area for native settlement and subsistence activities. Given the rather small size of the parcel (1.4 acres) a moderate potential exists that sites are present.

There is a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains on the property. Controlled testing and excavation can determine whether the remains of outbuildings and occupation related features such as trash pits and wells exist on the property. One known privy is located on the property. Archaeological testing can determine construction dates and contents of this privy as well as others which may also exist.

8. Statement of Significance Rowell House, Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Community Development

Period of Significance

ca. 1731 - 1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Rowell House, Wellfleet, Massachusetts, is a well-preserved example of a half cape house, traditionally associated with residential development of Cape Cod in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Architecturally, the house is regionally significant as an early and relatively rare survival of the three-bay house form. Historically, the house is representative of one of Wellfleet's earliest settlements surrounding the freshwater ponds near the Wellfleet-Truro town boundary. Long associated with local mariners during the town's prosperity as a maritime economy, the Rowell House is also associated with Wellfleet's transformation into a seasonal resort community beginning in the late 19th century. The house retains its relationship to roads and natural features present during the period of significance. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Rowell House fulfils Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places and is important on the local level.

Wellfleet is a coastal resort community located on outer Cape Cod, midway between Chatham at the "elbow" of the Cape and Provincetown. The fishing, whaling, and oystering potential of the area attracted local colonial settlement to the islands and tidal creek areas north and west of Wellfleet Harbor. The earliest meetinghouses were located near the harbor, at Chequessett Neck (1722) and at Duck Creek to the east (ca. 1735). Originally set off in 1722 as the Billingsgate Parish of Eastham, the land within the present town was established as the district of Wellfleet in 1763. Population grew steadily in the 18th century, and Wellfleet was incorporated as a town in 1775.

By the end of the 18th century, concentrated settlements focused on the harbor and the western portion of Wellfleet along Cape Cod Bay, particularly on Bound Brook, Billingsgate, and Great Islands. Further inland, secondary settlements were oriented along the north-south King's Highway, which was extended out to

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Rowell House,
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

Wellfleet by ca. 1717 (Connally, p.2). Apparently never more than a "mere bed of deep sand" (Connally, p. 2), King's Highway was the primary regional road on the Outer Cape from Eastham to Provincetown through the end of the 18th century.

The Rowell House is located in a population center of early Wellfleet that focused on the freshwater ponds in the northeast corner of town between King's Highway and the Atlantic shore. These ponds span the boundary between Wellfleet and Truro, first established in 1646 when Wellfleet was part of Nauset (Eastham) and Truro was an unincorporated provinceland. Four ponds--Gull, Higgins, Herring, and Williams--are within the Wellfleet boundary. The largest and southernmost pond is Gull Pond, and the area's main access road, Gull Pond Road, is immediately south. Gull Pond Road was not paved until the late 1930s. Most roads around the ponds consist of sandy paths. A secondary paved way immediately west of the Rowell House is Schoolhouse Hill Road, a hilly route leading from Gull Pond Road to the beach on the pond's western shore.

Eighteenth-century settlement of the pond area, particularly around Gull Pond, consisted of Cape Cod houses at the center of small subsistence farms with a few apple and pear trees, some outlying meager cornfields, and vegetable gardens near the houses. Some Wellfleet residents owned acreage in the vicinity of the ponds but lived elsewhere in town, cutting trees on their wooded lots for fuel for the winter months. The early Gull Pond settlement included a tavern, a village store, and the earliest schoolhouse in Wellfleet. The schoolhouse (ca. 1798, demolished), serving the families of northern Wellfleet and southern Truro, was built on King's Highway northwest of the Rowell House. The location in 1816 of the town's first Methodist meetinghouse midway between Gull Pond and the settlement at Duck Creek (now Wellfleet Center) on the harbor suggests the importance of the inland pond settlement as a local population center through the early decades of the 19th century.

By the 1830s, however, a new road (County Road) had branched off from King's Highway at South Wellfleet approximately three miles south of Gull Pond, passing west through the village at Duck Creek. With the centralization of Wellfleet's growing commercial mackerel and oyster industries at the harbor, a large village flourished at the Duck Creek wharves by mid-century. The significance of the Gull Pond settlement as a target for continued development consequently diminished.

Destruction of the Barnstable County deeds by fire in 1827 has made a precise date for the Rowell House difficult to determine; the earliest available deed for the property is from 1849. One source on the history of the Cape Cod

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Rowell House,
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

house construction estimates the date as the mid-18th century (Connally, p.3). The HABS report prepared for the house in 1959-60 assigns a date of ca. 1731. The Rowell House appears to have been owned originally by the Newcomb family, farmers-turned-mariners who were long-time residents of the Gull Pond area of Wellfleet. Simeon (or Simon) Newcomb came to Cape Cod from Martha's Vineyard and received several grants from the General Court as one of the proprietors of lands in the north part of Eastham (later Wellfleet). Newcomb resided in Truro (incorporated 1709), and owned property in both Truro and Eastham (Wellfleet). In Wellfleet, members of the Newcomb family are known to have built and occupied at least two houses near Williams Pond, northeast of Gull Pond.

Richard Newcomb, a master mariner, apparently ceded the Gull Pond Road house and land to the Town of Wellfleet sometime before the destruction of deed records in 1827. The house's purchase by two more mariners, Jonas Larritt (in 1849) and David Pierce (in 1852), illustrates that Wellfleet's seafaring citizens were as likely to choose sheltered inland locations as harbor locations for their homesteads. While removed from the bustling activity of the harbor, the Gull Pond settlement, particularly the houses west of the pond, was easily accessible to Duck Creek by way of the County Road.

Walter P. Rowell purchased the Rowell House for vacation use in 1896, and the house has remained in the Rowell family since that time. An increase in summer resort activity in Wellfleet by 1900 boosted the local economy, which had begun to decline with the end of coastal trading activity and a downturn in the success of the fishing industries. Few new dwellings were constructed in Wellfleet during this period, and many seasonal visitors purchased some of the town's older historic homes for vacation use. The location chosen by the Rowell family demonstrates a pattern of resort living in Wellfleet, in which year-round residents generally lived closer to the harbor villages and summer residents lived in outlying areas.

The Rowell House is architecturally significant as an early example and rare survival of a standard Cape Cod form. Half capes represented unpretentious life-styles on Cape Cod. Built along modest lines but with the expectation of expansion, these diminutive structures often indicated a new family starting out, or a builder of scant means. Reasons for the small size may have included economy, limited numbers for occupancy, or indefinite intentions about remaining at that location. In half capes, the placement of the entry, stairs, and chimney in an end bay of the facade facilitated possible future enlargement to a three-quarter cape or full cape. While the story-and-a-half, double-pile, interior chimney, gable roofed houses were the norm for residential construction throughout Wellfleet in the 18th and early 19th centuries, five-bay facades (full cape) are the most common surviving form,

continued

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Rowell House,
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

followed by the four-bay facade (three-quarter cape). All three varieties were built simultaneously (Connally, p. 6). The Rowell House is the earliest extant half cape known in Wellfleet. Three-bay houses are rarer than the other cape forms regionally as well, but survive in concentrations in Provincetown, Harwich, Orleans, and Nantucket.

The Rowell House is also remarkably intact. New composition roof shingles, a new layer of wood shingles over the old on exterior walls, and replacement of certain ceilings and floors constitute the most significant changes to the structure. A privy remains, hidden behind a hedge northwest of the house. An exact date for the privy has not been determined, but the structure is known to have existed when the property was purchased by the Rowell's in 1896.

In contrast to the Rowell House, many 18th and early 19th-century houses in the Gull Pond vicinity received additions or sustained modern alterations, including the Capt. Samuel Rider House (NR, 1973), located on the lot east of the Rowell House. A ca. 1800 Cape Cod full cape with kitchen ell, the Rider House has been substantially modernized, most notably in the installation of modern window sash, gutters, and eave cornice, and new red cedar siding. The Eaton family owned and occupied the Samuel Rider House. Mrs. Walter Rowell was an Eaton, and the two families purchased their respective properties at about the same time. Clarence Rowell, a son of Walter Rowell, acquired the Rider House in 1954. The Rider House is now operated as a house museum by the Wellfleet Historical Society.

The Rowell House is well-maintained and still occupied by members of the Rowell family. Future use of the home, which is owned by the Walter P. Rowell estate, remains uncertain pending ongoing legal action to settle the estate.

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Rowell House
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation around interior Cape ponds and in this area of Wellfleet are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area may represent a part of native settlement and subsistence systems which focus on bay/estuary areas like Wellfleet Harbor employing areas such as the Gull Pond locale for specialized activities (hunting, fishing, etc.). Sites in this area might also represent a different adaptation in the area separate from those on the bayside of the town.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized the lives of various inhabitants and/or owners of half-houses, a standard architectural house type on Cape Cod. Representing a standard type of house on the Cape, archaeological remains associated with the house could also provide insights into local or typical populations in Wellfleet and on the Cape at various points, in time.

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Rowell House,
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Devin-Adair Co., 1963.

Connally, Ernest A. "The Cape Cod House: An Introductory Study." Journal of
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typescript, 1984.

Massachusetts Historical Commission State Survey Team. Historic and Archeolo-
gical Resources of Cape Cod and the Islands. Boston: MHC, 1987.

Newcomb, Bethuel, compiler. Andrew Newcomb and His Descendants. New Haven:
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United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Rowell House,
Wellfleet, Massachusetts

10. Geographical Data

UTM Reference (from point centered on site):
19 461000 4644850
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies lot 19W4191 on the enclosed detail of the assessor's map for the Town of Wellfleet.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, privy, and the land historically associated with the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rowell House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 8/03/88 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/16/88
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/01/88 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/17/88
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88001458

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9/1/88 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS SIDE)

Decision: _____
Date: _____
Signature: _____
Title: _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification ___materials ___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

___criteria ___criteria considerations ___areas of sig.
___periods of sig. ___significant dates ___cultural affl.
___sig. person ___architect/builder ___sig. statement

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning the nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone _____



Rowell House

Gull Pond Road

Wellfleet MA 02667

Photographer: Warren Seyfert

Date: May 1986

Negative with Warren Seyfert

P.O. Box 276, Wellfleet MA 02663

Photo no. 1 of 2, of South elevation

ROWELL HOUSE, WELLFLEET, MA

PHOTO: WARREN SEYFERT

MAY 1986

NEG: W. SEYFERT, P.O. BOX 276,

S. WELLFLEET, MA 02663

SOUTH ELEVATION

PHOTO 1

Appendix C

copy 2



Rowell House

Gull Pond Road

Wellfleet MA 02667

Photographer: Warren Seyfert 5/86

Negative with W. Seyfert

P.O. Box 276, Wellfleet MA 02663

Photo no. 1 of 2, Southwest elevation

ROWELL HOUSE, WELLFLEET, MA

PHOTO: WARREN SEYFERT

MAY 1986

NEG: W. SEYFERT, P.O. BOX 276,

5. WELLFLEET, MA 02663

VIEW NE

PHOTO 2

Appendix 5

copy 2



CONVERSION
SCALES

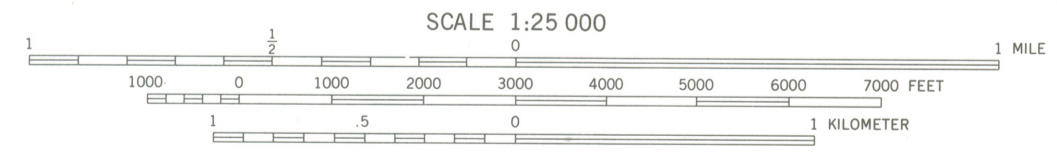
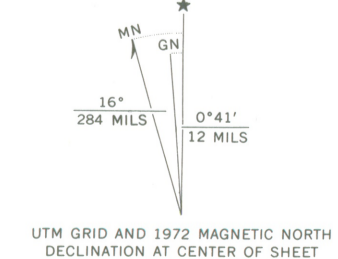


ROWELLHOUSE
GULLPOND ROAD
WELLFLEET,
MASS.
WELLFLEET QUAD
1:25,000
416030 4145114
19 416000 4644850
(FROM POINT
CENTERED ON
PROPERTY-HOUSE
CIRCLED)

Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1938. Topography by planetable surveys 1941. Revised
from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS
Charts 580 (1972), 581 (1971), and 1208 (1972). This
information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7 FEET IN ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND 10 FEET IN WELLFLEET HARBOR



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

WELLFLEET, MASS.
N4152.5—W6957.5/7.5
1972

AMS 6967 1 NE—SERIES V814

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

WELLFLEET

SERVISTAR®
120141
212 N
33
2.50

TRACT NO	PROPERTY OWNER	REFERENCE
19W5041	U.S.A. D-449	
19W5044	U.S.A. D-119	655/189,685/488
19W5045	DELETED	

ROWELL HOUSE
 GULL POND ROAD
 WELFLEET, MASS.
 LOT 19W4191

DETAIL OF ASSESSOR'S MAP
 AT WELFLEET TOWN HALL,
 1988.

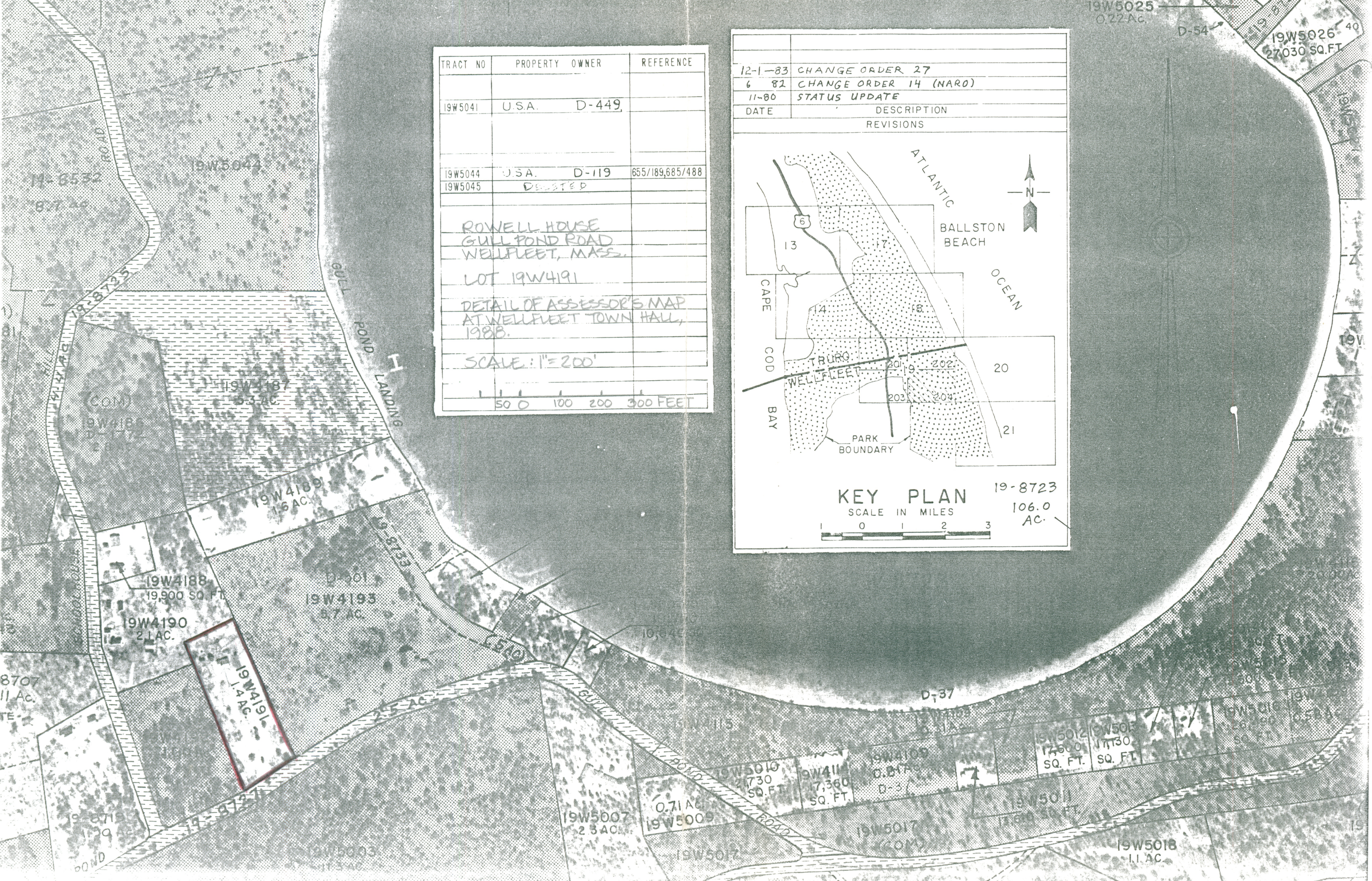
SCALE: 1" = 200'



DATE	DESCRIPTION
12-1-83	CHANGE ORDER 27
6-82	CHANGE ORDER 14 (NARO)
11-80	STATUS UPDATE

REVISIONS

KEY PLAN 19-8723
 SCALE IN MILES 106.0 AC.





July 22, 1988

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the nomination forms for the following properties:

Conway, Burkeville Covered Bridge; Main Poland Road over South River

Sandisfield, New Boston Inn; Junction Routes 8 and 57

Shirley, Shirley Center Historic District

Wellfleet, John Newcomb House; one-half mile N of Gull Pond Road

Wellfleet, Rowell Estate; Gull Pond Road

Yarmouth, Thomas Bray Farm; 280 Weir Road

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/bq

Enclosure

AUG - 3 1988

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Valerie A. Talmage, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*