

# Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

## Scanned Record Cover Page

<b>Inventory No:</b>	TIS.C
<b>Historic Name:</b>	West Chop Area
<b>Common Name:</b>	
<b>City/Town:</b>	Tisbury
<b>Village/Neighborhood:</b>	West Chop;
<b>Local No:</b>	
<b>Year Constructed:</b>	
<b>Use(s):</b>	Other Recreational; Residential District;
<b>Significance:</b>	Architecture; Community Planning; Recreation;
<b>Designation(s):</b>	
<b>Building Materials:</b>	
<b>Demolished</b>	No



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125  
[www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc](http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc)

This file was accessed on: Tuesday, May 3, 2022 at 10:46 AM

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets

USGS Quad

Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

1,2,29

Vineyard Haven

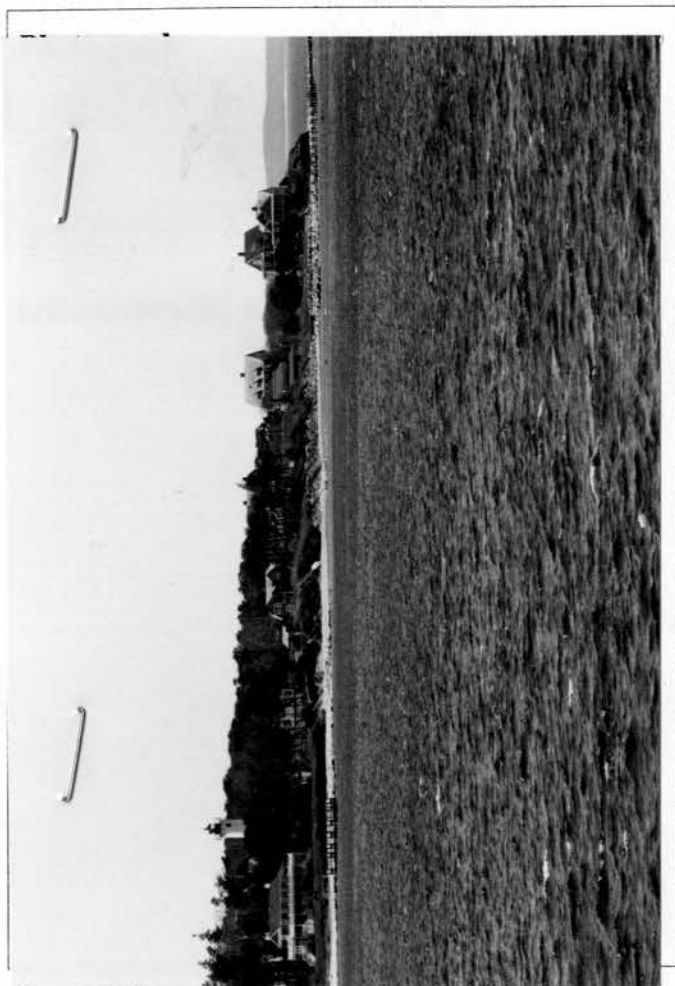
C

147-153

160-161

163-167

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Facility  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Town Tisbury

Place (neighborhood or village) \_\_\_\_\_

West Chop

Name of Area West Chop Area

Present Use residential

Construction Dates or Period \_\_\_\_\_

1728 to present

Overall Condition good to excellent

Major Intrusions and Alterations \_\_\_\_\_

some alterations and infill

Acreage approximately 40 acres

Recorded by Mary Kate Harrington

Organization PAL

Date (month/day/year) June 2000

Sketch Map

2000.

see attached map

RECEIVED

AUG 22 2000

MASS. HIST. COMM

**AREA FORM**

**Community: Tisbury**

**Address: Franklin Street, Main Street, Quinsigamond Avenue**

*Area 10*

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The West Chop Area of Tisbury is located on the west side of Vineyard Haven Harbor on the island of Martha's Vineyard. It is defined as a corridor between two major north-south arteries, Franklin and Main (West Chop Road) Streets, stretching from the northernmost tip of the area south to Algonquin and Quinsigamond avenues. The northern portion of the survey area includes gently curving streets named for Native American places, tribes, and personages.

Buildings within the West Chop Area comprise a cohesive collection of residential buildings, sharing many of the same architectural details and construction materials. At West Chop, the majority of summer residences were constructed in the Shingle Style, large and elaborate due to design review and cost minimum. Most are 2½- to 3-stories in height; several employ large gable roofs, others use a basic gable with facade gables and dormers, occasionally in double rows; most have first floor porches, often adding second story porches and decks (MHC 1984:12). Houses at the northern tip of the survey area (the Loop), were constructed on high bluffs facing the sea. Buildings along the Loop are excellent examples of the Shingle Style, a predominant form employed in the construction of resort buildings in the late 1800s through the turn of the century. The buildings sited on the loop at West Chop contribute to an impressive visual concentration of Shingle Style buildings. Although scale, setting, and materials are unvaried among these buildings, visual interest is created by variations in fenestration and massing for individual structures. Called "summer cottages," these buildings were constructed for the very rich from Newport, Long Island, Boston, and Martha's Vineyard. *[A number of properties on the east side of Main Street, at the southern end of the survey area, are set back and hidden behind dense stands of trees and therefore, not accessible for survey or photography. Several buildings along a dirt road extending off of Main Street at the north end of the area were not surveyed because they are located on a private road.]*

From 1880 to 1910, the Shingle Style dominated West Chop. The Shingle Style found its widest popularity in the Northeastern United States between 1880 and 1900. The first examples were designed by some of the most prominent architects of the late 19th century, including Henry Hobson Richardson and the firm of McKim, Mead and White, as summer residences for wealthy clients. From this fashionable base, well publicized in contemporary architectural magazines, the style spread throughout the country. Shingle style designs drew heavily upon Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque precedents. From the Queen Anne it borrowed wide porches, shingle surfaces, and asymmetrical forms. From the Colonial Revival style came the often used gambrel roofs, classical columns, and Palladian windows. Adapted from the Richardsonian Romanesque was the emphasis on irregular, sculpted shapes, Romanesque arches, and, in some examples, stone lower stories.

Identifying features of the Shingle Style are irregular roof planes most often broken by a series of dormers; cross-gable and cross-hip roof extensions; polygonal bays; unpainted wood shingle exterior fabric; palladian and double-hung sash windows with multi-pane upper sashes and single pane lower sashes; and wide veranda porches.

Later additions to the area were designed in the Colonial Revival style, a style popular in this country throughout the early twentieth century and through to the present day. The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch colonial houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. During the first half of the twentieth century Colonial Revival was the dominant style for American residential architecture. Some of the identifying characteristics of Colonial Revival architecture include a gable, hip, or gambrel roof; an accentuated door, often with a classical surround; simple entry porches supported by slender columns; a symmetrical facade (although it is fairly common for the door to be set off-center); double-hung sash windows, usually with multi-pane glazing in each sash; and windows that are frequently set in pairs.

**X Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must complete a National Register Criteria Statement.**

**A \* indicates that additional information may be found in MHC survey documentation for this referenced property.**

**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Facility  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

**Community:**  
Tisbury

**Property Address:**  
Iroquois, Franklin,  
Main Street,  
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A number of mid-to-late twentieth century buildings exist within the area, although most are set back from the road and not easily visible from the street. The attached map identifies surveyed buildings by their address; buildings within the survey area that are less than 50 years old are marked "M" (for modern) on the map. The area retains its turn-of-the century appearance through to the present day.

Beginning at the south end of the area, stands 788 Main Street (MHC 160), a 1½-story, side-gable Bungalow sheathed in wood shingles and set on a concrete foundation. The building stands at the northwest corner at the intersection of Main Street and Quinsigamond Avenue. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on its facade (east elevation) and is comprised of paired, multi-light doors. The entrance is housed within a 1-story, integral, full-facade porch which has been screened-in on its southern half. The building is embellished with overhanging eaves supported by plain brackets and oriel windows on both the south and north elevations. A 1-story, shed-roof ell extends along the rear elevation of the building.

Continuing north through the area, on the east side of the street, stands the Grandin House at 867 Main Street (MHC 65)\*, a 2½-story, side-gambrel, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles and set on a concrete foundation. The building is set back from the road and not clearly visible from the street (*no photograph was taken of this property, which was inaccessible*). The building is notable for its integral, 1-story porch with wood shingle half-wall and arched openings. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash and multi-light windows. The building's primary entrance is housed within the front porch, within a simple wood surround. Two hip-roof dormers with paired 6/6 double-hung sash windows project from the front roof slope (west elevation). A flat-roof deck extends along the roof slope between the dormers. An exterior, brick chimney is located on the building's north end. A 1-story, hip-roof garage sheathed in wood shingles and embellished with exposed rafter ends stands to the northwest, at the street's edge.

To the north stands 889 Main Street (MHC 161), a 2-story building sheathed in wood shingles. The building is set back from the road and not clearly visible from the street (*no photograph was taken of this property, which was inaccessible*).

Directly across the street stands 39 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 147), a 1½-story, cross-gable building sheathed in wood shingles. The building is hidden behind a tall wood fence along Iroquois Avenue, although it is clearly visible from Main Street. The building stands on a lot landscaped with grass, trees, and shrubs. A driveway provides access to the property from Iroquois Avenue. The building is embellished with exposed rafters and cornerboards marking the edges of the building. The primary entrance is on the building's south elevation and is located within a 1-story, gable-roof vestibule with 5-light sidelights. A 1-story, integral porch extends along the building's east elevation. Two interior, brick chimneys project from the roof ridge. A 1-story, end-gable, 2-bay garage sheathed in wood shingles and embellished with exposed rafter ends stands to the northwest of the house facing Iroquois Avenue.

To the north of this stands the E.G. White House at 916 Main Street (MHC 66, 1872)\*, a 1½-story, end-gable, Gothic Revival-style building sheathed in wood shingles and set on a stone foundation. The building is the sole example of the Gothic Revival style in West Chop. The building is embellished with decorative vergeboard below the eaves, pointed-arch window openings in the front gable, and stickwork on the porch. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on the facade and is comprised of a pair of vertical wood doors set with single lights in their upper portions. A 1-story, hip-roof, full-facade porch with crisscross rail, plain posts, and decorative bracing spans the facade (east elevation). The building features several ells: a 1-story, hip-roof ell set on a rusticated concrete block foundation projects from the south elevation

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of the main block; 1-story, gable-roof ell on the rear (west elevation) of the main block; and a large, 1½-story, hip-roof ell (late 20th century) on the west elevation of the gable-roof ell. An interior, brick chimney projects from the south roof slope, near the ridge. A second interior, brick chimney projects from the rear ell. Fenestration consists of 2/2 double-hung sash windows set into rectangular openings.

A 1-story, hip-roof, 2-bay garage (MHC 162) is located to the south of the house. The garage is sheathed in wood shingles and features a gable-roof dormer on its front (east) roof slope. The building is embellished with wide, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The two vehicular doors are set on sliding tracks and feature diamond-pane windows in their upper portions.

On the opposite side of Main Street stands the West Chop Light Station at 917-921 Main Street (NR 1987)\*, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is comprised of several structures, including the West Chop Lighthouse (MHC 906, 1891), the Light Keeper's House (MHC 143, 1881), the Assistant Light Keeper's House (MHC 144, 1881), the Oil House (MHC 145, 1895), the Boathouse (MHC 146, 1881), and garage. A wood picket fence extends along the west side of the property, at the street's edge. The land slopes to the east, down to the water. The property is minimally landscaped with grass and trees. The focal point of the property is the lighthouse, a tall, brick structure detailed with granite lintels and sills. The lighthouse is topped by a hipped-roof structure with balcony supported by brackets. The only other embellishment to the building is a band of decorative brickwork below the balcony. The entrance into the tower is located on the south side of the structure, through a 1-story, gable-roof vestibule. To the northwest of the lighthouse is a small, 1-story, gable-roof, single-bay garage sheathed in wood clapboard. To the south stands the Keeper's House, a 1½-story, cross-gable building sheathed in wood clapboard. The building's primary entrance is located on the south elevation, set within a 1-story, shed-roof, single-bay porch with slender supports. Fenestration consists of single and paired 6/6 and 4/6 double-hung sash windows with simple wood surrounds. An interior brick chimney pierces the roofline at the ridge. To the south stands the mirror-image Assistant Light Keeper's House. The building shares the same form, massing, and architectural detailing as the building to the north. To the northeast stands the Boathouse, a 1½-story, hip-roof building sheathed in wood clapboard. The building features a gable pediment with a small triangular window above a pair of doors. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows. At the southeast corner of the lot stands the Oil House.

On the west side of the street stands 926 Main Street (MHC 163), a large, 2½-story, end-gable, Classical Revival-style building clad in wood shingles. The building sits on a slight rise within a relatively level lot surrounded by a wood fence along its perimeter. The building is embellished with many of the hallmarks of the Classical Revival style, including paneled corner pilasters, a boxed eave with a moderate overhang, and a wide frieze band below the cornice. The building features a 2-story, hip-roof ell on its southwest corner and a 1-story, flat-roof ell with roof balustrade on its south elevation. The smaller ell features many of the same architectural embellishments as the main block, including corner pilasters and a wide cornice. The primary entrance is centrally located on the facade (east elevation) and is comprised of a pair of multi-light wood doors within a simple surround set below a projecting hood. A 1-story, flat-roof, full-facade porch with a simple roof balustrade spans the east elevation of the building. The porch features square supports set at regular intervals and turned balusters. Paired multi-light wood doors are centrally located at the second story level of the facade, leading out to the deck supported by the porch. A secondary entrance is centrally located on the building's north elevation. This entrance sits within a 1-story, flat-roof portico with square posts.

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An exterior, brick chimney is located on the south elevation of the main block; a second exterior, brick chimney is located on the south elevation of the 1-story ell. Three gable-roof dormers with 6/6 double-hung sash windows project from the north roof slope of the building. A shed-and-gable dormer with roof balustrade spans the building's south roof slope. Fenestration consists of single 6/6 double-hung sash windows and paired 4/4 windows. A 1-story, gable-roof shed is located to the southwest of the building.

To the north, at the corner of Main Street and Quinsigamond Avenue, stands the Chadwick House at 937 Main Street (MHC 68), a 1½-story, side-gambrel, Shingle Style house sheathed in wood shingles on both the exterior wall and roof surfaces. The building's facade faces east, towards the sound, and is notable for its 1-story, integral, full-facade porch with paired, slender supports and a simple rail. The railing wraps around to both the north and east elevations and to the west side of the building. The wood deck stands on vertical wood underpinning. The building's primary entrance is located on its east elevation, housed within the integral porch. A flight of wood steps with simple wood railing and newel posts provides access to the porch from the east elevation. An oversized, gable-roof dormer, flanked by smaller, shed-roof dormers, is centrally located on the east roof slope. The gable dormer features a pair of 6/6 double-hung sash windows. A 1½-story, gambrel-roof ell projects from the center of the rear elevation of the main block. Attached to the west elevation of the gambrel ell is a small, 1-story, gable-roof ell. A 1-story, shed-roof ell is located on the southwest corner of the building. Fenestration consists of large, 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung sash windows. The gable-roof rear ell features bands of single-light casement windows. A 1-story, gable-roof garage is located to the southwest of the building.

Continuing north along Main Street, north of its intersection with Iroquois Avenue, stands the Jolliffe House at 97 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 148), a 2½-story, gable-roof building sheathed in wood shingles with lattice underpinning along the foundation line. The building sits back from the road at the end of a dirt drive (identified as "Brud Warner Circle") leading off of Iroquois Avenue. The building's primary entrance is located on its southeast elevation within a 1-story, hip-roof, screened-in porch. A secondary entrance is located within a 1-story, integral porch with square posts on the southwest elevation. A ramp with iron rail leads up from the driveway to this porch. Oversized gable-roof dormers are located on both roof slopes. Fenestration consists of 12/12 and 9/2 double-hung sash windows within molded surrounds. The building features three interior, brick chimneys: one on the building's north roof slope, an other near the ridge, and the third at the south end of the building. A 1½-story, side-gable, concrete block outbuilding (MHC 149) set on a rusticated concrete block foundation stands to the south of the house. The outbuilding features 6/6 double-hung sash windows. To the southeast of the outbuilding stands a 1½-story, gable-roof garage (MHC 150) sheathed in wood shingles and set on a concrete foundation. The second outbuilding features a small, 1-story, shed-roof ell on its southeast elevation and 4/4 and 1/1 double-hung sash.

Three additional properties are located along Iroquois Avenue, northwest of 97 Iroquois Avenue. 101 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 151) is a 2½-story, hip-roof building sheathed in wood shingles. The building is set back from the road and not clearly visible from the street (*no photograph was taken of this property, which was inaccessible*). The building's primary entrance faces Iroquois Avenue. Hip-roof dormers project from the building's roof slopes. Fenestration consists of single 6/6 and rows of 12/12 double-hung sash windows.

121 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 152) stands at the corner of Iroquois and Miantonomo avenues. The building is set back from the road and not clearly visible from the street (*no photograph was taken of this property, which was inaccessible*). The building is 2-stories in height with a gable roof. The building is sheathed in wood shingles and has several 1-story additions.

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125 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 153) stands along Massasoit Avenue and is 2½-stories in height with a side-gable roof. The building is sheathed in wood shingles and set on a brick foundation. The building's primary entrance is through a 1-story, shed-roof porch with square posts on its north elevation. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows. Two interior, brick chimneys pierce the roofline. A 1-story, gable-roof ell projects from the west elevation of the building. A 1-story, gable-roof outbuilding sheathed in wood shingles stands to the rear of the building.

Back out on Main Street, on the east side of the road, stands 959 Main Street (MHC 164), a 1½-story rambling building comprised of three distinct, gable-roof segments sheathed in wood shingles. The building sits back from the road, within a wooded lot with a dirt path extending off of the road and providing access to the building. The rectangular main block faces east towards the sound and features a simple wood staircase on its south end, extending to the roof to a small deck, which runs the entire length of the block. The second segment is a 1½-story, gable-roof block that projects from the west elevation of the main block. The third segment is a 1-story, gable-roof block which runs perpendicular to the main block and is connected to it by a small, 1-story, gable-roof hyphen. All windows on the building are currently boarded up. An interior, brick chimney projects from the ridge of the southern-most segment. A 1-story, end-gable, 2-bay garage (MHC 165) sheathed in wood shingles stands to the northwest of the building. The building features two pairs of paneled wood doors with lights in their upper portions. A wood gate with square posts stands to the south of the garage.

The next lot to the north contains the Draper House at 967 Main Street (MHC 166), a 1½-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style building sheathed in wood shingles and set on a concrete foundation. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on its facade (west elevation) within a 1-story, gable-roof vestibule. Three gable-roof dormers pierce the front roof slope. A 1½-story, gable-roof ell projects from the south elevation of the main block. The southern half of the ell consists of garage space for two vehicles. Two gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope of the ell, at its southern end. A pedestrian entrance is located on the west elevation of the ell, within a 1-story, gable-roof porch. A small, 1-story, shed-roof ell projects from the east elevation of the south ell. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Three interior, brick chimneys project from the building: two on the south ell, and one at the north end of the main block. The house is set down a slight slope from the street and is reached by a gravel drive leading to the garage. A wood gate marks the entrance to the property.

Directly across the street from 967 Main Street, stands the Great House at 966 Main Street (MHC 64, 1728)\*, a large, 2½-story, hip-roof, Georgian-style building sheathed in clapboard. Moved to this location in 1922, the building is notable as the only Georgian-style building in the survey area. The building features a centrally located entrance on its facade, which faces north. The entrance is framed by fluted pilasters supporting a simple entablature with a 5-light transom. Fenestration consists of slightly projecting 12/12 double-hung sash windows. Windows on the second story are flanked by louvered shutters. Two hip-roof dormers with 6/6 double-hung sash windows project from all roof slopes. A 1-story, hip-roof porch with Doric columns spans the west elevation of the building. Two massive, interior, brick chimneys project from the east and west roof slopes of the building. Set back from the road on a wooded lot, the house is reached by a dirt path with steps leading up from the street. A simple wood fence lines both sides of the path. The MHC building form from 1980 notes that both the dormers and porch were added to the building, although it does not provide any dates.

Continuing north through the area, the road curves gently to the west where two modern buildings stand on the south side

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of the road, between Miantonomo and Massasoit avenues. The first building on the north side of the road, following its curve, is the Dr. John Homas House at 1005 Main Street (MHC 61)\*. The building is a large, 2½-story, Shingle Style building notable for its many intersecting gables. Wall and roof surfaces are sheathed in wood shingles. The south elevation, which faces Main Street, features a 2½-story, gable-roof projection with a shed-roof dormer on its west roof slope. Two hip-roof dormers project from each end of the south roof slope. The building has several entrances, including one on the south elevation, set below a shed-roof hood and one on the west elevation, within a 1-story, hip-roof full-facade porch. The porch features square, shingles supports and no rail. Immediately above the porch are two hip-roof bay windows. A 1-story, flat-roof ell projects from the east end of the south elevation. The east elevation has a large, 2½-story, gable-roof ell on its north end and a narrow, 2-story, gable-roof projection on its south end. A simple wood deck with plain rails projects from the north elevation of the building. Fenestration consists of 6/6 and 6/2 double-hung sash and single-light fixed pane windows on the east elevation. An interior, brick chimney pierces the roof line near the ridge of the main block. A 1-story, side-gable, 2-bay garage sheathed in wood shingles sits to the southeast of the house. The building is set within a slight rise in the topography and is enclosed by a simple wood fence along the property's perimeter. Trees and shrubs dot the landscape.

The next property to the west is Charles and Mary Greenough House at 1015 Main Street (MHC 62)\*, a large, 2½-story, Shingle Style building set on a stone foundation and sheathed in wood shingles. The building is notable for its modified gable roof, which overhands the second story and flares out at the gable ends. The building is embellished with simple brackets below the eaves. Several ells project from the main block of the building, including a 2-story flat-roof addition on its south elevation with lattice underpinning. Two 1-story, flat-roof ells set on stone foundations project from the west elevation. A 1-story, flat-roof ell with an open porch with shingled, square supports at its north end is located on the east elevation of the main block. This ell features tripled windows set within a slightly arched surround. A single shed-roof dormer projects from the east roof slope and two shed-roof dormers project from the west roof slope. Two shed-roof dormers project from the second story level of the east elevation. Fenestration consists of 2/2 and multi-light/1 double-hung sash windows. An interior, brick chimney pierces the roofline of the east elevation of the main block. As a result of the change in topography, the building has an exposed basement level on its south elevation.

Across the street stands the H. N. Hinckley House at 1016 Main Street (MHC 63), a large, 2½-story, hip-roof, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles. The building stands on a large level lot on the south side of the road. The lot is landscaped with grass, trees, and shrubs. The building features several large ells and projecting gables. The building's primary entrance is centrally located on its facade (east elevation), below a transom and flanked by fixed-pane windows with diamond sash. The entrance is housed within a 1-story, integral porch with a shingled rail and slender columns. A set of wood stairs with a simple rail lead up from both the north and south sides of the building to the porch. The facade is further embellished with a projecting gable on the roof slope. Fenestration on the main block of the building consists of single-light casement windows, fixed, diamond pane and 8/8 double-hung sash windows. Additions to the building include a large, 2-story, hip-roof ell on its north elevation. This ell features a continuation of the front porch on its east elevation. Smaller, 1- and 2-story ells project from the south elevation of the main block. Interior, brick chimneys, one at each end of the building, pierce the roof slope. A hip-roof dormer projects from the south roof slope of the main block. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

Continuing along the south side of Main Street, the next property is 1032 Main Street (MHC 165), a 1-story, gable-roof, U-shaped, No Style building sheathed in wood shingles and set on a concrete foundation. The building is comprised of two



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gable-roof blocks which run perpendicular to the street and are connected by a gable-roof block running parallel to the street. The center block contains the building's primary entrance, which is comprised of modern metal-and-glass doors. Fenestration consists of single and paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows. A wood deck with simple rail extends from the east elevation of the building. Set on vertical underpinning, the deck features a simple rail. A 1-story, wood garage in poor condition stands to the rear of the property.

Across the street stands the Charles C. Jackson House at 1027 Main Street (MHC 60)\*, a large, 2½-story, side-gable, Shingle Style house sheathed entirely in wood shingles and set on a stone foundation. The building sits back approximately 20 feet from the street up a slight rise in the topography. The lot is landscaped with shrubs and trees and bordered by a split rail wood fence along the street's edge. The building is embellished with slight overhangs with scrolled supports on both the east and west elevations. The building's primary entrance is centrally-located on its facade, within a 1-story, gable-roof entrance vestibule. Three gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope. A secondary entrance is centrally located on the west elevation, below a gable-roof door hood supported by oversized decorative brackets. A deck with wood shingle rail extends along the west elevation and around to the north. A 2½-story, gable-roof ell projects from the rear (north) elevation. Fenestration consists of irregularly-spaced single and paired, 6/6 double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings. An interior, brick chimney projects from the rear roof slope near the ridge. Other features of the building include a 1-story, flat-roof porch with square posts on its northeast corner.

The next property on the north side of the street is the Eaton House at 1039 Main Street (MHC 59)\*, a large, 2½-story, side-gambrel, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles and set on a stone foundation. The building is set back approximately 20 feet from the street on a lot landscaped with trees and shrubs. A wood split rail fence borders street's edge. The building is obscured by trees to the south and west (please refer to earlier MHC building form for a better photograph of the building). The building's north-facing elevation includes a 1-story, hip-roof, wraparound porch with a shingled rail and square supports. The porch shelters a centrally-located entrance on the north elevation. Pairs of oversized gable- and shed-roof dormers projects from the north roof slopes of the building. Gable-roof dormers are also found on the building's south roof slope. Additions to the building include a 1-story, hip-roof ell on the east end of the south elevation, a 1-story, gable-roof ell on the west end of the south elevation, and a 1-story, gable-roof ell on the west elevation. Two interior, brick chimneys project from the roof ridge. Fenestration consists of single and paired 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung sash windows. A hip-roof oriel window projects from the second story of the west elevation.

Continuing on the north side of the road, the next property is 1047 Main Street (MHC 58)\*, a large, 2½-story, side-gable, Shingle Style building set on brick and stone piers and clad in wood shingles. The building is a good example of its style and type within West Chop. The building is set back approximately 20 feet from the street on a lot landscaped with grass, trees, and shrubs. A wood rail fence extends along street's edge. The building's south elevation features an offset entrance set within a 1-story, hip-roof, 2-bay porch with slender, square posts and a simple rail. Lattice underpinning extends along the building's foundation. Three gable-roof dormers project from the south roof slope. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation, reached by a set of steps leading to a small deck with a simple rail. The roof slope on the north elevation extends down past the second story and features three oversized, gable-roof dormers set below three shed-roof dormers. The first floor features a 1-story, flat-roof porch with shingled rail and slender, square supports. A balustrade with diagonal railing spans the porch's roof line. Fenestration consists of single and paired 9/2, 12/1, and 12/12 double-hung sash windows. Two interior, corbeled, brick chimneys rise from the building's north roof slope, close to the ridge.

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To the west of 1047 Main Street stands a new building (1063 Main Street) constructed within the past year. It stands 1½- to 2-stories in height and is clad in wood shingles.

Across the street stands 1040 Main Street (MHC 168), a 2½-story, side-gable, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles. The building stands on a level lot bordered by tall shrubs and trees. Notable features of the building include an oversized gambrel dormer on its facade (north elevation) with a palladian window in its upper portion. The dormer also features an integral deck with a simple rail. The building's primary entrance is located on its south elevation, within a 1-story, integral, full-facade porch with simple rail and square posts supporting arcaded openings. Two interior, brick chimneys project from the roof ridge. Fenestration consists of single and paired 12/2 and 2/2 double-hung sash windows. A 1-story ell projects from the rear of the building. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

Southwest of 1040 Main Street stands 1054 Main Street (not surveyed), a residential building constructed in 1958.

The Cedars at 187 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 158)\* is a large, 2½-story, cross-gable, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles and set on a stone and concrete foundation. The building sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of Main Street and Iroquois Avenue. The building sits on a level lot landscaped with grass, shrubs, and the cedar trees for which it is named. The building, currently being renovated and made ready for the summer season, features a rectangular main block embellished with flared stringcourses at each story and paired, gable-roof dormers along both the north and south roof slopes. The east elevation of the building is embellished with irregularly placed window openings and a row of three, fixed-pane, 6-light windows in its gable end. The facade (north elevation) features a hipped-roof overhang at the first story supported by shingled brackets. The overhang shelters an arcaded, integral porch on the east end of the north elevation. At the west end of the facade is a 1-story, hip-roof, enclosed vestibule. The west elevation features a 1-story, integral porch with plain wood posts and no rail. Located directly above is an oversized, gable-roof dormer which features an integral deck with wood rail flanked by 12/2 double-hung sash windows. The south elevation of the building is notable for its hipped-roof overhang, similar to that found on the north elevation, and irregular window placement. Fenestration on the remainder of the building consists of single 12/2 windows and single and rows of fixed-pane 6-light sash. An interior, brick chimney projects from ridge of the main block.

A small, 1-story, gable- and hip-roof shed (MHC 159) sheathed in wood shingles and set on concrete blocks stands to the southeast of the building, on the same lot.

The Casino at 167 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 157)\* is a large, 2-story, gambrel-roof, L-shaped, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles. The building is remarkably well-preserved and appears on the exterior today much as it did in the early 20th century. The building is set back approximately 20 feet from the street on a level lot which includes paved tennis courts enclosed by a tall chainlink fence to the east of the building. The building's main block has a side-gambrel roof and a south-facing facade. A 1-story, hip-roof, full-facade porch with a shingled rail and square supports spans the south elevation of the building. The building's primary entrance is sheltered within the porch and centrally located on the facade. Two gable-roof dormers project from the front roof slope of the building. Fenestration on the main block of the building consists of single and paired 12/2 double-hung sash windows. A 1-story, hip-roof, bay window is located on the west elevation of the main block. A 2-story, gable-roof, single-bay ell projects from the west side of the rear (north) elevation of the main block. A large, 2-story, gable-roof ell projects from the north elevation of the main block. Fenestration on the ell is comprised of

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single and paired 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung sash windows. Six sets of paired, multi-light doors extend across the east elevation of the building. A small, 1-story, hip-roof, single-bay ell is located on the north end of the 2-story ell. The 1914 Sanborn map shows that the building has changed little and at that period included both rear ells and the bay window.

The next building, the Jackson-Whittier House at 188 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 57)\*, stands at the southwest corner at the intersection of Main Street and Iroquois Avenue. The property is landscaped with grass, minimal shrubs, and cedar trees. The building is a large, 2-story, cross-gable, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles. The building is an excellent, although altered, example of its style and type and is one of several Shingle Style residences in the area. The building is notable for its irregular massing, gable-roof projections and ells. The facade (east elevation) is comprised of two oversized, gable-roof dormers, one at each end, with bands of single-light windows. The first story includes an integral, 1-story porch at its south end with shingled rail and square supports. The primary entrance is sheltered within this porch and accessed by a flight of wood stairs with a simple rail. The north end of the facade features a large, three-part window with multi-lights in its upper portions. Fenestration on the remainder of the building includes single and paired 6/1 and 12/2 double-hung sash windows and fixed-light, 6-pane windows. Louvered shutters flank most windows. The building has been altered through the addition of several ells. According to the 1980 MHC building form, most of these additions were added in the 1890s by Charles Whittier. Included within these are a 2-story, gable-roof ell on the south end of the building, a shed-roof dormer on the rear roof slope of the main block, and a small, 1-story, gable-roof ell on the west elevation of the main block. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation of the building, north of the 1-story ell. This entrance is reached by three steps with a simple rail. Two interior, brick chimneys project from the building: one at the ridge of the main block, the other at south end of the building.

A 1-story, end-gable garage sheathed in wood shingles and set on a concrete foundation stands to the southeast of the building. According the records at the town assessor's office, the garage was constructed in 1988.

To the east are tennis courts enclosed by a high chainlink fence. East of the tennis courts, also on the south side of the street, is the West Chop Inn at 162 Iroquois Avenue (MHC155)\*, a large, 2-story, T-shaped, Shingle Style building sheathed in wood shingles. The building is comprised of two distinct sections: a rectangular, hip-roof block set perpendicular to the street, and a rectangular, gable-roof block set parallel to the street. The hip-roof block features a 1-story, hip-roof wraparound porch with square posts, a plain rail, and vertical underpinning on its north, east, and west elevations. A set of steps leads up to the porch from the west while a ramp with simple rail provides access from the east. The building's primary entrance is sheltered within this porch and comprised of paired wood doors. An interior, brick chimney is located on the east roof slope of this block. The gable-roof block features a continuation of the 1-story porch on its north side. An interior, brick chimney rises from the south roof slope of this block. Flat-roof, 1-story, single-bay ells project from both the east and west ends of the gable-roof block. These ells appear on the 1914 Sanborn map. Both are topped with a simple rail. Fenestration on the building consists of 2/2 double-hung sash windows in rectangular openings. To the east are two 1-story, wood shingle outbuildings. The southern-most outbuilding has a shed-roof and single-light fixed-pane windows. The northern-most outbuilding (MHC 156) has a gable roof with pedestrian entrances on both its east and north elevations. Fenestration on the building consists of rows of 6/1 double-hung sash windows.

Across the street, at the northeast corner of the intersection of Iroquois Avenue and Massasoit Avenue, stands the West Chop Post Office at 155 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 154)\*, a 1½-story, gable-roof building set on a concrete foundation and sheathed

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in vertical flush boards. The building is embellished with decorative half-timbering below the gable, which projects slightly from the front facade (south elevation). Access into the building is provided by two doors, one of the south elevation and the other in the second bay of the west elevation. The entrance on the south elevation is offset and reached by two wood steps with a simple wood rail with plain balusters. Fenestration consists of 9-light windows set into rectangular surrounds. A row of three windows is located in the southern half of the east elevation of the building. An oversized, gable-roof dormer with half-timbering and a pair of 9-light windows projects from the east roof slope. A 1-story, flat-roof porch with square wood supports extends across the rear elevation of the building. There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

### **HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

During the early settlement of Tisbury, Vineyard Haven was originally known as Holmes Hole, including the neck in the West Chop area. West Chop, or Holmes Hole Neck, was not included in the original Tisbury town incorporated in 1671, but was added in 1673 (MHC 1984:1). Actual settlement of Holmes Hole Neck did not occur until 1674, when three families from New Hampshire settled the neck area. The families of Thomas West, Isaac Chase, and Edward Cottle, were the only inhabitants of the area until ca. 1700 (MHC 1984:5; Banks 1911:15).

Settlement at West Chop remained sparse throughout the eighteenth century because of its remote location. A road north to West Chop from Main Street (Old Lighthouse Road) was built by the late eighteenth century (MHC 1984:7). The West Chop Lighthouse (NR 1987)\* was built in 1817, the same year that the village was made a customs service sub-port (MHC 1984:8). The 1831 plan of the Town of Tisbury depicts the lighthouse at the northernmost tip of the island, at the end of a route (probably Old Lighthouse Way) that stretched into Vineyard Haven. It also indicates a small pond southeast of the lighthouse, approximately at the present extremity of Adirondack Street. Husseleton Head is labeled "Huzzletons Head" on the map and most of the West Chop area is identified as woodlands.

The first Methodist camp meeting on Martha's Vineyard was held at West Chop in the summer of 1827. Participants gathered in the woods near the lighthouse for the month-long meeting (Sanborn 1985:8). Dispersed settlement continued throughout the early nineteenth century near the northwest shore of West Chop (MHC 1984:8). The lighthouse was moved back from the cliffs in 1830, and again in 1846 (MHC 1984:9).

Resort development of the area began in earnest in 1887 when Charles C. Jackson, Stephen Weld, and William Minot, Jr. came from Boston to Martha's Vineyard. The West Chop Land Company was established in 1888 through the mass purchase of land on West Chop by these three men. According to local historian Constance Fuller Sanborn, land in the West Chop area had become available as an indirect result of the nation-wide depression of 1873. J.H. Crowell and Charles E.C. Breck prepared a "Plan of the Cottage Lots at West Chop" which illustrates the company's intentions for the area. Large house lots were laid out on meandering streets in the northern portion of the area from Metacomet Avenue west to upper Quinsigamond Avenue. Smaller lots on gently curved and gridded streets filled the southern portion as far south as Cohasset Street. This same map shows the lighthouse on Main Street and one residence (916 Main Street, MHC TIS.66)\* directly across the street from the it. The map also identifies the proposed site for a hotel, although no building had actually been constructed. Apparently, an observatory had been planned for Wachussett Avenue. A thin strip of "Bathing Beach" stretches along the coastline, widening once it passes the Pond at Mohawk Street.

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Following the tradition created by other planned summer communities, a club house was built and termed the *Cedars*, with rentable cottages nearby. The group also constructed bath houses, a large pier with a freight house, and a tennis court (Fuller 1964). The company also hired a small steamer, *The City of Portsmouth*, to run between West Chop and Woods Hole several times a day to meet trains. The group was ready for business in 1889 and at that time began the sale of land in development fashion. In this same year, a new road north from Main Street (West Chop Avenue) was cleared and graded (MHC 1984:11). The land company advertised the area as having a "climate that is delightfully cool, and the air pure and soft." They marketed the area as having easy access to Boston, New York, and the West. "Cottage Lots," which ranged in size from 5,000 to 20,000 square-feet were offered for sale at prices ranging from \$200 to \$2,000 per lot. Interested parties were directed to contact either Francis Peabody, Jr. or William B. Owen, both of Boston, for information regarding the lots. Of note is the fact that a "complete system of water works" had been introduced to the area, having as its supply "the famous Tashmoo Springs." A document found at the Martha's Vineyard Historical Society dated 1890 from the Office of the Vineyard Haven Water Company, appears to provide the names of individuals owning land in West Chop, and possibly petitioning for the establishment of a water system in that community (see attached). Within a year, the area included not only the *Cedars*, but eight other buildings at the tip of West Chop as well (Crowell 1890).

Land records indicate that certain principles were to be followed in the construction and design of a dwelling. The record gives the grantor the option of approving the exterior design of the residence before construction could commence. Restrictive easements were placed on all buildings which were part of the West Chop Land and Wharf Company development. They were as follows:

1. The building or buildings which shall be erected on the land hereby conveyed, shall not be nearer to the street than 20 feet.
2. No shops to be located on premises, or manufacturing, stables, the keeping of pigs or privies.
3. No fence more than 4 feet.
4. No selling or making of "any spiritous, intoxicating or malt liquors, or any other thing, the sale of which is prohibited by law."
5. No house less than \$2000 will be erected.
6. All designs are subject to the sellers' approval.

One building in the area notable for its early construction date was moved to West Chop in the early 20th century, accounting for its unique appearance and early date. The Great House at 966 Main Street (MHC 64)\* was constructed in 1728 near the Bass Creek in the center of Tisbury by Abraham Chase, Sr (Norton 1980:21). Abraham Chase was the son of Isaac Chase, lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Several historians have argued that the building may have in fact been constructed by Abraham Chase's brother, Isaac (Smith, no date). Either way, the building was recorded as being owned and operated as an inn by Abraham Chase in 1760. The building was operated by Chase as an inn until his death in 1764. Following his death, his widow, Mercy Chase, gave the inn to her son Zaccheus Chase. Zaccheus briefly attempted to manage the house as an inn but soon encountered heavy debts and was forced to sell the property to his step-father, Thomas Winston in 1772. Winston occupied the house as his residence until selling it in 1777 to Elijah Smith of Edgartown. The next known occupant was Smith's son, William Smith, a pilot (Norton 1980:21). Upon the death of William Smith in 1831, the property passed to his sons, who sold it in 1852 to Captain Charles Smith. After Captain Smith's death it was owned by his son, Davis, who died in 1901. Remarkably, the building was left unharmed in the Great Fire of 1883. The next known owner was Miss Loretta

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L. Daggett, who later sold the property to Frank Tilton. Although the house was operated as an inn, apparently, it was run as a tenement house during the last half of the 19th century (Smith, no date).

The building was moved to its present location in West Chop in 1922 (Norton 1980:21). It stands on land that in 1892 was transferred from William Minot, Jr. and John C. Cobb, Trustees of the West Chop Land Company, to Charles C. Jackson. The property remained in the Jackson family until 1946, suggesting that the Jackson family was responsible for its move to West Chop. The property then passed to Marion Tallman Warner, who continues to own the house to the present day (assessor's records).

Another house which pre-dates the resort development of the area and therefore is much different in scale and architectural detail, is the E.G. White House at 916 Main Street (MHC 66)\*. The building was constructed in 1872 (MHC form 1980) and moved to this location prior to 1888 from Oak Bluffs (Lair 1979). The property appears to have been owned by the White family, from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The 1897 directory lists Miss E.G. White of Medford, MA as residing here. Emma White is again listed as residing here in 1907. The building is identified as the property of E. G. White in 1911, when it was the only building on the west side of Main Street. Although lots had been laid out for development for over twenty years, the majority of construction by this period had occurred only at the tip of West Chop. The 1888, 1890, and 1911 maps show this building as a rectangular structure with a small rear ell on its west elevation (rear). The house was later owned by Frank W. Small and his wife Beatrice. The house remained in the Small family until at least 1980. The house was purchased in the early 1980s by Evelyn H. Doran.

The Cedars at 187 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 158)\* was constructed in 1889 for use as a hotel for visitors to the area. The 1880 map shows the proposed hotel (labeled "hotel site") to the northeast of where it was actually constructed. The proposed building also had a much different footprint than constructed. By 1890, the building is shown on the map at its current location and is identified as the "Cedars," named for the cedar trees found through the area. The property also included the Casino at 167 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 157)\* to the south. In its first summer, the Cedars was fully occupied by Dr. John Homans and his family of six, Charles Jackson and his family of four, and Charles Greenough and his family of four. These three men, along with Ben Young, purchased the first four lots situated along the bluff. Following the construction of homes in the area, people continued to eat their meals at the Cedars, fostering the area's sense of community. According to the 1907 directory, Arthur C. Clark served as the proprietor of the Hotel Cedars in that year. The building is identified as a "Summer Hotel" on the 1914 map.

The Casino at 167 Iroquois Avenue\* was constructed in 1889 (Fuller 1964) by the West Chop Land Company. The building is shown on the 1890 map as an L-shaped building on the same lot as the Cedars at 187 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 158)\*. According the Fuller, the building was constructed with a bowling alley, billiard table, and a dance hall upstairs. Following the bankruptcy of the land company, the property was purchased by Samuel W. Bodman, Trustee of the newly-formed West Chop Trust. The 1911 map identifies the property as being owned by the West Chop Trust. Following the bankruptcy of the land company, the Trust also purchased the Post Office (155 Iroquois Avenue, MHC 154\*), the West Chop Inn (162 Iroquois Avenue, MHC 155\*), the Cedars (187 Iroquois Avenue, (MHC 158\*), the wharves, and beaches (Fuller 1964). The property remains in the ownership of the West Chop Trust to the present day. Both the 1914 Sanborn map and the 1931 map identify the property as the "casino." According to Stan Lair, the building was used by local residents for their Sunday services, special events, parties, and Saturday night dances. Frank Murphy served as the caretaker for the property for a

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number of years and lived upstairs above the Casino (Lair 1979). Apparently, the interior of the building has been altered and no longer includes a bowling alley or dance hall.

Three of the five original houses constructed at the Loop at West Chop survive to the present day. These include the Charles and Mary Greenough House at 1015 Main Street (MHC 62)\*, the Dr. John Homas House at 1005 Main Street (MHC 61)\*, and 1047 Main Street (MHC 58)\*. The original five buildings are shown on the 1890 map along the north side of Main Street (West Chop Road) at the Loop. The western-most building has been replaced by a modern structure and 1027 Main Street was destroyed in a fire and rebuilt in 1900. The Charles and Mary Greenough House at 1015 Main Street (MHC 62)\*, the Dr. John Homas House at 1005 Main Street (MHC 61)\*, 1047 Main Street (MHC 58)\*, and the Charles C. Jackson House at 1027 Main Street (MHC 60) are known locally as the "four sisters."

The Charles C. Jackson House at 1027 Main Street (MHC 60) was constructed in 1900 for Charles C. Jackson. The building is the second house on the site, the first (which was one of was destroyed by fire. The Jackson family took title to their property in October of 1889. By the following summer, the house was ready for occupancy (Fuller 1964). A disastrous fire in 1899 consumed the original Jackson House as well as the original building on the site of the Eaton House at 1039 Main Street (MHC 59)\*. Apparently the fire began in the Eaton House and soon spread to the Jackson House. According to a newspaper article in the *Vineyard Gazette*, the estimated loss from the fire was \$10,000 (Sanborn 1985:111). Both buildings were rebuilt the following year. Of note is the fact that the Jackson House has continued to be owned by members of the Jackson family through to the present day, as evidenced by local directories, historic maps, and assessor's records.

The Charles and Mary Greenough House at 1015 Main Street (MHC 62)\* was constructed in 1890 for the Greenough family of Boston. The Greenoughs took title to their property in October of 1889. By the following summer, the house was ready for occupancy. The 1897 directory lists only Mary E. Greenough as residing in West Chop. By 1907, Charles P. Greenough, of Brookline, MA, and Henry V. Greenough, also of Brookline, resided here. The 1911 map identifies the owner of the property as M.O. Greenough. The Greenough family transferred the property to members of the Fuller family in 1925, who reside there to the present day. According to local historian Thomas Cox, the Greenough House was renovated by architect Hugh Talent, who was also responsible for work on about twenty other buildings in the West Chop area. According to Cox, Talent worked on the renovation of a number of buildings in the area in the 1920s. The Greenough House is known locally as "Pierside" and it is rumored that the cobblestones in the basement were ballast from a ship (personal communication, Thomas Cox, June 2000).

The Dr. John Homas House at 1005 Main Street (MHC 61) was constructed in 1890 for Homas and his family of six. Homas purchased the land for a summer home from members of the West Chop Land Company on October 26, 1889 (Fuller 1964). By the summer of 1890 the house was ready for occupancy and is shown on the map of that year. The 1907 directory fails to list any members of the Homas family as residing on Martha's Vineyard although the 1911 map identifies the owner of the property as J. Homans.

1047 Main Street (MHC 58)\* was constructed in 1889 on speculation by the West Chop Land Company. It was one of four rental properties constructed by the Land Company (Lair 1979). Two years later, in 1891, the property was purchased by Alexander S. Porter, Jr. of Boston, MA. The 1897 directory lists Porter as a resident of West Chop, although by 1907, he is no longer listed. The 1911 map identifies the owner of the property as R.M. Laurence, who also owned the house to the

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east (not extant--demolished 1999). The property changed hands several times and was owned by Katherine D. Hitch in the mid-20th century.

Other buildings soon followed, including the Jackson-Whittier House at 188 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 57)\*, which was constructed in 1889 by the West Chop Land Company (Fuller 1964). In 1892, the property was transferred from William Minot, Jr. and John C. Cobb, Trustees, to Charles C. Jackson. By the 1890s, the property had been acquired by Charles W. Whittier, who was responsible for additions made to the building. The 1897 and 1907 directories fail to list Whittier as a resident of West Chop, suggesting that he may have lived there only in the summer months or used the house as a rental property. The 1911 map identifies the owner of the property as C.W. Whittier and shows the building with a much smaller footprint comprised of a rectangular main block with small ell. By 1914, the building had been enlarged and featured the small ell on its west elevation (Sanborn 1914). The next known owner was Bertha Bement Moore, who received the property from Whittier by deed dated October 10, 1923. Moore left the property to Marion M. Goff, wife of M. LeRoy Goff, Jr., both of Pennsylvania.

According to Stan Lair, 1040 Main Street (MHC MHC 168) was also constructed by the Land Company for speculation after 1890. It was originally owned by the Gerrash family (Lair 1979). The 1911 map identifies the owner as A.S. Porter. By 1979, the property was owned by the Valiant family, who transferred the property to the Ogilvie family in 1982. The property was then acquired by the Garcia family, its current owners (assessor's records).

The West Chop Inn at 162 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 155)\* was constructed in 1892 by John Cobb, Trustee of the West Chop Land Company. According to an article in the Vineyard Gazette, the inn was occupied in the summer of 1892 by the Seashore Normal Institute. The article states that the building is "large and commodious" and that "temporary quarters have been utilized by means of tents erected near the inn." By the turn of the century, the community already included the two hotels (the Cedars and the West Chop Inn), a post office, billiard hall and bowling alley (at the Casino), a grocery store, boating, bathing, fishing and tennis grounds (Sanborn 1985).

The Eaton House at 1039 Main Street (MHC 59)\* was constructed in 1899 for Thomas B. Eaton of Worcester, MA. The building is the second house on the site, the first was destroyed by fire. While under construction, the first Eaton House was razed by fire. The Eaton House was fully insured and soon rebuilt. The house did not remain in the Eaton family for too long, and in 1910 the property, known as Shore Cottage, was purchased by Franklin Q. Brown (Lair 1979). The 1911 map identifies F.Q. Brown as the owner of the property. The property remained in the Brown family until 1994 when it was transferred to Michael R. Lynch and Susan L. Baker, its current owners. According to assessor's records, the Brown family also owned a number of other parcels in West Chop throughout the 20th century.

The West Chop Post Office at 155 Iroquois Avenue (MHC (MHC 154))\* was constructed in 1900 to serve this burgeoning community. The 1907 Tisbury directory lists the West Chop Post Office on Iroquois Avenue in West Chop. The community continued to thrive, although the Land Company went bankrupt in 1911, and at that time, the householders purchased the buildings and remaining lots of land, thus forming the West Chop Trust.

Following the bankruptcy of the land company, the West Chop Inn was purchased by Samuel W. Bodman, Trustee of the



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:

Tisbury

Property Address:

Iroquois, Franklin,  
Main Street,  
Quinsigamond Avenue

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Archives Facility

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

C

Form No.

refer to data table

newly-formed West Chop Trust. The Trust also purchased the Post Office (155 Iroquois Avenue, MHC 154\*), the Cedars (187 Iroquois Avenue, MHC 158\*), the Casino (167 Iroquois Avenue, MHC 157\*), the wharves, and beaches (Fuller 1964). The 1911 map identifies the owner of the property as the West Chop Trust, who also owned 187 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 158)\*, 167 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 157)\*, and the tennis courts on the opposite side of the street. The property remains in the ownership of the West Chop Trust to the present day. The building is still operated for use in the summer as a private club with a dining room and bedrooms for members of the West Chop Club.

The Draper House at 967 Main Street (MHC (MHC 166)) was constructed in the early 20th century for a member of the Draper family. The 1911 map shows the building and identifies it as the property of J. S. Draper. J. Sumner Draper was appointed as Trustee of the West Chop Land Trust in march of 1911. Draper also owned the parcel to the south where 959 Main Street (MHC (MHC 164)) now stands. J. Sumner Draper, and his wife Alice Ames Draper, remained at this address until 1928, when it was transferred to Ellen M. Hart. The next known owner was Elina M. Johnson of Woburn, MA. In 1940, the property again changed hands, coming under the ownership of the Knowles family, its present owners.

Also constructed during this time period was the Chadwick House at 937 Main Street (MHC 68)\*, which appears on the 1911 map as the property of I.M. Chadwick. The 1897 directory lists Eugene and George Chadwick as residing at West Chop. Both again appear in the 1907 directory. The Chadwicks were from Boston, MA and George Chadwick was the director of the New England Conservatory of Music. The property remained in the Chadwick family until 1948 when they transferred it to Ann C. Reese of Delaware. The property remains in the Reese family to the present day (assessor's records).

The Jolliffe House at 97 Iroquois Avenue (MHC (MHC 148)) was constructed at the turn of the century, possibly for a member of the Jolliffe family who are identified on the 1911 map at this location. The map identifies both T.H. (Thomas H.) and A.B. (Aquis B.) Jolliffe at this address. At that time the building was much smaller and included only one outbuilding. The 1907 directory lists Mrs. T.H. Jolliffe of Brookline, MA as residing in West Chop. The Jolliffe family acquired the property in 1898 from Trustees of the West Chop Land Company. According to a newspaper article located at the Dukes County Historical Society, the building was later owned by L. McCormick-Goodhart of Virginia for eighteen years. Under the ownership of Mr. McCormick-Goodhart, the house was known as "Wanakiwin," a name meaning quiet and peace. McCormick-Goodhart acquired the property in 1937. The next known owner of the property was Mrs. Irving Warner, who purchased it from McCormick-Goodhart. The Warner family continues to own the property to the present day.

The Grandin House at 867 Main Street (MHC 65) was also constructed during this period. It was purchased by John L. Grandin, Jr. in 1922 and remains in the Grandin family to the present day. The H.N. Hinckley House at 1016 Main Street (MHC 63) was constructed ca. 1900 by Hinckley, a local builder and contractor. Four years later, Hinkley sold it to Philip L. Saltonstall of Milton, MA. The 1911 map identifies Saltonstall as the owner of this building. The building was transferred to Dorothy Howland of Rye, New York in 1941. The property remains in the Howland family to the present day (assessor's records; personal communication, June 2000)

A number of buildings have been constructed in the area during the 1920s and 1930s. Included within this group are 39 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 147), 125 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 153), 926 Main Street (MHC 163), 959 Main Street (MHC 164), and 1032 Main Street (MHC 167). 1032 Main Street was constructed in the 130s. The 1911 map shows the property as a vacant lot owned by S.H. Weld. The next known owner of the property was Silas W. Howland, who transferred the property

## INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

**Community:**

Tisbury

**Property Address:**

Iroquois, Franklin,  
Main Street,  
Quinsigamond Avenue

**Massachusetts Historical Commission**

**Massachusetts Archives Facility**

**220 Morrissey Boulevard**

**Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

**Area(s)**

C

**Form No.**

refer to data table

to William C. Reed in 1964. A plan in the Dukes County Registry of Deeds, dated 1964, shows the building with its present-day footprint and the garage to the rear. The building remains in the Reed family to the present day (assessor's records).

926 Main Street (MHC 163) was apparently moved to this location from property owned by the Jackson family (Lair 1979). The building was owned by the Bigelow family before being transferred to members of the Fuller family of New York in 1954. The Fullers remained at this address until 1983 when it was transferred to the Linehan family, its current owners.

959 Main Street (MHC 164) was constructed on land that in 1911 was owned by J. Sumner Draper. The building appears to have been constructed in the 1930s or 1940s, while under the ownership of Elina M. Johnson. The Knowles family owned the property from 1940 to 1961, at which time they transferred ownership to the Goodman family of Cincinnati, OH. The property again changed hands in 1988 when Charles H. Tobias, Jr, purchased the property. It is currently owned by members of the Crofford family (assessor's records).

According to assessor's records, 39 Iroquois Avenue (MHC 147) was constructed in 1920. The first identified owner is Stephen C. Luce, who transferred the property to Ada T. Mason in 1946. The property was then owned by the Grandin family of Santa Fe, California. The next owner was Marion F. Andressen of New Jersey, who sold the property to the McIntosh family in 1998 (assessor's records).

The West Chop Trust continues to own property at West Chop to the present day. Of these, the tennis courts, the Cedars, the West Chop Inn, the Casino, and the Post Office are all open for use in the summer months for this still thriving community. Recent construction consists of the house at 1063 Main Street, which was constructed on the site of a building demolished in 1999.

Several authors have penned poems inspired by the community at West Chop. Barbara Greenough Bradley, a member of the summer colony, has written a poem simply titled "West Chop." According to Constance Fuller Sanborn, one summer humorist Ogden Nash and his two daughters stayed at the Great House (MHC 64). While there, he was inspired to write a poem entitled "West Chopsticks" (see attached)

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**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Community:**  
Tisbury

**Property Address:**  
Iroquois, Franklin,  
Main Street,  
Quinsigamond Avenue

**Massachusetts Historical Commission**  
**Massachusetts Archives Facility**  
**220 Morrissey Boulevard**  
**Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

**Area(s)**  
C

**Form No.**  
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**INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Community:**

Tisbury

**Property Address:**

Iroquois, Franklin,  
Main Street,  
Quinsigamond Avenue

**Massachusetts Historical Commission**

**Massachusetts Archives Facility**

**220 Morrissey Boulevard**

**Boston, Massachusetts 02125**

**Area(s)**


C

**Form No.**

refer to data table

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA STATEMENT**

The West Chop Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of community planning and development, and architecture. Following the tradition created by other planned summer communities in Martha's Vineyard and elsewhere, the area was developed as a resort community with amenities including a clubhouse, bathing houses, post office, and beaches. Developed at the turn of the twentieth century, the area contains a number of well-preserved examples of the Shingle Style, a predominant form employed in the construction of resort buildings in the late 1800s through the turn of the twentieth century. The buildings sited on the loop at West Chop contribute to an impressive visual concentration of Shingle Style buildings. A number of good examples of the Colonial Revival style exist within the area as well. Buildings within the West Chop Area comprise a cohesive collection of residential buildings, sharing many of the same architectural details and construction materials. The West Chop Area includes very few properties from the late twentieth century, and retains a high degree of visual cohesiveness and integrity. As such, the area overall possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets National Register Criteria A and C.

TIS BURY AREA  


TIS.C

### West Chop Area Data Table

MHC #	Address	Name	Survey Class*	Date	Style/Form	Outbuilding
TIS.147	39 Iroquios Avenue			1920	Colonial Revival	garage
TIS.148-150	97 Iroquois Avenue	Jolliffe House		1898	Shingle Style	garage, outbuilding
TIS.151	101 Iroquois Avenue		(No photo-not accessible)	ca. 1900	No Style	garage
TIS.152	121 Iroquois Avenue		(No photo-not accessible)	1890	No Style	garage
TIS.153	125 Iroquois Avenue			ca. 1930	No Style	shed
TIS.154	155 Iroquois Avenue	West Chop Post Office		1900	Tudor Revival	none
TIS.155, 156	162 Iroquois Avenue	The West Chop Inn	*	1892	Shingle Style	shed, 2 outbuildings
TIS.157	167 Iroquois Avenue	The Casino	*	1889	Shingle Style	none
TIS.158, 159	187 Iroquois Avenue	The Cedars	*	1889	Shingle Style	small shed
TIS.57	188 Iroquois Avenue	Jackson-Whittier House	*	1889	Shingle Style	garage
TIS.160	788 Main Street (West Chop Road)			ca. 1920	Bungalow	none
TIS.65	867 Main Street (West Chop Road)	Grandin House	(No photo-not accessible)	ca. 1900	Shingle Style	garage
TIS.161	889 Main Street (West Chop Road)		(No photo-not accessible)	1900	Colonial Revival	garage
TIS.66, 162	916 Main Street (West Chop Road)	E.G. White House	*	1872	Gothic Revival	garage
NR 1987; TIS.906, 143-146	917-921 Main Street (West Chop Road)	West Chop Lighthse, Light Keeper's, Asst. Keeper's, Oil Hse, Boathse		1817, 1881, 1891, 1895	Victorian Eclectic	

\* indicates that the property is also documented on a Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Individual Building Form

TIS BURY AREA  
 [C]  
 TIS.C

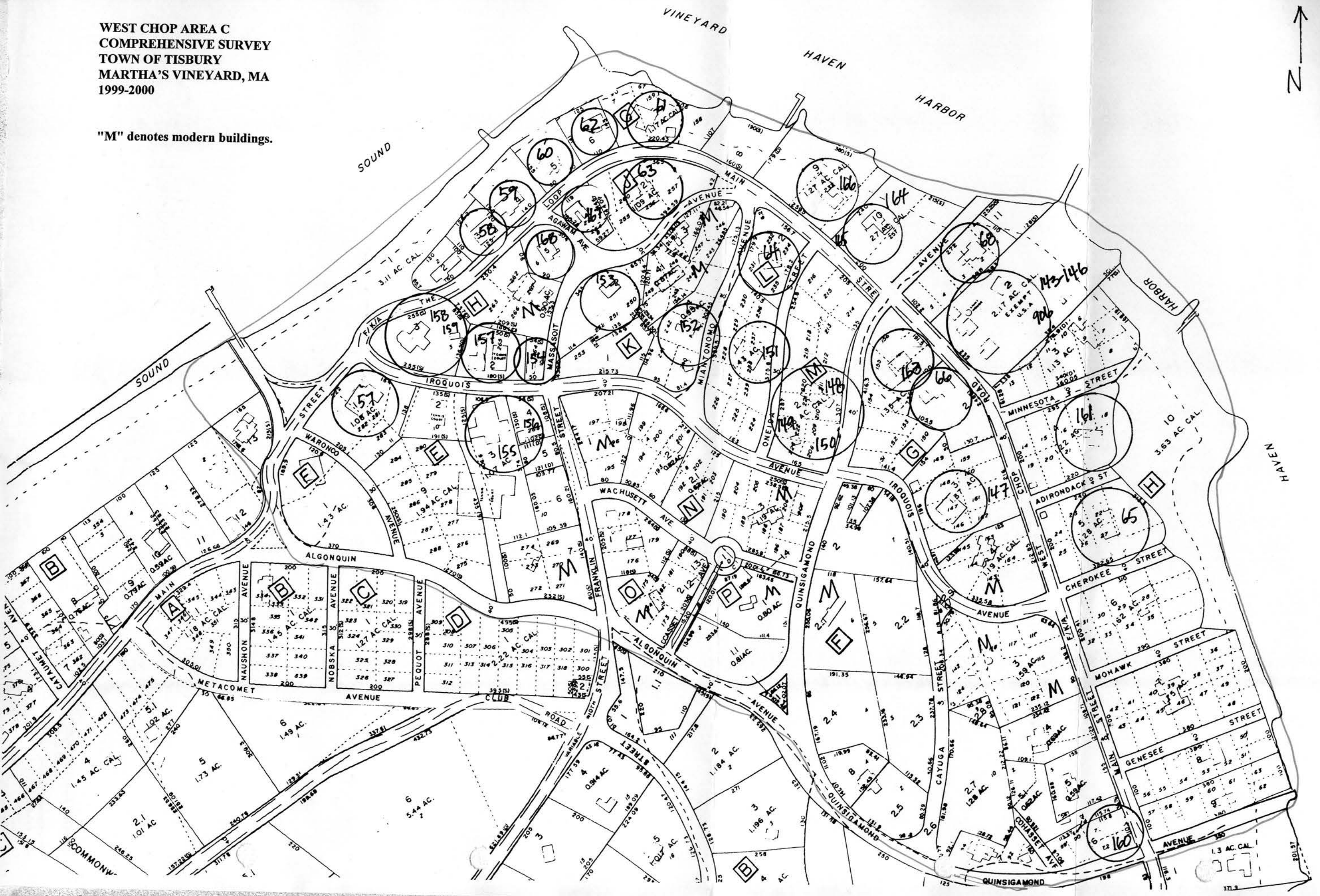
MHC #	Address	Name	Survey Class*	Date	Style/Form	Outbuilding
TIS.163	926 Main Street (West Chop Road)			ca. 1920	Classical Revival	shed
TIS.68	937 Main Street (West Chop Road)	Chadwick House		ca. 1900	Shingle Style	garage
TIS.164	959 Main Street (West Chop Road)			1930s	Colonial Revival	garage
TIS.64	966 Main Street (West Chop Road)	The Great House	*	1728	Georgian	none
TIS.165	967 Main Street (West Chop Road)	Draper House		early 20th century, 1937	Colonial Revival	garage
TIS.61	1005 Main Street (West Chop Road)	Dr. John Homas House	*	1890	Shingle Style	garage
TIS.62	1015 Main Street (West Chop Road)	Charles and Mary Greenough House	*	1890	Shingle Style	none
TIS.63	1016 Main Street (West Chop Road)	H.N. Hinkley Hse		1900	Shingle Style	none
TIS.60	1027 Main Street (West Chop Road)	Charles C. Jackson House	*	1900	Shingle Style	none
TIS.166	1032 Main Street (West Chop Road)			1930s	No Style	garage
TIS.59	1039 Main Street (West Chop Road)	Thomas B. Eaton House	*	1899	Shingle Style	none
TIS.167	1040 Main Street (West Chop Road)	West Chop Land Company Cottage		1896	Shingle Style	none
TIS.58	1047 Main Street (West Chop Road)	West Chop Land Company Cottage	*	1889	Shingle Style	none

\* indicates that the property is also documented on a Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Individual Building Form

WEST CHOP AREA C  
COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY  
TOWN OF TISBURY  
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MA  
1999-2000

"M" denotes modern buildings.

TIS.C



VINEYARD





3:13. 959 Main Street. PAL, 2000.



3:14. 967 Main Street. PAL, 2000.



5:24. 967 Main Street. PAL, 2000.

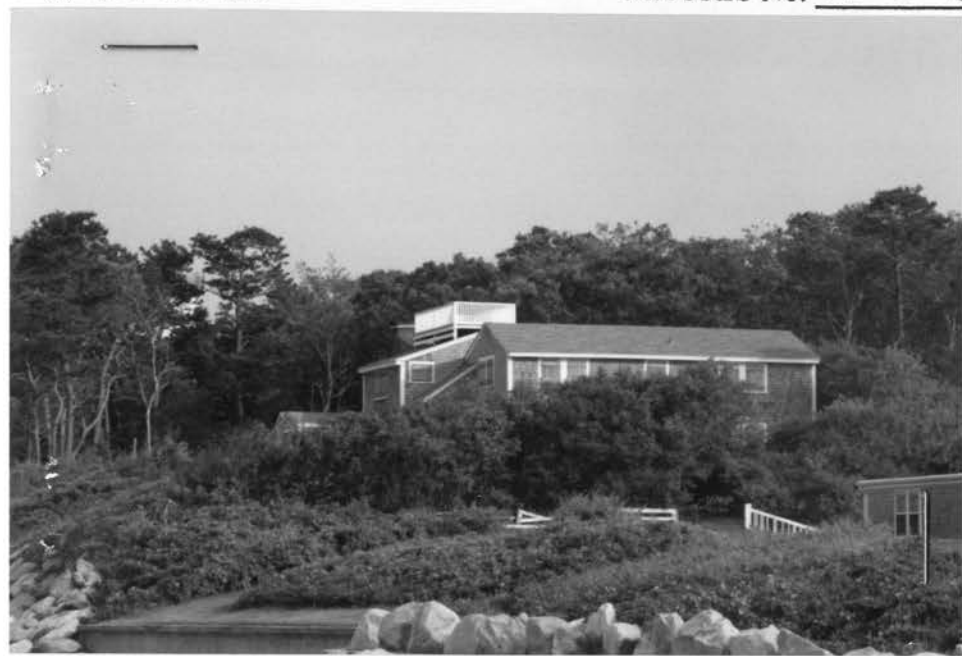


5:9. 125 Iroquois Avenue. PAL, 2000.





3:12. 959 Main St. PAL. 2000.



5:25. 959 Main St. PAL. 2000.



3:5. Lighthouse/Coast Guard Station.  
917-921 Main St. PAL. 2000.



3:6. Lighthouse/Coast Guard Station.  
917-921 Main St. PAL. 2000.



5:1. 917-921 Main St. PAL. 2000.



5:14. 97 Iroquois Avenue. PAL. 2000.



5:12. 97 Iroquois Avenue. PAL. 2000.



5:8. 125 Iroquois Avenue. PAL. 2000.



4:14. 155 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:17. streetscape: view NE along Iroquois Ave. from Massasoit. PAL. 2000.



4:1. Photo of dock across from 187 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:3. Private Road - West Chop Trust. PAL. 2000.



5:31. 788 Main St. PAL. 2000.



5:17. 39 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



5:16. 39 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



5:15. 39 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:20. PAL. 2000.



4:21. PAL. 2000.



4:25. PAL. 2000.



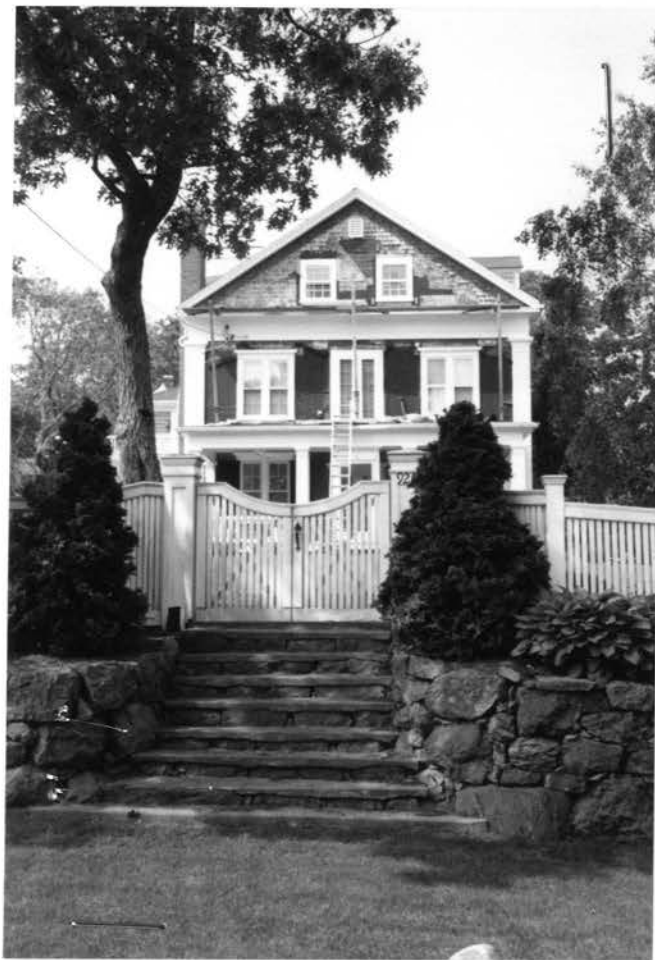
3:11. 937 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:26. 937 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:30. 788 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:3. 926 Main Street.  
PAL. 2000.



5:20. 864 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:21. 39 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:7. 167 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:9. 162 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:16. 162 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:18. 97 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



5:13. 97 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



4:19. 97 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.





5:2. 917-921 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:9. 926 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:10. 926 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:26. 1032 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:24. 1027 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:5. 1027 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:28. 1039 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:31. 1047 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:34. 1063 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:11. 1040 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:6. 1040 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:33. 1054 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:7. 1054 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



4:4. Streetscape along Iroquois Ave. from Main Street/Loop. PAL. 2000.



4:0. 187 Iroquois Ave. PAL. 2000.



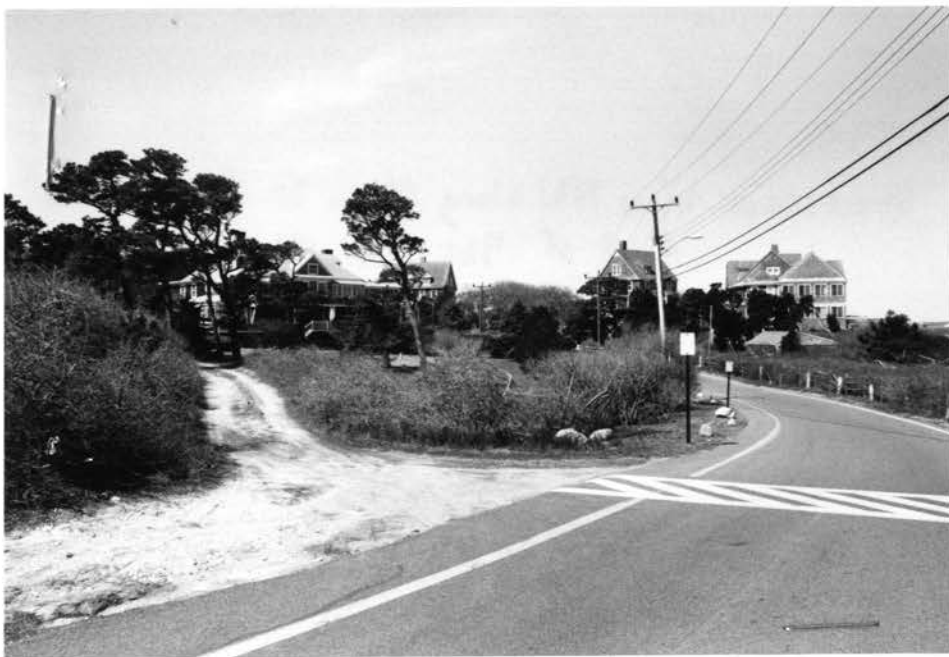
3:29. 1040 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:30. 1040 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:11. 1040 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



3:17. Streetscape: view NW along Main St. from in front of 966 Main St. PAL. 2000.



5:4. View NW on Main St. of 1005 and 1015 Main St. PAL. 2000.



3:20. 1016 Main Street. PAL. 2000.



5:22. View South from wharf off Main St.  
PAL. 2000.



3:15. 966 Main St. PAL. 2000.



5:23. View South from wharf off Main St.  
PAL. 2000.

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area <u>57-63</u>	Area no. <u>1</u>
---	----------------------

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")  
Staple to left side of form  
Photo number \_\_\_\_\_

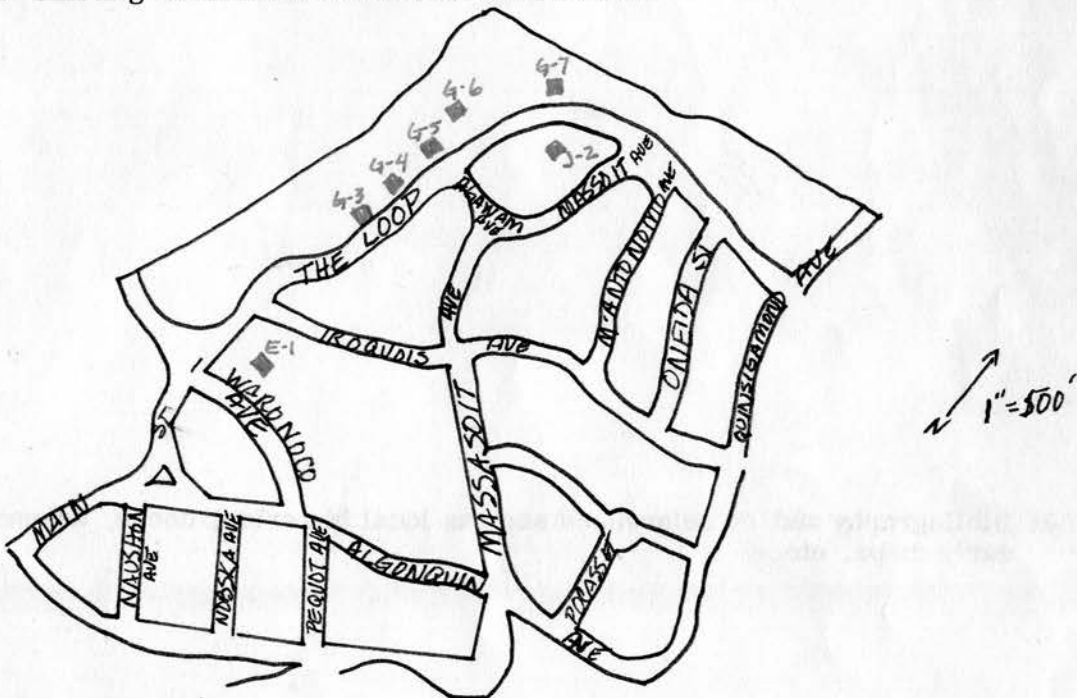
1. Town Tisbury, MA

Name of area (if any) Area correlates with  
Assessor's map numbers

3. General date or period late 1800's

4. Is area uniform (explain):  
in style? Shingle Style  
in condition? \_\_\_\_\_  
in type of ownership? \_\_\_\_\_  
in use? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



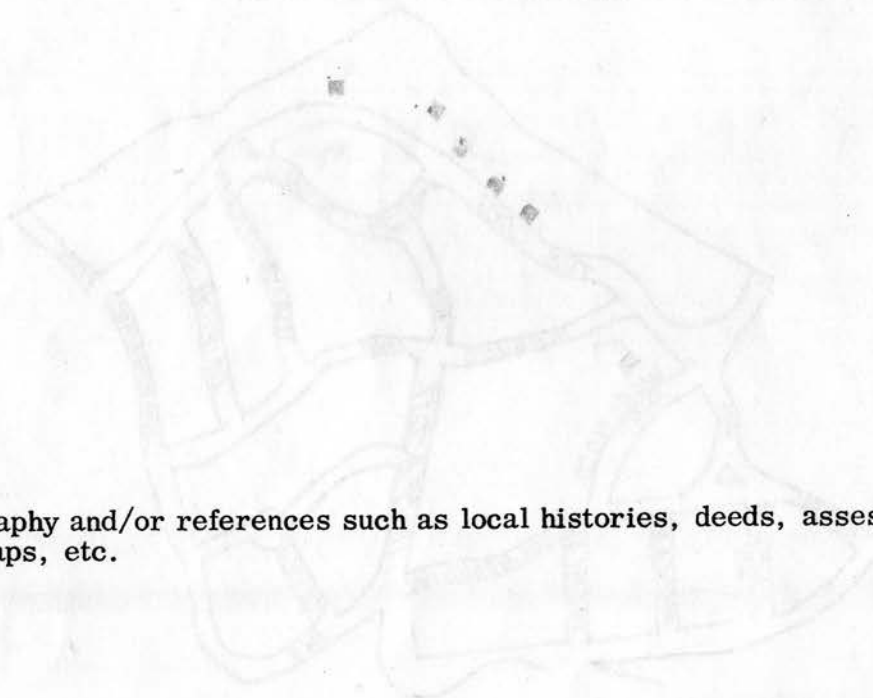
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE  
USGS Quadrant \_\_\_\_\_  
MHC Photo no. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Recorded by \_\_\_\_\_  
Organization M.V. Commission  
Date 1980

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.



TO WHAT TITLE IN YOUR STATE  
LOCAL DISTRICT  
UNIT NUMBER





FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area <u>64-68</u>	Area no. <u>2/C</u>
---	------------------------

2. Photo (3x3" or 3x5")  
Staple to left side of form  
Photo number \_\_\_\_\_

1. Town Tisbury, MA

Name of area (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

3. General date or period \_\_\_\_\_

4. Is area uniform (explain):

in style? \_\_\_\_\_

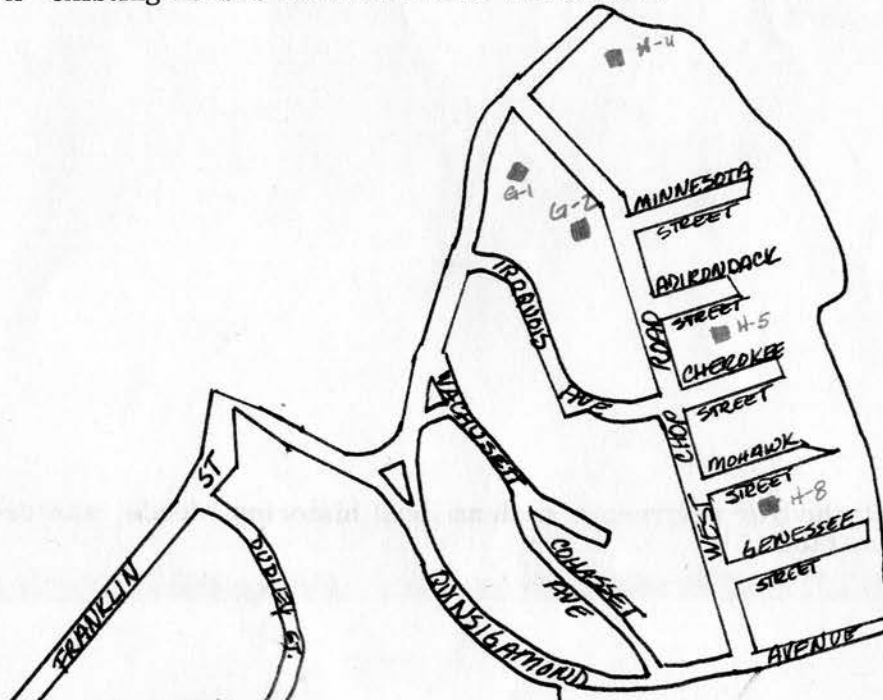
in condition? \_\_\_\_\_

in type of ownership? \_\_\_\_\_

in use? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an 'x' existing houses not inventoried on Form B.

↑  
N  
1" = 500'



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE  
USGS Quadrant \_\_\_\_\_  
MHC Photo no. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Recorded by \_\_\_\_\_

Organization M.V. Commission

Date \_\_\_\_\_

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

