

~ Wawpawdongo ~
30 Sesachacha Road
Quidnet, Nantucket
history from 1905

Compiled by Marie Gildehaus Henke in 2019



NHA 411-20

1906

**THE ROOMS OF THE OVERLOOK HOTEL ARE
NAMED AFTER ISLAND PLACE-NAMES, ALL
OF INDIAN ORIGIN —**

WAUWINET, village at head of harbor, named for old sachem of district.

SHAUKIMO, Middle Field or Land. At north shore.

QUAISE, Place of reed. (Masquetuck)

SIASCONSET, Near the great bone. (Missiasconset)

TASHAMA, Indian chief's name.

SANKATY, Round the Head. (Sanckatuck)

MADAKET, Bad land, or Place with the creek land. West end of island.

WEEWEEDER, From it's shape, meaning "a pair of horns". South shore.

POLPIS, Place with cove or branching water. (Podpls)

SHIMMO, Place with hills. (Ashimno). A spring.

MUSKEGET, Place of grass-land. West of Nantucket.

QUIDNET, at the point. (Aquidnet or Aquitnet) South of Wauwinet.

WANNACOMET, Beautiful field. North side of island.

COATUE, At the pine-woods. (Coweightuet, Coddude).

SACACHA, Place of the large water. (Sisickechar).

POCOMO, A clear fishing-place. A head and tract northeast of Polpis Harbor.

NOBADEER, Place of the narrow water.

SQUAM, Beautiful water, or rock. (Wannasquam).

COSKATA, At the broad woods. Section of Great Point, north of Wauwinet. (Coskaty, Koskata).

MONOMOY, Black earth or soil. A large tract in the vicinity of the creeks.

TAUTEMEO, Where the spring hides. South part of Hummock Pond.

WESCO, White stone. Site of Nantucket Town.

CANOPACHE, A place of peace. East end of Nantucket.

NAAUMA, Long Point. Now called "Great Point".

HUMMOCK, Pond with two ends. (Nanahumack)

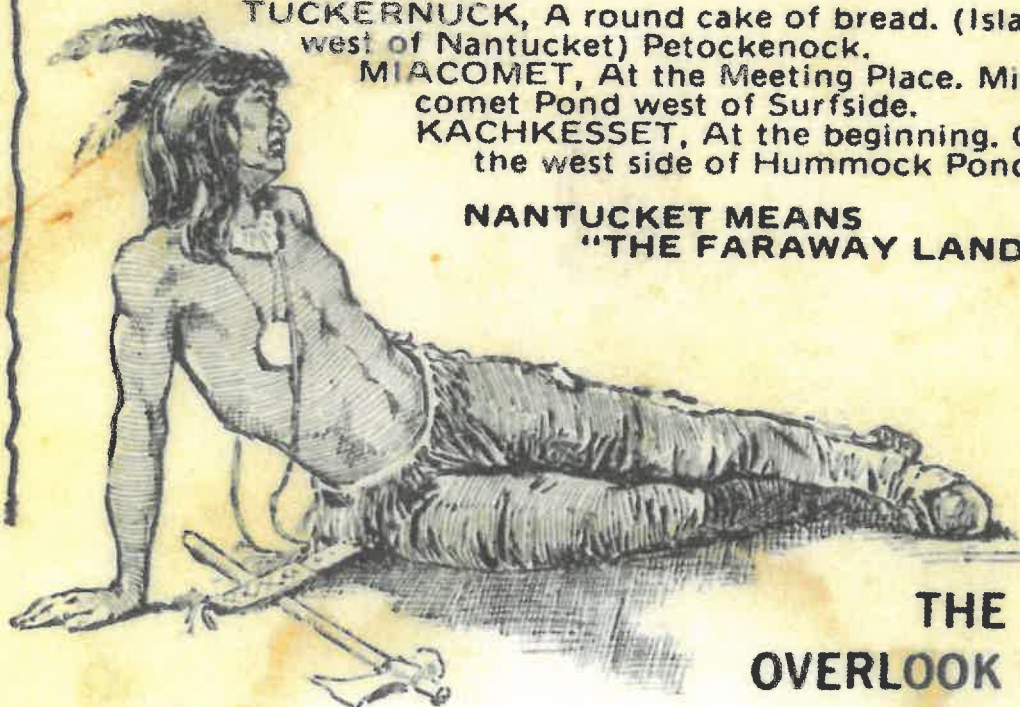
MIOXES, The little meeting place. (Two small ponds near Surfside)

TUCKERNUCK, A round cake of bread. (Island west of Nantucket) Petockenock.

MIACOMET, At the Meeting Place. Miacomet Pond west of Surfside.

KACHKETSET, At the beginning. On the west side of Hummock Pond.

**NANTUCKET MEANS
"THE FARAWAY LAND"**



**THE
OVERLOOK HOTEL**

demic which destroyed so many of them.

When Nantucket was purchased by the colonists in 1609 there were two Chief Sachems Wanackmamack and Nicornoose (acting probably for Wauwinet), and at least two other Sachems, Autopsco (or Attapehat, and Potconet—besides a few petty Sachems—governing all the Indians on Nantucket and Tuckernuck. It may be assumed that at this time Wauwinet was old and feeble, and that his eldest son, known as Nicornoose, acted as his deputy, inasmuch as among several of the earliest deeds we find Nicornoose signing as Sachem, and there are no signatures by his father. Mr. Zaccheus Macy, in his valuable letter to the Massachusetts Historical Society, dated October 2d, 1792 * mentions Wauwinet as living when the settlers arrived, but alludes to him as "the old Sachem."

* Vide Macy's History of Nantucket.

Among the Indian tribes there were generally one or two Sachems who controlled all the others. These were known as Chief or Head Sachems, and they exercised absolute control. Such in Nantucket were Wanackmamack and Wauwinet or his son and successor, Nicornoose. According to Zaccheus Macy, Wanackmamack's territory represented the southeast of the island and was bounded by a line running from Toupchue pond in the south, northward, roughly to Gibbs' pond, and so over toward Podpis swamp, and then eastward to Sesacacha pond. *

* These, and the boundaries of the other Sachems' property are clearly delineated on Dr. Ewer's map of Nantucket.

Wanackmamack had one son, Saucoauso or Jephtha, who married Eastor.

Saucoauso had two sons, Cain and Abel.

Cain had one daughter, Jemima, who married James Shay, Shea or Shaa.

Abel had two sons, Ben Abel and Eben Abel.

Wanackmamack died before June 9th, 1682, because his son, Saucoauso, on this date, "having understood that his father Wanackmamack now deceased, had granted (to) English pasturage on east end of island, also sells same."

Wauwinet's boundary-line adjoined that of Wanackmamack on the north, extending due north to Coatie and Nauma, westward to Wesco (now Nantucket), and hence, almost due south to Weeweder pond.

Wauwinet had two sons, Isaac or Nicornoose, and Wau-pordongga, and one daughter, Wonoma, who married Autopsco.

Nicornoose had two sons, Joshua and Isaac Wauwinet, and one daughter, Askommopoo, by his wife. Askommopoo married Spoospotswa, known as "Spotso."

Nicornoose forsook his wife and, by another woman, had two sons, Wat and Paul Noose.

Joshua Nicornoose was so disgusted by his father's leaving his mother that he left home altogether, and did not return until after an absence of over 50 years, when he claimed his inheritance and after some delay, it was restored to him.

Autopsco's jurisdiction extended over the southwest of the island from Weeweder pond northerly to Monomoy, and then westward to the Popsquatchet hills and to Hummock pond.

Autopsco had a son, Harry Poritain, or Beretan, by Wonoma, his wife, who was the daughter of Wauwinet.

Harry Poritain had a son named Isaac Masauquet.

Masauquet had a son named Peter.

Peter had a son known as Lame Isaac, who ceded the last rights of his sachemdom.

Autopsco had also grandchildren named Tashama, of whom more anon.

Potconet's (or Pottacohannet's) dominions are uncertain, and there is some doubt as to their limitations. It is at least certain that he was Sachem of the adjacent island of Tuckernuck, but Zaccheus Macy, in his well known letter, states that his bounds extended from Madaket down eastward to Wesco and Capaum pond, thus lying north of Autopsco's possessions, and that they also included the western coast. Moreover, Dr. Ewer's map, probably based upon the information supplied by Macy—delineates the northwestern section of the island as having belonged to Potconet; but no proof is in evidence, and although it seems reasonable to suppose that some sachem must have represented this section of the island, no deed has been found to cover it. Macy also asserts that Potconet sold all his rights to the English settlers, save those reserved and secured to some of the old natives, known as the Hoights and Jafets—in the neighborhood of Wannacomet or Capaum pond.

Be this as it may, from a foot-note to Hough's Nantucket Papers, it appears that, on February 20th, 1661, Wanackmamack, Head-Chief of Nantucket, sold to Tristram Coffin, Sr., Peter Coffin, Tristram Coffin, Jr., and James Coffin, for £10, half of the island of Tuckernuck—one half down, and the other, when Thomas Mayhew decides who is the proper owner.

Potconet, or Pottacohannet had two sons, Abraham and

May 1661, 1666, Wanackmamack and Nicornoose, Head Sachems of Nantucket, sold unto the first purchasers between west end of island and pond called by the Indians Wauquuat (Wauquitaquah)—then on a straight line to pond by Monomoy harbour; also half of remainder of meadows and marshes on all other parts of the island. Witnessed by Peter Folger, Edward Starbuck and Felix Kuttashamaquat.

MAY 13, 1911

From: "Frances Karttunen" <karttu@comcast.net>
To: "Ralph Henke" <ralph@nha.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2005 8:37 PM
Subject: Found your guy

I checked my master list of Nantucket Indians and found that it was Zaccheus Macy back in 1792 who wrote that Wauwinet had two sons: Isaac/"Nicornoose" and "Wawpordonggo."

So there you are. Apparently Betty Little didn't think old Zaccheus had it right. But you really can't beat Z.M. for a good old source.

Fran

THE EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF QUIDNET



THE EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF QUIDNET

Foreword

Quidnet is a very special place that needs protection. It is a landscape of vernacular houses that still possess a sense of their history. Unfortunately, the history of Quidnet is not widely known, and as a result the general public does not understand its historical significance. The goal of this project was to produce an architectural history of Quidnet that can be used to promote Quidnet as an historically significant village on the island, one in need of special protection.

The project consisted of two phases. The first included gathering materials, researching Quidnet using primary and secondary sources on the island, and documenting the houses in existence today. There were also interviews with both summer and year-round residents of Quidnet and surveys polling all the residents in the core area. The village was carefully photographed to document its current condition. The second phase was writing the history of Quidnet and suggesting boundaries for a possible historic or conservation district.

The buildings of Quidnet are vernacular structures that reflect its evolution over time. An important element in American building and one that contributes to a better understanding of American history, vernacular architecture can be defined in many ways; but for purposes of this study the term "vernacular" is applied to buildings that reflect a regional house-type and style. These are for the most part modest in size and scale, having been constructed first for farmers and fishermen and later for summer residents. Many of the early houses in Quidnet would have made use of lumber salvaged from shipwrecks or other buildings. Quidnet's vernacular architecture is a valuable resource for understanding its own evolution, as well as that of Nantucket in general.

This study does not claim to be the definitive history of Quidnet,

but is a beginning. One thing is certain—Quidnet is unique and important to Nantucket's history and needs to be protected and preserved. Preservation means protecting what is there, not constructing or reconstructing what has never been. Preservation means saving the historic houses, not demolishing the old and replacing them with new houses that do not reflect the special qualities and local building traditions. Quidnet is more than moors, beaches, and pond. It is a collection of houses comprising a village. It has evolved over many years and will continue to evolve, but unless its historic character is preserved, the qualities that make it unique will be lost and Quidnet will begin to resemble every other resort community in the country—yet another collection of large houses with no sense of place or tradition, or intimacy of size and scale. The residents of Quidnet have good reason to be proud of what they have, because no one else on Nantucket has it. All of us are only stewards of the houses and landscapes, and as we enjoy them now, we should protect and preserve them for future generations.

The Quidnet-Squam Association funded this project, and I appreciate the opportunity to have done this research and written this document. Therefore I would like to thank the Association's Board and its membership for their support.

Elizabeth Calvit
Friday, April 28, 2000

THE EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF QUIDNET



View of Quidnet from Sesachacha Pond.
Photo from Nantucket Historical Association collection.

Introduction

Quidnet is a small village on the eastern shore of the island of Nantucket. The history of Quidnet mirrors much of the history of the island, but there are a few differences that distinguish it from other areas on Nantucket. The evolution of Quidnet is from Native American settlement through its development into what is primarily a summer resort. The following is not the definitive history of Quidnet for any one period. Much still has to be discovered about the stages of Quidnet's development, but there will be a description of how Quidnet evolved along with its historical and architectural integrity. Many subjects remain to be studied: not all is known about the history of each house, for example, and there is still much to be learned about it in the fishing and whaling era and during its history as a maritime rescue station. Today Quidnet is a summer escape for many who do not live on Nantucket, and they too love and value this very small place on a very small island some thirty miles out to sea.

Early Quidnet History

Nantucket is an island off the coast of Cape Cod and was inhabited by Native Americans when the first white people landed there, probably in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. It is believed that as many as 2,500 Native Americans inhabited Nantucket when Thomas Mayhew and his son purchased it in 1637, and little is known about these native inhabitants before this time. Presumably, they were part of a larger group who occupied land from Long Island, over and up to the southern part of New Hampshire and Vermont, and then along the coast from the area including the Housatonic River to Saco Bay, Maine. They spoke Algonquin, a language they shared with the other Native Americans in Massachusetts.¹ In many sources, Quidnet has been referred to as "Aquidnet Point", "Quidnit," or "Quidnet." Similarly, the name of the pond is spelled in many different ways; most often it is "Sesachacha", "Sacacha," or "Sechacha." The meaning of this word is uncertain.² It is believed that the lands that now comprise Quidnet were used as a meeting place, or "Wammasquid," where Christian Native Americans gathered, one of three on Nantucket.³

When the English first landed on Nantucket there were four Native American settlements, each governed by a sachem. Quidnet was part of the area ruled by the sachem Wauwinet.⁴ He had two sons, Isaac, also known as Nicornoose, and Wawpordonggo. Nicornoose married and had two children, a son, Isaac, and a daughter; however, he left his wife and took another woman. With her he had two more children, Wat and Paul Noose. After the death of Wauwinet, Nicornoose reigned as sachem; and after Nicornoose, because his eldest son had left the island, one Daniel Spotso became sachem, having married Nicornoose's eldest child and only daughter. As sachem by his wife's lineage, Spotso may have reigned for almost forty years, from 1664 to 1704.⁵

The English purchased land from the Native Americans, whom they, of course, regarded as "Indians," and the island was eventually divided, with the English taking the west end and the Indians keeping the east. The Quidnet area was part of the land kept by the Indians. Both groups had limited access to the entire island for certain activities, but

generally each remained in its respective area. There were, however, different interpretations as to what the sale of land meant, and these differences were to cause friction for many years to come. The Indians did not believe that any person could *own* land and therefore that the English had only purchased certain rights to *use* it. The English, on the other hand, interpreted their purchase to include exclusive rights and first removed the Indians living on *their* west end. Soon they exerted their power and took over the *entire* island, even though they had never actually purchased it all.

By the end of the seventeenth century, the Indians' freedom was limited, as was their ability to earn a livelihood, and this led to many problems with the English. They even filed complaints against them, and these complaints must have been legitimate, because in 1718, the Massachusetts General Court passed a bill outlining the abuses committed by the English.⁶ These included luring the Indians into debt by various deceptive practices, and once in debt the Indians could never earn enough money to get out of indentured servitude to the English. In order to prevent this, the General Court ordered that the Indians not enter any labor agreements without the approval of two justices of the peace—just one example of the numerous disputes between the English settlers and the Indians.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century the English had acquired three-quarters of the island. Where in 1675 the Indian population had been about 1500, by 1700 there were only 800 left.⁷ The problems they had surviving on the island no doubt led Spotso to sell his land in 1722 to a group called the Freeholders. The tract he sold was described as "near the east end of the island, from a rock at the English bounds at a place called Kestokas field on a straight line to a place called Aquitnet Point where the fishing house of William Worth now stands"⁸ Aquitnet Point is the area now known as Quidnet, and it is not clear if Spotso remained on the island, or if he and his family left. What is clear is that the Indian population continued to decline. A deadly epidemic in 1763, probably Yellow Fever, decimated the remaining 358. By 1855 these first settlers of the island were completely gone.

Fishing and Whaling and the Humane Society

When Quidnet was established as a fishing and whale-sighting station is not known, but it was probably by 1700.⁹ Consisting of several small huts and a tall mast used for spotting fish, it was used for shore whaling, one of many such stations on the island. Quidnet was situated on the northern side of Sesachacha Pond, and on the southern side, another fishing station, named Sesachacha, had been established a few years earlier, around the same time as 'Sconset. This station declined as 'Sconset grew and by 1820 it no longer existed.¹⁰ Given the scarcity of building materials on Nantucket, many of its buildings were moved to 'Sconset, but some may have been floated over the pond to Quidnet. By 1700 the island was devoid of large trees, and lumber as well as other materials were shipped in: hence the strong tradition of moving buildings around the island. Even one hundred years later, it is believed, a barn was floated over the pond and moved up the hill to 86 Quidnet Road.¹¹

Shore fishing, a seasonal activity, was done from small boats each holding five or six persons. The boats were pushed off from shore, and the fishermen would go after whale, cod, shark, blues, and other fish. After a day, the boats would come in, and the fishermen would dress their fish and set them out to dry. Quidnet has been described as a "fish flake station," referring to an area where fish were laid out. Shore whaling declined after 1726, as the search for whales expanded to the open sea, and other seas, and required large vessels.¹² As these replaced the small shore boats, fishing off Quidnet changed, although commercial fishermen continued to fish off shore, limiting their search to the smaller fish. And of course the pond itself was always an important source of fish and shellfish.

As whaling and shipping increased off Nantucket's shores, concern grew about safety and survival. Because of shoals, currents, fogs, and storms, sea conditions in the area were often treacherous resulting in numerous shipwrecks. In response to the increasing number of vessels plying the waters in and around Massachusetts, and the increasing number of shipwrecks, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Humane Society was established in Boston in 1785 to promote the rescue of sailors and passengers. After its initial work in Boston, the Society expanded its mission and began establishing rescue stations elsewhere along the

Massachusetts coast. These rescue stations, although termed "huts" by the Society, were referred to by everyone else as "Humane houses."¹³

Three Humane houses had been constructed along the Massachusetts coast by 1787 and seventeen by 1806. Nantucket, because of its dangerous waters, acquired its Humane houses early, two having been constructed in 1794. The first was on Great Point at Coskata, about one mile from the lighthouse; and the second, on the south shore between Long Pond and Hummock Pond. Ten men were assigned to each hut, with five or six on duty at any one time. At first, the men were to stay on land and assist persons who were washed ashore, but by 1807 the Humane Society provided boats, to be stored in the huts, so that the men could actually go out to help those in distress. The idea came from the British who were already employing boats for life saving; and the first Humane Society boat was actually built on Nantucket, even though it ended up being used at the Cohasset Humane house near Boston. Soon after, boats were built for all the Massachusetts huts.¹⁴

Such life-saving stations did not, of course, reduce the number of wrecks; and in the ensuing years there were many more off Nantucket. When in 1830 Nantucketers petitioned the Humane Society to have more huts constructed on the island and the Society did not respond, they took

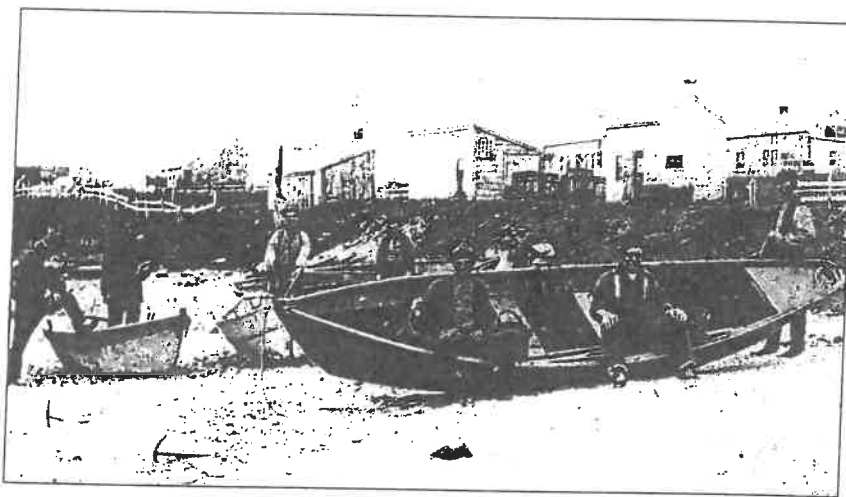


Recent photograph of 66 Quidnet Road, believed to be the Humane house once located at Coskata, on Great Point.

Photo taken by author.

matters into their own hands by proposing thirteen more along the Nantucket shores.¹⁵ The costs for these were underwritten by businesses on the island, and the huts were completed by 1832

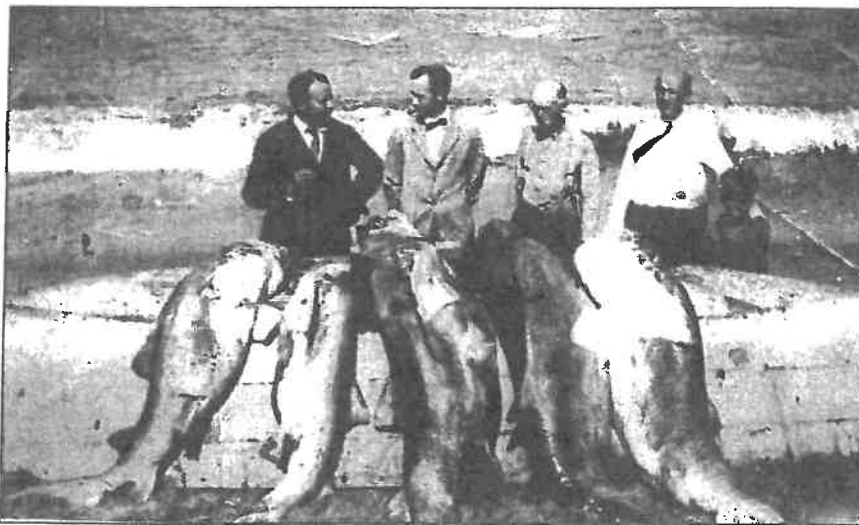
Over the next few decades improvements were made in the Humane houses and in the methods used to save lives and ships. This success did not go unnoticed, and indeed the Society's efforts were recognized and honored in 1871 when the federal government established the United States Life Saving Service. This new organization constructed its own life saving stations,¹⁶ and as a result the Humane houses declined and eventually were no longer needed. There is in Quidnet, at 66 Quidnet Road, a house believed to have originated as a Humane house built for Coskata. Presumably, after the Life Saving Service constructed a new station there, the old hut was floated around to Quidnet. If true, this house is one of the first two huts built on Nantucket and dates from 1794. Although the house has had a few modifications and has been rotated 90 degrees, it still has the original fireplace with a brick pattern characteristic of the early Humane huts.¹⁷ Thus its importance to Quidnet's history and that of the island as a whole cannot be overstated.



Quidnet dory fishermen on the beach at Quidnet sometime between 1870-1880.
Photo courtesy of Paul C. Morris from his book Maritime Nantucket.

As the Humane houses declined, Quidnet's focus changed: a method of commercial shore fishing known as dory fishing, rose in popularity. Thought to have been most successful between 1880 and 1920, it was done primarily off the shores of Quidnet, 'Sconset, and Surfside. The dory was a specially constructed boat that could easily be pushed off and returned to shore. It had a flat bottom with a V-front bow and could hold five or six persons, although often only two would go out to fish. When returning loaded with fish and approaching the beach, the fishermen had to carefully watch the angle of the dory. If the dory came in sideways, it could capsize losing both catch and crew. Dory fishing was difficult, time consuming, and dangerous.

By 1891 there were twenty dories in Quidnet, forty in 'Sconset, and a few in Wauwinet. These were one-man dories, measuring thirteen feet along the bottom and seventeen feet overall.¹⁸ At this time Quidnet had many fishing shacks, one for each fisherman who kept a dory there. In addition to housing the fishermen, these were used to clean and salt the fish. It was seasonal work, with the men living in town during the off-season but staying in Quidnet between October and Thanksgiving and again between March and June.



A group of fishermen at Quidnet beach, believed to have been taken around 1920.
Photo courtesy of Derek Till.

Dory fishing was diminishing in 1910 and had ended by 1920.¹⁹ Along with hand-line fishing, the dory was replaced as times changed and technology offered more efficient methods. One Quidnet resident, Mrs. Mary Seidel Metcalf, remembers a conversation with Mrs. Bert Ray in the late 1940s. Mrs. Ray lived in the "Gam" when the Seidels first started renting a cottage in Quidnet, and she and Mrs. Metcalf became friends. They spoke of Mrs. Ray's life in Quidnet, how she had come there as a bride from off-island and how her husband had been a shore whaler. In those days it was lonesome in Quidnet.²⁰

Farming in Quidnet

There was farming on Nantucket; but the soil could not sustain intense farming and the farms were small, mainly raising produce for their owners. In Quidnet the Norcross Farm comprised a large portion of the core, including the area where the "Homestead" stands, down to the pond, across to the ocean, and then up to the proprietors' road (Figure 1). Parcels were sold off over the years, but a large portion remained a farm. Residents who lived in Quidnet during the 1920s remember melons purchased from the Norcross Farm.²¹ A poem (believed to have been written by Reid Parker) appeared about this time in the *Inquirer and Mirror* and refers to Belle Norcross as the "Queen":

... The Queen has round, red beets to sell,
There's no more peas, but there'll be corn
For everybody Sunday morn.



Farming in Quidnet.
Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Van Duyne.

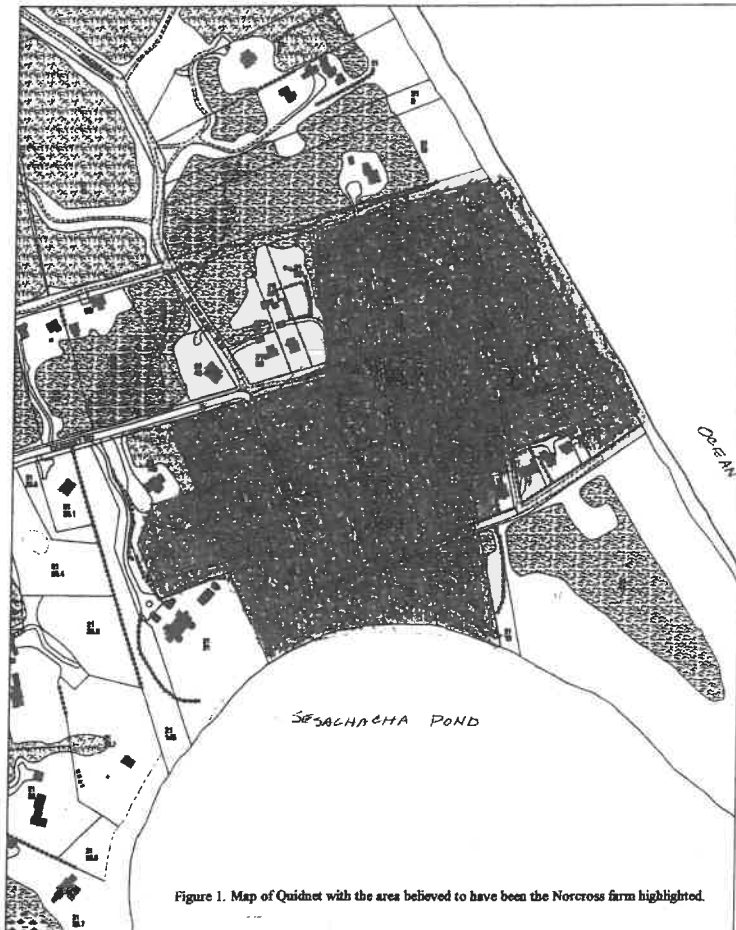


Figure 1. Map of area in Quidnet thought to have been the Norcross farm.

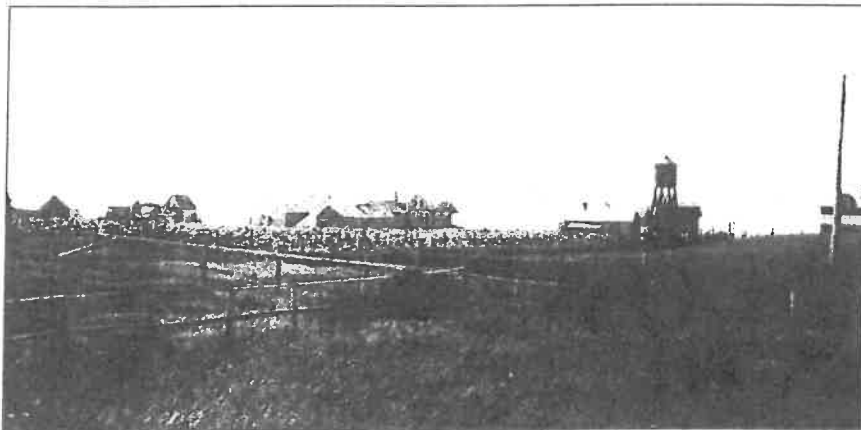
The Norcross Farm was important in Quidnet's history. It was part of the commercial economy and also part of the eventual land development in the area, as it was finally subdivided and sold to summer residents.

Resort Development

For over a century whaling had been the main commercial activity on the island. But after its peak in 1842, several factors contributed to



Livestock once roamed the paths of Quidnet.
Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Van Duyne.



The water tower was part of the Norcross farm and supplied water for all the buildings on the farm.
Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Van Duyne.

Nantucket's commercial decline, including technological advances in refining oil from underground and the discovery of large reserves in Pennsylvania, a fire that burned the core of downtown Nantucket, and the failure of the island's largest bank. The result was the collapse of Nantucket's economy.

California gold rush 1849!

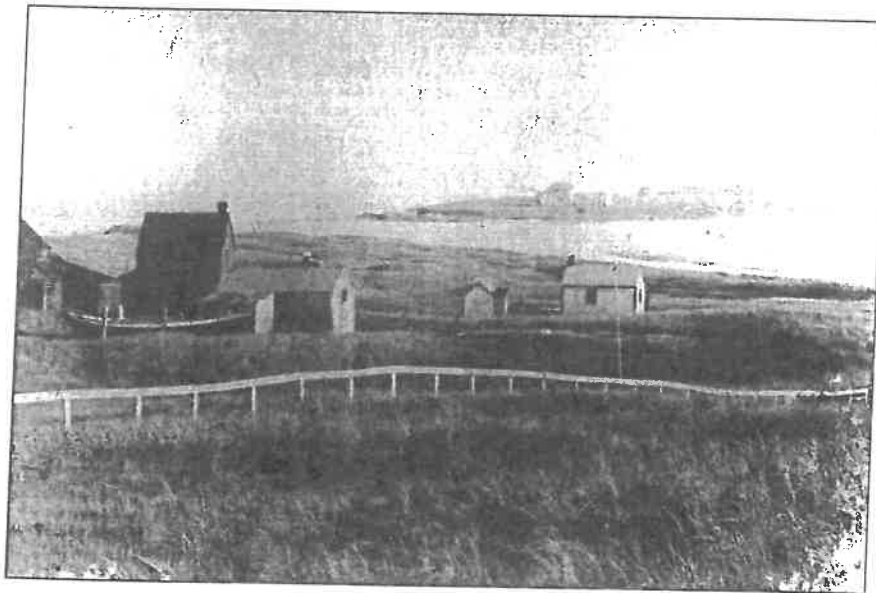
As the economy in Nantucket suffered, rapid industrialization was expanding cities on the mainland. Writers and philosophers reacted to this urban growth by focusing on the important role of nature in a new industrialized world. Extolling the advantages of the countryside, journalists appealed to new urban dwellers, and entrepreneurs responded to a growing demand for "country" by building health resorts and retreats in pastoral settings. The first, in places like Cape May, New Jersey and Saratoga Springs, New York, were built for the wealthy to offer them escape from the daily routine of the city. They were marketed in such a way as to contrast the congestion, noise, and dirt of the new cities with the purity and spiritual values of a simpler life and time.²²

For Nantucket, the new era began in 1848 when the first hotel, the Atlantic House, was built in 'Sconset. The Atlantic House advertised that as "a summer resort, no spot in the United States offers greater attractions than Siasconset. The fine cool bracing air, and the excellent water and sea-bathing are admirably adapted to refresh and invigorate both mind and body."²³ Although the Atlantic House opened in 1848, tourism on the island did not really boom until the 1870s, and there was a tremendous growth in the island hotels between 1870 and 1914.

Developments on Nantucket mirrored those on the mainland, as resorts specializing in healthy waters or fresh, clean air developed all across the United States. Seasides, no less than mountains, were becoming increasingly popular, as Nantucket shared in a new wave that was a direct result of the changes in nineteenth-century society and nostalgia for the simple life.

These changes also included employment practices. Middle-class employees were given more leisure time, enough to travel for vacations, even short ones. And travel itself became easier, as railroads improved, roads improved, and boat service to the island improved. All these increased the island's accessibility, and the same concepts marketed to the wealthy appealed to a middle-class, which, although it could not afford to commute from city to country, could afford a summer vacation in a place with all the attributes of country living. With extensive, pristine beaches, clean air, open moors, and rural setting, Nantucket was just such a place.

History also attracted tourists to the island. With the great influx of immigrants in the latter half of the nineteenth century, many Americans seemed eager to explore their nation's past. Places such as Nantucket, with its isolation and rugged life-style and its history of whaling and fishing, appealed to the romantic idea of America's colonial period. By 1899, island businessmen were marketing Nantucket in travel brochures and magazines in the United States and Canada. It was promoted as a place with abundant fresh air, boating and sea bathing, comfortable temperatures—never over 85 in the summer—and intellectual stimulation. Although islanders advertised for tourists, they were conscious of the type of people they were attracting to the island. A publicity committee formed in 1905 placed advertisements in newspapers in twenty-eight



View of Sesachacha Pond, probably around 1920-1930.
Photo from Nantucket Historical Association collection.

states across the country and in such prestigious magazines as *The New Yorker*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Yachting*, *Town and Country*, and *Travel Magazine*. At the end of the nineteenth and into the early decades of the twentieth century, tourists coming to Nantucket were day-trippers, short-term visitors, or summer residents, mostly from up and down the East

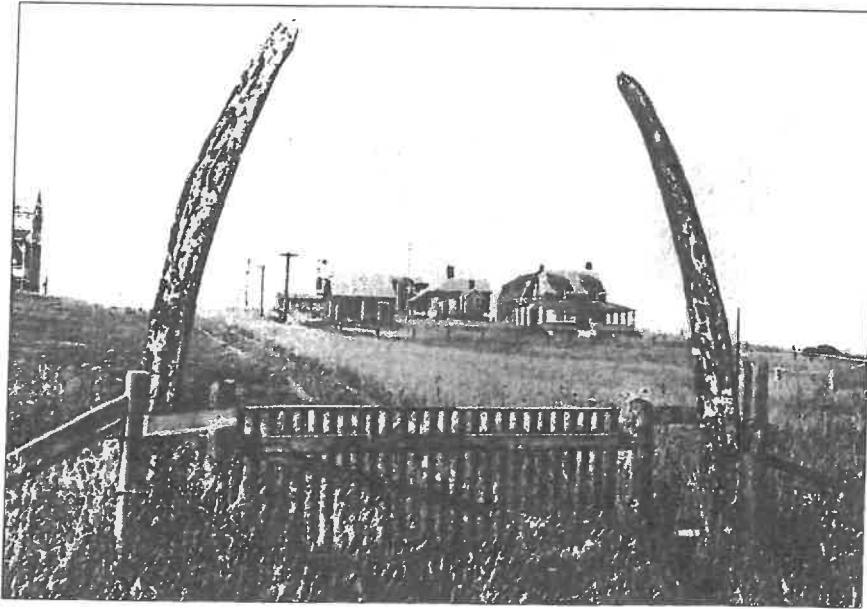
coast, who had purchased houses or rented them for the season. Of those who stayed for the entire summer, wives and children would stay on the island, while husbands would join them for long weekends or a few weeks at the end of the season.

As transportation has improved and employment practices changed, tourism in Quidnet has changed, as elsewhere on the island. Today most families do not spend the entire summer but stay for a few weeks, or maybe a month. Others come for a week at a time, and often homeowners living closer travel to Quidnet for weekends or short stays. Moreover, summer houses are frequently lent to friends or rented out to temporary summer residents.

Resort Development in Quidnet

Quidnet grew at a different pace and in a different way than the town of Nantucket, or even nearby 'Sconset. Shore fishing remained the primary activity until the early twentieth century when it started to die out, and in direct relation to this decline, building in Quidnet increased. On the basis the HDC's historic resource survey and information from homeowners, it is possible to describe the construction of houses, decade by decade: 1820s - 1, 1850s - 1, 1880s - 3, 1900s - 11, 1910s - 1, 1920s - 2, 1930s - 7, 1940s - 1, 1950s - 4, 1960s-1980s - 15. Of the houses standing in Quidnet in 1989 when the survey was completed, most were built between 1900 and 1910. Now is this surprising because the whole island experienced a huge land boom between 1870 and 1920, when large parcels of land were acquired for tourist-based development, especially in 'Sconset, Wauwinet, Surfside, Madaket, and Hummock Pond.

A brochure on Quidnet, believed to have been written in the 1920s by Herman Hagedorn, a summer resident, promoted the benefits of summering there and illustrates the expectations of the residents. It describes Quidnet as "a summer colony on the eastern shore of Nantucket" and notes the quiet of the area and the beauty of the beaches, moors, and sea. "Quidnet," it says, "is a place for people who are bored with the sophistication of the usual summer colony and want solitude or the simple gaiety which [was] common anywhere in the country thirty years ago and [is] harder to find today than buried treasure."²⁴ The brochure stated that lots were available, "generous in size and moderate



Whale bone gates in Quidnet, probably dating from 1910-1920.
Photo from Nantucket Historical Association collection.

in price," with beach access not two minutes away. The houses to be built on the lots "need not be expensive" and were "expected to follow the architectural style which gives Nantucket much of its charm."²⁵

These promotional tactics were the same as those used to attract people to the island in general and in particular to 'Sconset, which was promoted as the place to go to avoid the social aspects of communities like Newport. And like 'Sconset, Quidnet was advertised as a place to avoid the "Jazz Crowd," where "devotees of cocktail parties are likely to die of thirst and ennui."²⁶ Promoters of the island had advertised its benefits for many years, and Quidnet promoters followed this successful tradition. The reasons people went to 'Sconset applied to Quidnet as well: isolation, open space, quiet, close proximity to the beach, and the added attraction of Sesachacha Pond—all made Quidnet a desirable location.

As such, it experienced speculative land development, but on a very small scale. Only two instances have been found of plans to develop Quidnet as a summer colony. Capt. John Killen, at Quidnet, announced the first on September 27, 1897. Killen subdivided into twenty-one lots the land now assumed to have been that known as the Killen Farm, cov-



Public path to the ocean-side beach in Quidnet.
Photo taken by author.

ering the area between Sesachacha Pond and Quidnet Road. Killen laid out the lots parallel to one another along a road, Lake View Avenue, running from Quidnet Road to the pond (Figure 2). On the original map, there were two existing structures; however, their dates, and whether or

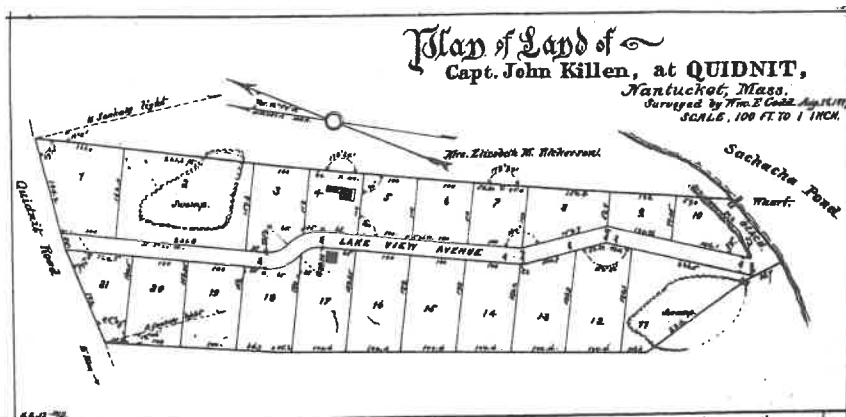
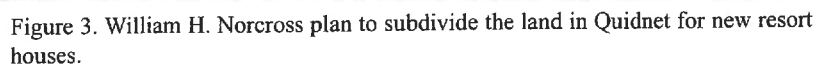


Figure 2. Captain John Killen's subdivided the land in Quidnet. Submitted to the town September 27, 1897.
Nantucket Registry of Deeds.

The only other area platted for tourist development is shown on the plan done in November 1921, by William H. Norcross who platted twenty-five lots up the hill from Sesachacha Pond. Four of the lots had already been sold, with houses built on them in the early 1900s. For his development Norcross also laid out four roads, with Ocean Road running closest to the ocean, followed by Sachacha [sic] Road, Norcross Road, and Highland Road. Of these, only Norcross Road is an existing road, known now as Quidnet Road (the portion that dead ends on the bluff area, Figure 3). Norcross's plan also helps understand land ownership in Quidnet in 1921. He owned a large portion, but others, such as Eliza C. Fisher and James Geddes, and Oscar C. Norcross also owned large parcels (Figures 4 and 5). It may be that the promotional brochure describing Quidnet was one that William Norcross used to promote his development.



18

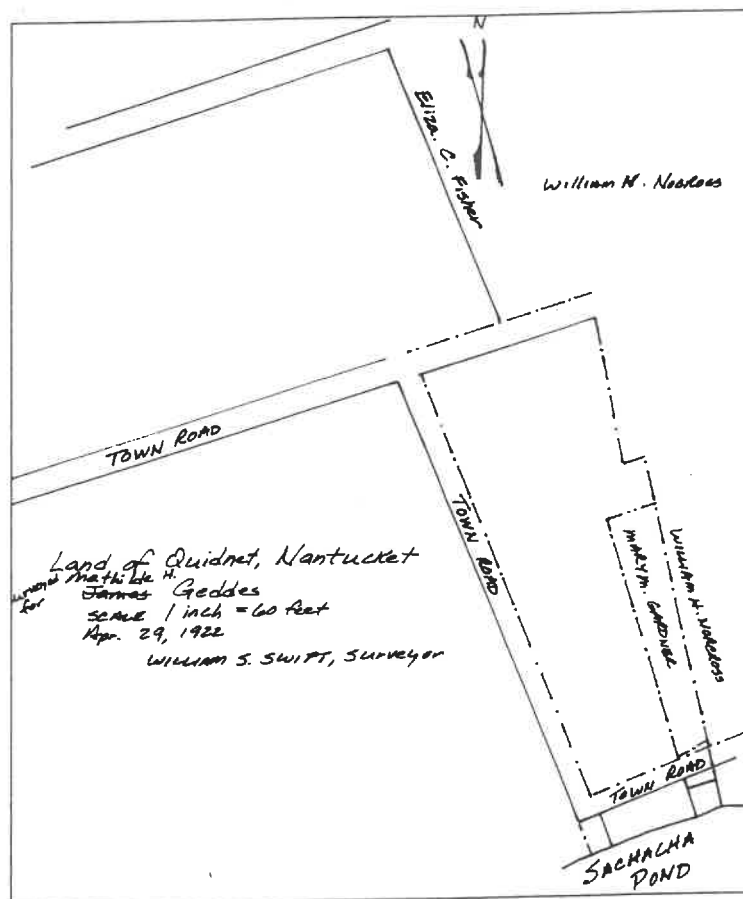


Figure 4. Survey of land for Mathilde H. Geddes, submitted April 29, 1922. Nantucket Registry of Deeds. Redrawn by author.

The Killen plan seems never to have materialized, but William Norcross's lots were eventually sold off, with a few being combined into larger ones. The streets and most of the lots are still as they were when he platted the land in 1921. On the current map of Quidnet it is possible to review existing structures to see what remains from the earlier period. Few of these existing buildings were actually constructed on Norcross's lots between 1920 and 1930. On the twenty-one lots originally platted, there were four houses pre-dating the subdivision; there remain today two houses built on two of the original lots, and both of these have recently been demolished. Two garages were built on two of the lots in the 1930s.

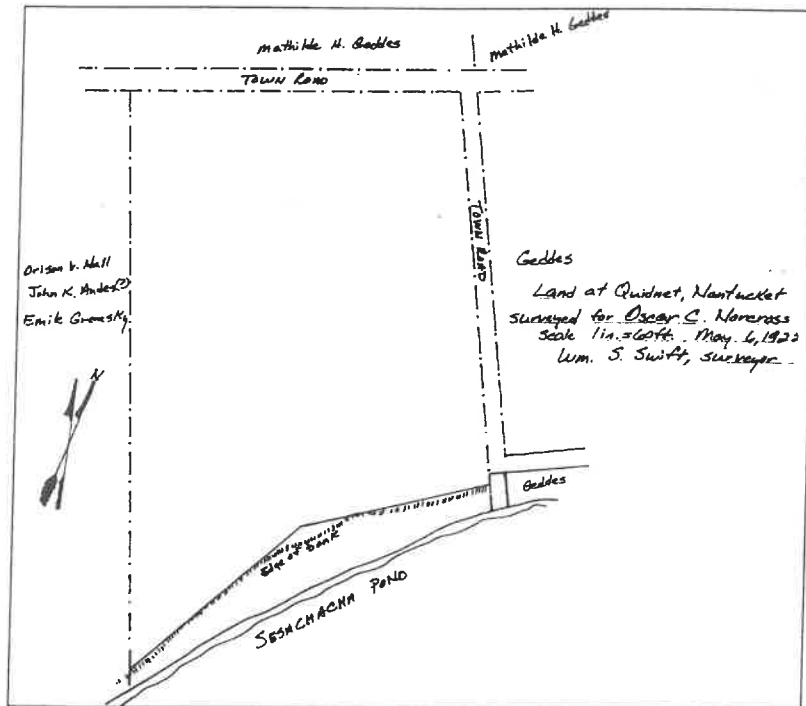


Figure 5. Survey of land for Oscar C. Norcross, submitted May 6, 1922.
Nantucket Registry of Deeds. Redrawn by author.

Of the remaining fifteen lots, none had houses on them until after 1960. Many of the lots closest to the beach on the Norcross plat are now under water, the result of changing shorelines and erosion.

The land included in these two projects for a new summer colony comprised most of the core of the village of Quidnet. The other large land owners in the 1920s and after seem to have sold off their land a piece at a time, with no development plans. In fact, some families owned multiple properties in Quidnet, a tradition continuing to this day. The remaining parcels of the Norcross farm were sold over the years, with parts purchased by James Geddes and Mary Gardner. Geddes owned a large portion of the farm, with his land beginning at the top of the hill and including the current addresses 2, 6, 8, and 12 Sesachacha Road. Dating from around 1900, number 2, known as "Sachacha Lodge," is the main house,

and at some time Geddes sold the entire property to a Mr. and Mrs. Butler. The front part of the house at 8 Sesachacha Road also dates to 1900. The second Mrs. Butler (Georgina) built houses on 6 and 12, the latter in the 1950s, as a place to retire to, and sold the Lodge (now the Metcalf property) to the Seidels. The McElderrys also owned numerous properties including, at one time, 17 Sesachacha Pond and 59, 61, 67 and 90 Quidnet Road, in addition to 66 and 68 and the land in front of 61 Quidnet Road, the land closest to the pond.

Others had long been trying to attract tourists to Quidnet, but in a very different way. In 1881 the following advertisement appeared in the *Inquirer and Mirror*:

Weston House,
Quidnet,
Nantucket, Mass.

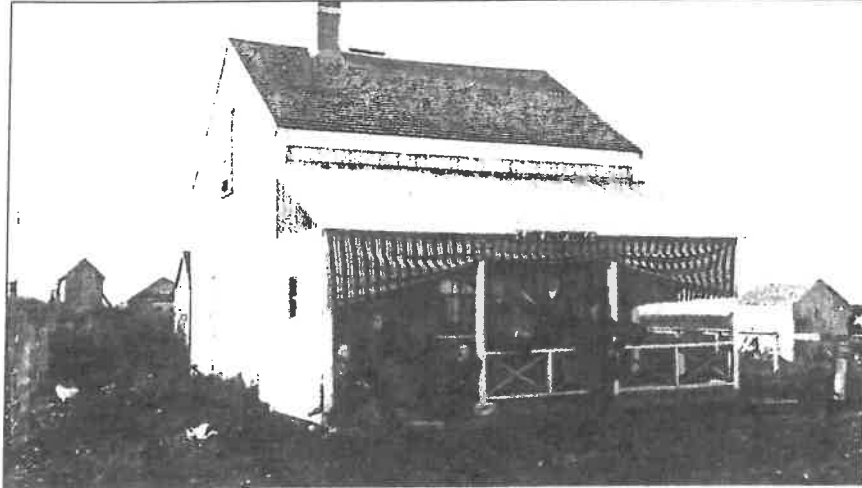
This house, so widely known for its advantages for Perch fishing, Shark fishing, etc. will open for the season June 27th. First-class shore dinners will be furnished at any time, and the tables will be second to none. Fishing boats in attendance for the guests.

A. M. Norcross, Proprietor.²⁷

Tourists to Quidnet, one notes, would have had to travel some seven miles from town, in carriages over rough roads. It is not certain how long the Norcrosses had been running the Weston House, but by 1884 Norcross and his brother were managing the Wauwinet House.²⁸

Another establishment in Quidnet designed to attract tourists was "Rest Haven," a health spa operated by two doctors, Mary F. Mann and M. Ella Mann. In 1901, Rest Haven was moved to Quidnet from 'Sconset, where it had been providing professional health care. It is unknown exactly where in Quidnet the spa was located, and by 1905 the two doctors, specialists in nervous diseases and diseases of women and children, had moved their spa to Pine Street in Nantucket town.²⁹

Quidnet Architecture



Photograph of "Lake View Villa," now 14 Sesachacha Road, probably taken 1880-1900.
Photo from Nantucket Historical Association collection.

The architecture of Quidnet is simple, vernacular architecture, reflecting Nantucket's building traditions. There are a few hints of style, but for the most part the buildings are functional, constructed either by early year-round residents or summer residents. The oldest structure in Quidnet for which there is a certain date is "Homestead," dated 1825. Originally it was much smaller and encompassed only the rectangular part nearest the pond. For several generations, it was the Norcross family farmhouse. It was sold recently and has been extensively renovated and modified. "Lake View Villa," located at 14 Sesachacha Road, dates from 1850 and, according to HDC survey records, was built for Mr. Gardner of the *Inquirer and Mirror*. It looks like a small farmhouse and it has also been modified, but the changes to the rear of the property are much smaller in scale and do not dominate the oldest section. The rear ell probably dates from the 1960s or 1970s, and the dormers were also added later. Both were conceived as modest structures, each with a porch facing the pond.

One property, 66 Quidnet Road, officially described as "by 1938," is believed to be much older. Possibly a surviving Humane house dating from 1794, it may be one of the first constructed on the island. It

may even be the Coskata house floated over to Quidnet in the 1870s. There have been modifications and additions, but the house does resemble photos of other Humane houses. There would have been doors in the gable end, and it would have faced the ocean so the boat inside could be pulled out and down to the beach to be launched for rescues. Also believed to have been owned at one time by Herman Hagedorn,³⁰ this house is potentially very significant for the island's history and thus worth protecting and researching.

There are three houses dating from the 1880s, once owned by the Egers and also well known to locals who either rented there or had friends who did. These are currently known as (from left to right) "Sandpiper" and "Sea Shell," with the third also having been referred to as "Sea Shell" and, more recently, "Gam." It sits behind the other two and faces the ocean. According to HDC surveys, the two houses facing the pond were built for Bert Ray. Both have porches on the front façade, and all are very modest structures. With its steeply pitched roof and rake boards, "Sandpiper" has a hint of style. It is also oriented with the gable end towards the pond, which reflects the influence of Greek Revival architecture in town. The other two are very simple vernacular structures.

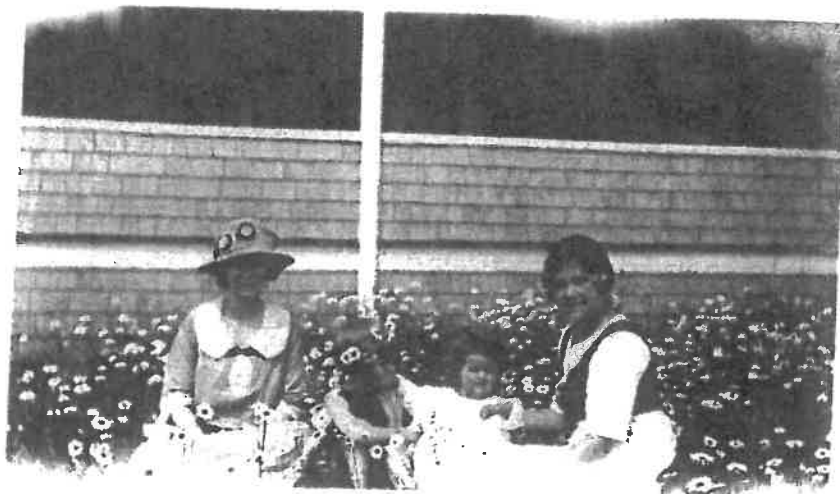


Photograph of two of the Eger family houses that over look Sesachacha Pond.
Photo from Nantucket Historical Association collection.

The next significant period for Quidnet is 1900 to 1910, when about twelve structures were built. This includes the years when commercial fishing declined and summer people started moving in. Six of these houses were built on Sesachacha Road. Three, 11, 28, and 30, are very close to the pond. Two, 18 (now 61 Quidnet Road) and 24, are set back and up on the hill. All have porches, some very modest and others running across the front and wrapping around one side. The other six houses, along Quidnet Road, are much larger, but again, they are vernacular structures. Most have additions made over the years, usually with little regard to outward appearances. Most (84, 86, 88, and 94 Quidnet Road) overlook the ocean. Almost all the houses from this period are part of the old Norcross farm, later platted for resort lots, and these four pre-date the development Norcross envisioned.

The owners of 86 Quidnet Road believe that part of their house was a barn that (as Mr. Arthur Norcross remembered) was floated over from north of the lighthouse. The owner of 88 believes it was an old farmhouse, possibly one of the Norcross houses. Number 90, also dating from this period, was demolished and replaced with a new structure in 1988. The house at 94 Quidnet Road is the only one with any semblance of style, including a wrap-around porch, dormers, and clipped eaves. Dating from 1909, it shows influences from the Arts and Crafts movement then sweeping the mainland. The additions to this house are modest and do not dominate the main structure.

During the 1920s, two houses were built, a very modest one at 50 Quidnet Road, and another at 102 Quidnet Road that has been extensively modified. The house at number 50 is small and low to the ground and has no ornamentation but a few additions at the back and on one side. The addition to the side is one room, with windows running along all three elevations, perhaps reflecting use of the house in the summer, when the inhabitants were not concerned with cold and wanted to take advantage of sun and breezes. The house at number 102 is believed to have originated as a Sears, Roebuck house, and, if so, it is the only known Sears house surviving on Nantucket. Although the house has been enlarged over the years, it retains a single façade—the one overlooking the ocean—bearing some resemblance to the original Sears house. According to the owner, the house formerly situated next door (owned by a Mrs. Studwell and demolished many years ago) was also a Sears house. The



A family summerin in Quidnet. This photograph was probably taken between 1910-1930. Photo courtesy of Derek Till.

architectural integrity of number 102 may not stand the test; but that there were Sears houses constructed on Nantucket is a significant reflection of mainland architecture and how its fashions traveled to Nantucket. There is one Sears building on Tuckernuck, but no others are known on Nantucket itself. 102 Quidnet Road could, thus, be one of a kind.

This Sears house in Quidnet ties Nantucket to what is referred to as the bungalow period in the architectural history of the American mainland. Gustav Stickley, furniture designer and publisher of the magazine *Craftsman Movement*, described the bungalow as a house "reduced to its simplest form," a form that "harmonizes with the surrounding landscape." The bungalow house was popular because it could fit into any area of the country, could be built by local builders with local materials, and was based on a simple design with little ornamentation. Realizing the commercial value of this kind of house, Sears, Roebuck offered several bungalow designs in its catalog. Sears bungalow kits were shipped all over the country, from pre-cut lumber and nails to doors and windows.

There are many Sears houses elsewhere in New England, including a large group along the coast near Bar Harbor. There are other examples on such historic properties as Montpelier, in Virginia, the former

home of President James Madison later that of William and Anna R. duPont.

In the 1930s six more structures were built in Quidnet. Of these, two were houses, but only one remains today. One house, at 80 Quidnet Road, was built during this period, but it has been recently demolished. The other, at 57 Quidnet Road, is a low-to-ground house with a single story and telescoping additions made in 1962 and 1973. The others were garages for 24 Sesachacha Road and 84, 86, and 94 Quidnet Road

There were only three houses built between 1940 and 1960. The one at 7 Sesachacha Road had been finished by about 1940 and is currently being renovated. Two were actually constructed in the 1950s, one (12 Sesachacha Road), by Mrs. Butler after she sold "Sachacha Lodge" to the Seidels and the other, 34 (now number 36) Sesachacha Road, by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Eger. They have since sold this house, and the new owners are renovating it. These last two are typical of the 1950s, modest, simple designs in the ranch style, one a single story and the other two stories with a garage underneath.

Between 1960 and today fifteen new structures have been built, and two older, historic houses have acquired extensive additions. Although many of the new structures are garages, several of the newest built during this period are larger enough in scale to threaten the traditional vernacular atmosphere of Quidnet. What has become significant about its architecture and surrounding landscape is the way both fit together so as to seem characteristic of the place—Quidnet, a village that evolved between 1900 and 1930 into a community of summer homes, some quirky and eccentric, some winterized and inhabited the year around, but all without pretensions. Few houses in Quidnet have formal, landscaped lawns, and most have what might be called natural landscaping, with a few shrubs against the house. Quidnet's architecture belongs to the history of the whole island because it represents what the whole island's architecture used to be, houses designed and constructed to reflect the simple values of clean air and open spaces.

If a boundary line were to be delineated for the historic Quidnet core, it would start at the intersection of Quidnet Road, Squam Road, and

Sesachacha Road, run down to the pond, including houses on both sides of the road, along the pond and then up the hill. It would include all the houses on the dead-end section of Quidnet Road as well as 66 Quidnet Road, a somewhat more isolated house. The line would then go back to where it started, where the three roads meet. This is a small area, but it includes over forty-four structures, most of which are historic. Oral traditions expand the area to the west and northwest along Quidnet Road to include numbers 32 and 34. These houses are also historic, and, since there were not many houses between them and the rest of Quidnet, their residents, during the 1920s, were also part of the Quidnet "crowd." Mrs. Evelyn Teasdale, the owner of number 32, was an active member of Quidnet village and the first to open Chase Lane so that those on the bluff overlooking Quidnet could have beach access.

The People of Quidnet

What is evident in all the literature, surveys, and interviews is that Quidnet is a place for families. It was promoted as such in the 1920s, but many families had been coming there since the 1900s. That these families have been in Quidnet for several generations is one of the most interesting facts about it. Houses have been passed to children, nieces, and nephews; friends have been introduced who later rented regularly or purchased houses. Amazing stories involving families, friends, and connec-



Picnic on the beach at Quidnet.
Photo courtesy of Derek Till.

tions running from generation to generation make Quidnet more than just a collection of historic houses. It is a community of families coming to raise their children and grandchildren. Family activities—fishing, swimming, sailing on the pond—define for most residents what is best about Quidnet.

These village qualities, arising from the unpretentious style of the people and the houses they live in, are most important in Quidnet. The families surveyed value the rural setting, the view across the pond, the ocean, the moors, and the peace and serenity—the same things that attracted people to Quidnet eighty years ago. These qualities continue to draw newcomers to Quidnet. However, because of increased popularity and the desire among newcomers to "own a piece of the island," these very qualities may be endangered. The increase in the number of new dwellings, as well as the large number of historic houses being renovated or torn down, could entail the loss of the characteristics that have long given Quidnet its identity. The changes taking place today may not reflect the desires of most of its residents.

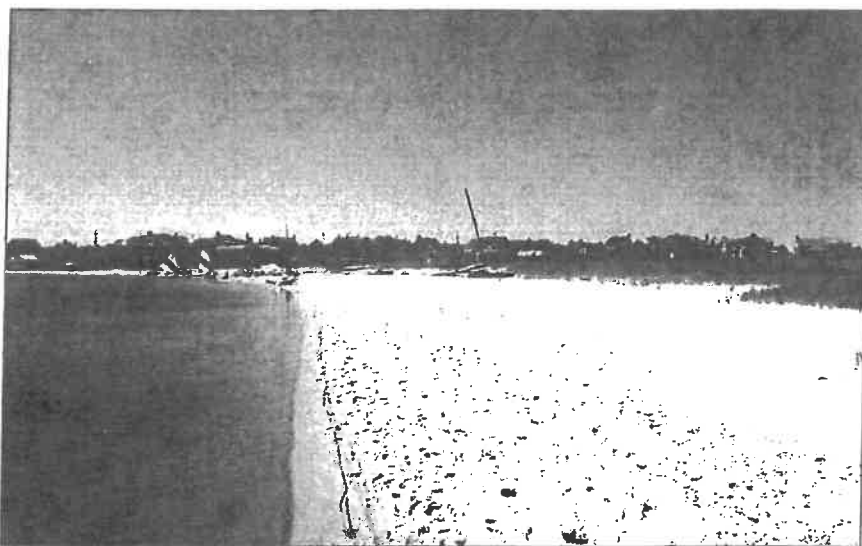
Conclusions

Quidnet has a very rich past. It was a Native American settlement, a fishing and later whaling village, and in part a farm. More recently it evolved into a summer escape for families. No matter how popular it has become, it has retained its village feeling. The families summering in Quidnet and the few people who live there year round are proud of their village and its sense of community. They love and appreciate its many attributes, including not only the natural beauty of the setting and its peace and serenity but also the small, vernacular structures that dot the landscape.

Quidnet is a valuable asset for the island. It still has a historical integrity that many settlements now lack. The size and scale of the houses, combined with its sense of community, make it a special place that both represents a time gone by and is evolving into the new century. Because such places are increasingly rare, it needs to be protected. The density, size, and scale of new structures need to be carefully scrutinized so that this historical integrity, as well as this sense of community, can be

maintained. To this end, the renovation or rehabilitation of existing structures also needs to be carefully reviewed.

Quidnet's history needs to be understood, as does the physical landscape—both natural and man-made—illustrating this history. Future generations need the opportunity to encounter it all. Therefore, preserving Quidnet means protecting the historic structures by not allowing them to be demolished. Demolishing and replacing such structures with others that "look" old is not preservation. It would not be Quidnet if all the small, vernacular structures were replaced with new ones, larger in scale and simply made to look like the old. This is to create a kind of Disney world, when Quidnet as it exists right now is the real thing. Each building is important not only because of qualities it may have but also because it is part of a whole. Preservationists refer to such a community of buildings as "toute ensemble." Quidnet is a village of buildings and together they form Quidnet "toute ensemble." The building-by-building erosion of the village will inevitably destroy its character, leaving before too long, perhaps one vernacular building to remind Quidneters of what the village used to look like.



View of Quidnet as it exists today.
Photo taken by author.

Notes

- ¹ Edward Byers, *The Nation of Nantucket: Society and Politics in an Early American Commercial Center 1660-1820* (Boston: Northeastern Univ. Press, 1987), pp. 18-19.
- ² According to Elizabeth Little, "At a guess, Sechacha or Sesachacha Pond means 'rattlesnake hill'," "Island Voices," *Historic Nantucket*, 46:4 (Fall 1997).
- ³ Elizabeth Little, "Nantucket Indian Place Names," *Historic Nantucket*, 46:4 (Fall 1997), 12.
- ⁴ Alexander Starbuck, *History of Nantucket: County, Island and Town Including Genealogies of the First Settlers* (Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1925), p. 121.
- ⁵ Spotso was sachem in 1687, when he started selling land to the English in 1687 and by 1704 he was dead, because his widow, Askammopoo, sold all her interest in the land to their son Josiah. *Ibid.*, pp. 174-175.
- ⁶ Byers, *The Nation of Nantucket*, p. 97.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 99.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 174.
- ⁹ Henry Chandlee Forman, *Early Nantucket and Its Whale Houses*, 2nd ed. (Nantucket: Mill Hill Press, 1991), p. 31.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 33.
- ¹¹ Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Derek Till, February, 2000.
- ¹² Starbuck, p. 356.
- ¹³ DeWolfe Howe, *The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: an Historical Review 1785-1916* (Boston: The Riverside Press, 1918), p. 214.
- ¹⁴ Edouard A. Stackpole, *Life Saving-Nantucket* (Nantucket: Nantucket Life Saving Museum, 1972), p. 31.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 35-38.
- ¹⁶ Howe, p. 214.
- ¹⁷ Interview with Maurice Gibbs, director, Nantucket Life Saving Museum, March 2000.
- ¹⁸ Arthur McCleave as told to Henry Carlisle, "The Way It Was, Dory Fishing," *Historic Nantucket*, 42 (Fall 1994).
- ¹⁹ Interview with Paul Morris, February 17, 2000.
- ²⁰ Correspondence with Mrs. Mary Seidel Metcalf, January 2000.
- ²¹ Interview with Elizabeth Van Duyne, February 2000.PP
- ²² Elizabeth Calvit, "The Evolution of Siasconset—From Fishing Village to Resort," unpublished Master's Thesis, George Washington University,

September 1994, p. 22.

²³ as quoted in Clay Lancaster, *Holiday Island* (Nantucket: Nantucket Historical Association, 1993), p. 20.

²⁴ *Quidnet, A Summer Colony on the Eastern Shore of Nantucket*, date unknown (Nantucket Historical Association, Quidnet File), p. 3. Authorship attributed to Herman Hagedorn in correspondence with Mrs. Mary Seidel Metcalf, January 2000.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.

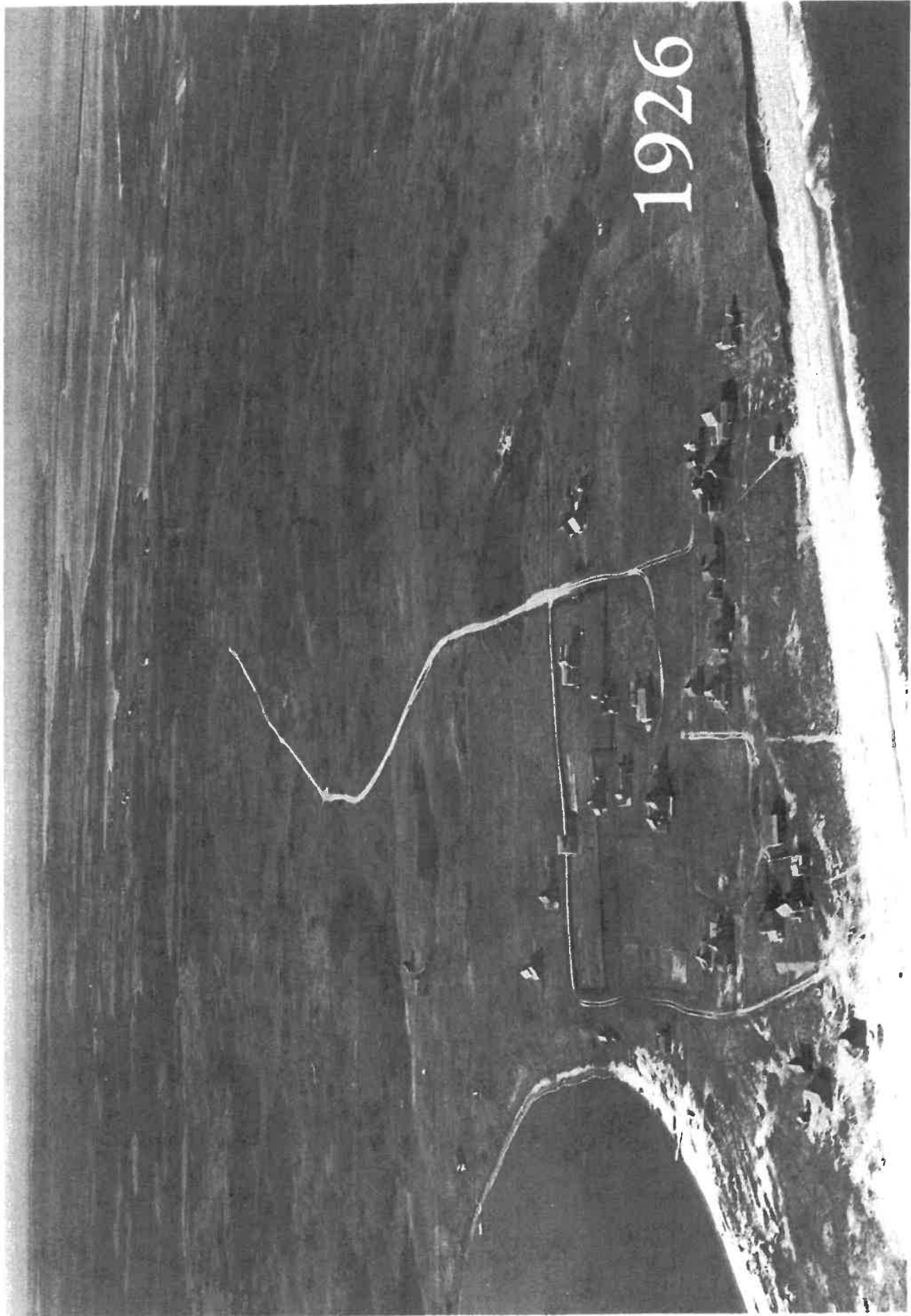
²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

²⁷ Weston House Advertisement in the *Inquirer and Mirror*, 1881. Grace Brown Gardner Collection Box VI Wharves, Out-of-town Folders (Nantucket Historical Association), Folder 38.

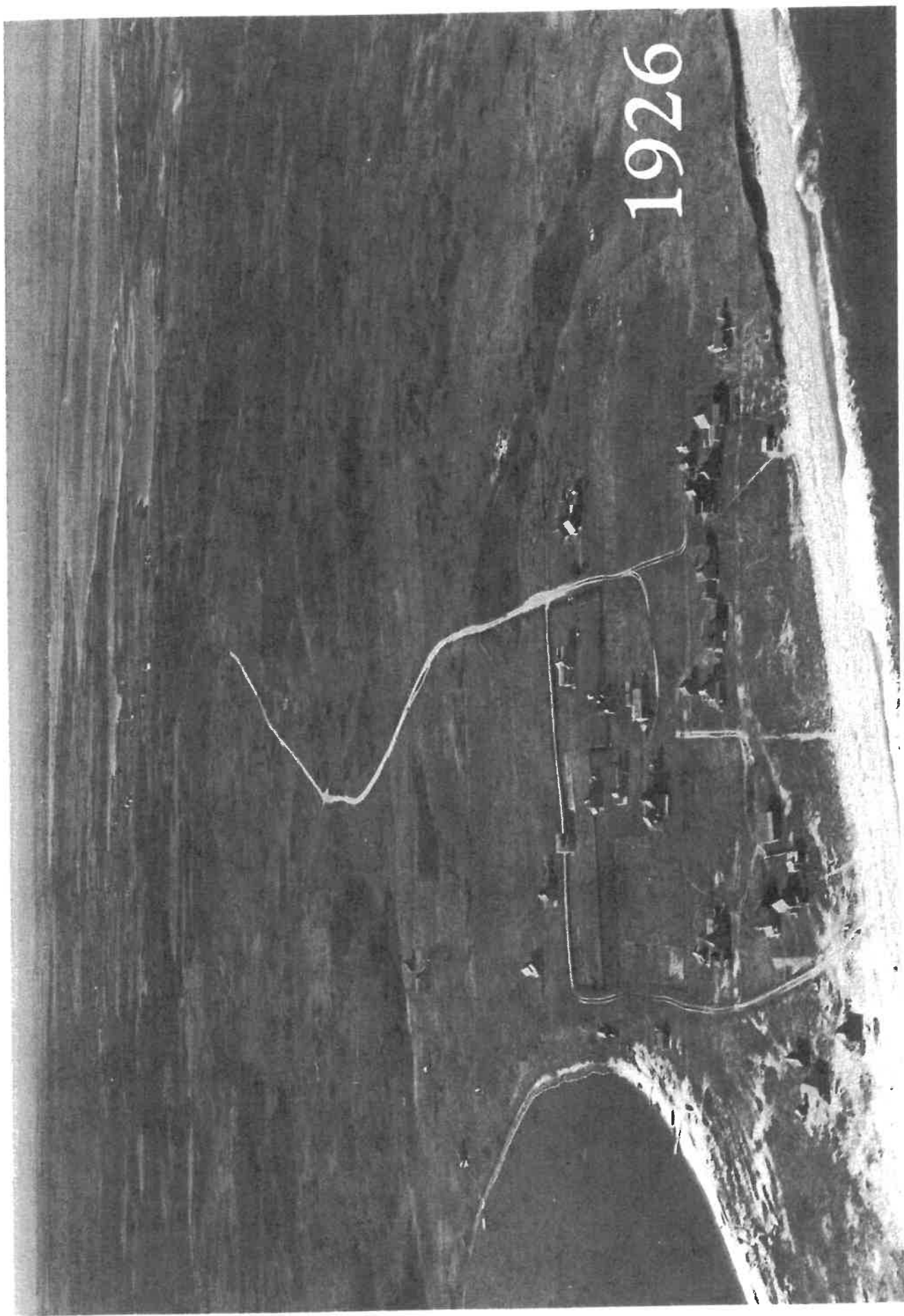
²⁸ Lancaster, *Holiday Island*, p. 96.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

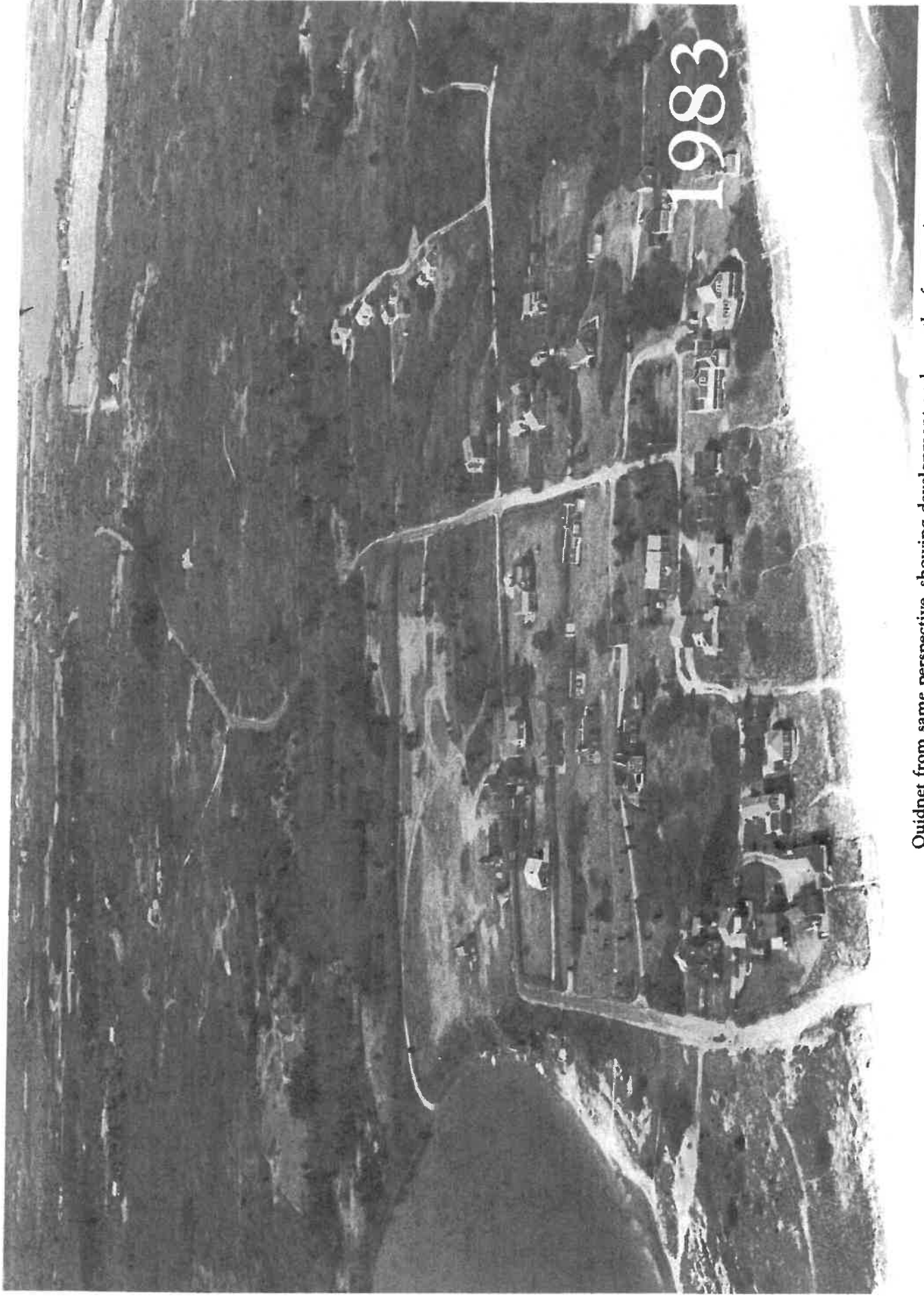
³⁰ Hagedorn (1882-1964) was a highly respected writer and author of a book about Theodore Roosevelt. He also donated land in Quidnet for a nature walk that lies east of the 'Sconset shortcut and south of the Quidnet Road. Along the walk, there is a marker paying tribute to him and his gift.



Quidnet, looking east across moors and harbor toward Nantucket.



Quidnet, looking east across moors and harbor toward Nantucket.



Quidnet from same perspective, showing development and growth of vegetation.

In his free act and deed, before me T. B. Tamm Justice of the Peace.

July 18th 1905. 2 hr. P. M. Received and Entered.

Attest: Lauriston Bunker Register

Know all men by these presents that I, William H. Jones of Nantucket, County of Nantucket, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of One dollar and other considerations, paid by Roland B. Husey and Albert G. Brock, both of said Nantucket, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Roland B. Husey and Albert G. Brock a certain tract of land with the dwelling-house and all other buildings thereon, situated in the village of Siasconnet in said Nantucket, known as the homestead of the late Asa P. Jones, and bounded north by a way adjoining land of Rebecca C. S. Davis, formerly of Rebecca C. Folger, East by Centre Street, South by a way adjoining land of Edward B. Husey and West by Shield Street. Being the same conveyed to me by deed of Mary Abbie Robinson, dated Aug. 20, 1898, and recorded with Nantucket Deeds, lib. 81 fol. 122. To have and to hold the granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Roland B. Husey and Albert G. Brock and their heirs and assigns, to their own use and behoof forever. And I hereby for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the grantees and their heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises, that they are free from all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid; and that I will and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantees and their heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In Witness Whereof, the said William H. Jones, being unmarried, hereunto set my hand and Seal this twenty-second day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and five. Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of Emma Cook } William H. Jones. Seal.

Jones
to
Husey
&
Brock

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nantucket Co. Nantucket, July 22, 1905. Then personally appeared the above-named William H. Jones and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me Lauriston Bunker Justice of the Peace.

July 22, 1905. 11 hr. 50 m. P. M. Received and Entered.

Attest: Lauriston Bunker Register

Know all men by these presents that I, William H. Norcross of Nantucket, County of Nantucket, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of One dollar and

Norcross
to
Brown

other considerations, paid by Mary d. Brown wife of Ellen M. Brown of said Nantucket, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Mary d. Brown her heirs and assigns forever - a certain tract of land, situated at Prudnet, in Share Number Eight (8) of that division of the Island of Nantucket called Squam, and bounded northerly by other land of mine, measuring thereon, fifty (50) feet, Easterly by a way 16 feet wide, measuring thereon one hundred and five (105) feet, Southerly by a highway, measuring thereon fifty (50) feet, and Westerly by other land of mine, measuring thereon one hundred and five (105) feet, be all of said measurements, more or less. Being a portion of the land conveyed to me by Julia H. Mills, et al, by deed dated September 2, 1897, and recorded with Nantucket Deeds. lib. 80 fol. 519. To have and to hold the granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Mary d. Brown and her heirs and assigns, to their own use and behoof forever. And I hereby for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators, consent with the grantee and her heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee-simple of the granted premises, that they are free from all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid, and that I will and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantee and her heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In witness whereof, I, the said William H. Norcross, widower, hereunto set my hand and Seal this fiftieth day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and four. Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of Emma Cook } William H. Norcross. Seal
Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Nantucket ss. Nantucket, June 15, 1904. Then personally appeared the above-named William H. Norcross and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me - Lawton Bunker Justice of the Peace.

July 22, 1905. 3 h. 20 m. P. M. Received and Entered.
Attest: *Lawton Bunker, Register.*

Fisher
to
Smith

Know all men by these presents that I, Almira J. Fisher of Nantucket, County of Nantucket, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow of Francis H. Fisher, deceased intestate, in consideration of One dollar and other considerations, paid by Fannie Smith wife of Charles W. Smith of said Nantucket, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Fannie Smith her heirs and assigns forever a certain tract of land, situated on Beaver Street, sometimes called Beaver Lane, in said Nantucket, and bounded on the North by Beaver

I also agree that in case so much of the grantee's deposits as is invested in loans secured by mortgages on taxable real estate shall not be exempt from a state tax, I will on demand pay the said grantee the same percentage on the debt secured hereby as it shall from time to time be required to pay as such State tax; that if the debt secured hereby shall not be paid when due, the holder hereof shall be entitled to thirty day's notice in writing before payment foreclosure proceedings have been begun; that in case any default in the condition of this mortgage shall exist for more than thirty days the entire mortgage shall become due at the option of the holder; that in case of a foreclosure sale the holder hereof shall be entitled to retain one per cent of the purchase money in addition to the costs, charges and expenses allowed under the statutory Power of Sale; that in case proceedings to foreclose have been begun, the holder of this mortgage shall be entitled to collect all costs, charges and expenses up to time of payment; that I will keep the buildings now or hereafter standing on the granted premises insured against fire (and against other casualties and contingencies when required by the holder hereof) in the sum or sums satisfactory from time to time to the holder of this mortgage; that all insurance on said buildings shall be for the benefit of, deposited with and made first payable in case of loss to such holder.

This mortgage is upon the statutory condition for any breach of which the mortgagee shall have the statutory power of sale.

WITNESS my hand and seal this 23rd day of September, 1957.

Joseph F. Kelly
Kathleen M. Smith

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Nantucket ss., September 23, 1957. Then personally appeared the above named Kathleen M. Smith and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed before me, Joseph F. Kelly, Notary Public. My commission expires October 29, 1958.

October 2, 1957

Received and Entered

11 h 15 m AM

ATTEST:

Joseph F. Kelly

Register.

Brown
to
Gilbreth

We Jesse H. Brown married to Mary E. Brown, of Framingham, and Frances M. Murray married to Frank E. Murray of Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts, for consideration paid, grant to Barbara F. Gilbreth and Robert M. Gilbreth husband and wife as tenants by the entirety an undivided one-half and Ann W. Filer and Walter S. Filer, husband and wife as tenants by the entirety, an undivided one-half all as joint tenants with the right of survivorship and not as tenants in common the land in that part of said Nantucket called Quindnet, together with the dwelling house and all buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

NORTHERLY by land now or formerly of William H. Norcross fifty (50) feet;
EASTERLY by a Way sixteen feet wide, one hundred five (105) feet;
SOUTHERLY by a Highway fifty (50) feet;
WESTERLY by land of said Norcross one hundred five (105) feet;

Being the same property conveyed to our mother by deed of William H. Norcross, dated June 15, 1904 and recorded in Nantucket Registry of Deeds Book 85 page 405.

For our title see Probate of the Estate of Mary L. Brown in Nantucket Probate Court.

U. S. Int. Rev. Stamps \$6.60 Cancelled. Mass. Deed Exise Stamps \$7.05 Cancelled. Frank E. Murray and Mary E. Brown husband and wife of said grantors release to said grantees all rights of tenancy by the courtesy, dower and homestead and other interests therein.

WITNESS our hands and seal this 27th day of September 1957.

Brown &
Murray
to
Gilbreth &
Filer

NANTUCKET REGISTRY OF DEEDS Vol 117

Frank E. Murray
Jesse H. Brown
Frances M. Murray

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Nantucket ss., September 27, 1937. Then personally appeared the above named Frances M. Murray and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed, before me, Roy E. Sanguinetti, Notary Public. My commission expires Oct 27, 1942.

October 2, 1937

Received and Entered

11 h 20 m AM

ATTEST:

John A. Bunk

Register

We, Robert M. Gilbreth and Barbara F. Gilbreth, husband and wife, and Walter S. Gilbreth Filer and Ann W. Filer, husband and wife of Somers, Connecticut for consideration to paid, grant to Nantucket Institution for Savings a banking corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and having its place of business in the Town and County of Nantucket with MORTGAGE COVENANTS to secure the payment of THREE THOUSAND _____ Dollars payable as provided in our note of even date, the land in that part of said Nantucket called Quidnet, together with the dwelling house and all buildings thereon, being in share number eight of that division of the Island of Nantucket called Squam, bounded and described as follows:

NORTHERLY by land formerly of William H. Norcross fifty (50) feet;
EASTERLY by a Way sixteen feet wide, one hundred five (105) feet;
SOUTHERLY by a highway fifty (50) feet;
WESTERLY by land formerly of said Norcross one hundred five (105) feet.

For our title see deed from Frances M. Murray et al recorded herewith.

This conveyance shall include all furnaces, heaters, oil burners and tanks, gas heating appliances, stoves, gas and electric fixtures, storm windows and storm doors, screens, screen doors, awnings and all other fixtures of whatever kind and nature at present contained in said buildings and hereafter placed prior to the full payment and discharge of this mortgage.

We also agree that in case so much of the grantee's deposits as is invested in loans secured by mortgages on taxable real estate shall not be exempt from a State tax, we will on demand pay the said grantee the same percentage on the debt secured hereby as it shall not be paid when due, the holder hereof shall be entitled to thirty day's notice in writing before payment unless foreclosure proceedings have been begun; that in case any default in the condition of this mortgage shall exist for more than thirty day's the entire mortgage debt shall become due at the option of the holder hereof; that in case of a foreclosure sale the holder hereof shall be entitled to retain one per cent of the purchase money in addition to the costs, charges and expenses allowed under the Statutory Power of Sale; and in case proceedings to foreclose have been begun, the holder of this mortgage shall be entitled to collect all costs, charges and expenses up to time of payment; that we will keep the buildings now or hereafter standing on the granted premises insured against fire (and against other casualties and contingencies when required by the holder) in the sum or sums satisfactory from time to time to the holder of this mortgage; that all insurance on said buildings shall be for the benefit of, deposited with and made first payable in case of loss to such holder.

This mortgage is upon the statutory condition, for any breach of which the mortgagees shall have the statutory power of sale.

WITNESS our hand and seal this 27th day of September, 1937.

Barbara F. Gilbreth
Ann W. Filer
Walter S. Filer
Robert M. Gilbreth

DAA-760

Hartwick Institution For Savings

1

Treasure

The Community of Manuscripts

Wanted by the **SA**

August 5 1966.

Then personally appeared the above-named Cecil Richard, Jr.

and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be the free act and deed of said Narragansett Institution
AUG 5 - 1968 11-15 AM
For Savings

AUG 5 - 1968 11-15 AM

RAVENSCKET COUNTRY

Received and Entered

before ~~and~~

Money Public — Juries of the Future

Attest

Amish S. Barnett

References

My commission expires April 3 1973

We, Robert W. Gilbreth and Barbara J. Gilbreth, husband and wife,

Walter S. Filer and Ann F. Filer, husband and wife, Connecticut
of Somers, Tolland County, Massachusetts
dearly remembered, for consideration paid, grant to Paul E. Gildehaus and Mary Frances Gildehaus

of St. Louis, Missouri, as joint tenants with the ~~with equitable interests~~
right of survivorship and not as tenants in common, the land in that part of the Town and County of Kentucket called Guinist; together
with the dwelling house and all buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:
(Describe and contain same, if any)

NORTHERLY: by land now or formerly of William H. Norcross, fifty (50) feet;
EASTERLY: by a Way, sixteen (16) feet wide, one hundred five (105) feet;
SOUTHERLY: by a Highway, fifty (50) feet; and
WESTERLY: by land of said Norcross, one hundred five (105) feet.

For our title see Deed from Jessie M. Brown et al recorded in Nantucket Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 344.

DEEDS & EXCISE
1145



Abstract *subcategorized*

အသံကလေးများကို ချစ်ခင်အားရစွာ ကြားရသည်။

WITNESSES: _____ and _____ this 3rd day of Dec, 1966.

NAME Walter S. Gler RMG X Paul A. Gler
 AVE X Glen H. Gler BSG X Barbara J. Hillwood

Warranted

July 30th 1944

Then personally appeared the above named Robert N. Gilbreth
and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me

AUG 5 - 1966 11-16 AM

1. SACKET COUNTY
Received and Entered

My commission expires August 1966

Attest

Joseph L. Bennett

(Individual - Joint Tenants - Tenants in Common - Tenants by the Entirety)

Register

We, Paul E. Gildenhous, of St. Louis, Missouri, and
Mary Frances Gildenhous,

of Ridgefield,

Connecticut
Fairfield County, Massachusetts

hereinbefore, for consideration paid, grant to MARYKENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, a banking
corporation duly organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and
having its usual place of business in the Town and County of Kentucket,

with mortgage covenants to secure the payment of

EIGHT THOUSAND

Dollars

Discharged
Book 153
Page 25

is

specimens

specimens

payable

as provided in our note of overdraft

the land in that part of said Kentucket called Guidnet, together with the dwelling house
(Description and contents, if any)
and all buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

- NORTHERLY: by land now or formerly of William H. Worrers, fifty (50) feet;
- EASTERLY: by a Way sixteen (16) feet wide, one hundred five (105) feet;
- SOUTHERLY: by a Highway, fifty (50) feet; and
- WESTERLY: by land of said Worrers, one hundred five (105) feet.

For our title see Deed of Robert N. Gilbreth et al recorded herewith.

QUITCLAIM DEED

I, Marie C. Gildehaus of 7 South Mill Street, Nantucket, Massachusetts 02554,

for nonmonetary consideration as an intrafamily gift for the purpose of distribution of the assets of the estate of Paul E. Gildehaus, Jr., late of St. Louis, Missouri, and the estate of Mary Frances Gildehaus, late of St. James, Barbados,

hereby grant to Paul E. Gildehaus III of 12216 Kingahill Drive, Creve Coeur, Missouri 63141, and Gay Gildehaus Vogt of 1614 Hollywood Drive, Columbia, South Carolina 29205, as tenants in common, with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS,

a 42/300 undivided interest, to be divided equally as a 21/300 undivided interest to each, in and to that certain parcel of vacant land in the Town and County of Nantucket, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, now known and numbered as 30 Sesachacha Road, bounded and described as follows:

NORTHERLY	by	land now or formerly of William H. Norcross, fifty (50) feet;
EASTERLY	by	a Way sixteen (16) feet wide, one hundred five (105) feet;
SOUTHERLY	by	a Highway, fifty (50) feet; and
WESTERLY	by	land of said Norcross, one hundred five (105) feet.

For title reference, see Deed recorded in Book 129, Page 375, and Nantucket Probate Docket No. 92P-0010-FE and Nantucket Probate Docket No. 93P-0031-FE.

As a result of this transfer, the property is owned by Paul E. Gildehaus III for a 121/300 interest, Gay Gildehaus Vogt for a 121/300 interest, and Marie C. Gildehaus for a 58/300 interest, all as tenants in common.

Witness my hand and seal this 26 day of June, 1998.

Marie C. Gildehaus
Marie C. Gildehaus

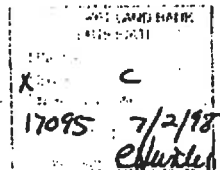
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Nantucket, ss.

June 26 1998

Then personally appeared the above named Marie C. Gildehaus and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed, before me.

Sandra M. Chadwick
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 4/8/1999



JUL 02 1998
NANTUCKET COUNTY
REC'D ENTERED

1:21 PM
SANDRA M CHADWICK
ATTEST REGISTER

End of
Instrument

VALUATION
AND
TAX LIST

1922

TOWN OF
NANTUCKET
MASSACHUSETTS

The Inquirer and Mirror Press
Nantucket Island
Mass.

NAME	Amount of Land	Value	Value of Buildings	Amount of Tax
Brown, Mary L.				
Quidnet -----	6545.	150		
Dwelling -----	----	--	800	19.00
Burgess, Eugene S.				
Salt Meadow -----	10780	20		
Poor House lane -----	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ ac	250	--	
Poverty Point -----	5700	120	--	7.80
Burgess, Lincoln				
Head of Plains -----	12ac	50	--	1.00
Burgess, Richard E.				
Near Cow pond -----	12ac	600		
Pine lands -----	12ac	110		
2 sheep commons -----	2ac	20	--	14.60
Burgess, Walter H.				
Plainfield -----	3ac	100		
1 sheep common -----	1ac	10	--	2.20
Cahoon, Edward G.				
Coatue -----	200	10		
Building -----	----	50	--	1.20
Calloway, Clinton				
Snow Pond -----	21780	20		
Grove lane -----	1ac	80	--	2.00
Camp Coskata, R. C. Small treasurer				
Squam -----	15ac	50		
Beach land -----	20ac	200		
Coscata -----	1ac	100		
Club House -----	----	--	100	9.00
Carpenter, William D.				
Sesachacha -----	200	10		
Dwelling -----	----	--	100	
Coscata -----	21780	20		
11-720 of share 4, Squam	1ac	20		
1 sheep common -----	1ac	10		
Sesachacha -----	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ac	50	--	4.20
Cartwright, Archibald				
Crooked lane -----	2ac	150	--	3.00
Cary, Edward R. estate				
Mill Hill -----	200	10		
Dwelling -----	----	--	100	2.20

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—4-bedroom house in Quidnet. Sleeps 8, all conveniences, near beach. Reasonable. Robert Gilbreth, Franklin, N. H. 3/13/3t

300th ANNIVERSARY — NAN-TUCKET. Full 2nd fl. apt. 2 bedrooms with option of small 3rd fl. bedroom-playroom, linen, silver and kitchen utensils supplied. \$800 per season—June 15 to Sept. 15. Special consideration to adults. Also 1 room complete housekeeping apt. with fireplace, full bath, tub and shower. \$600 per season. Located residential Main St. Harvey, Box 516 or Tel. Nan. 130.

3/6/8t

FOR RENT — 3-room furn. apt.; ideal location; quiet; dead-end street; walk to village and beaches; reas. season rental; P. O. Box 26, Nantucket. 3/20/6t^c

RESIDENT'S business apartment. Good location. Yearly rental to right people. Call 1078 or write Box 1046. 3/27/tf

Real Estate Transfers

Alice Cary Williams of Ridgefield, Conn., to Victor A. Grensach et ux of Chapel Hill, N. C., land dwelling off Liberty Street and in rear of 93 Main Street. Tax stamps \$20.80.

Charles A. Krans et ux of Nantucket, to David E. Plante et ux of Nantucket, land and dwelling at 95 Orange Street. \$13.20.

Robert A. Hardy et ux of Nantucket to Robert F. Halliday et ux of Babylon, N. Y., land and dwelling at 88 Main Street. \$14.40.

Mary S. Brown of Nantucket to

John F. McGrady et ux of Nantucket, land and dwelling on Atlantic Avenue. \$14.30.

Samuel J. Thompson et ux of Glendale, Ohio, to Elsa Thompson Ditmars, Grant M. Thompson and Thomas C. Thompson, also of Glendale, land and dwelling with two house lots, on Indian and Lincoln Avenues. No stamps.

Dean T. Ross et ux to Ronald M. DaSilva et ux of Nantucket, a triangular section of Lot 43 on Gold Star Drive. Consideration less than \$100.

Ronald M. DaSilva et ux of Nantucket to Dean T. Ross et ux of

Nantucket, a triangular section of lot 42 on Gold Star Drive. Consideration less than \$100.

Janet A. Shores, formerly Janet Helling, of Nantucket to Catherine S. Snow of Nantucket, land and dwelling on Newtown Road. Consideration less than \$100.

Miguel S. Rose of Nantucket to Joseph M. Lopes et ux of Nantucket, land and dwelling at 3 Back Street. \$3.30.

Maurice A. Halperin, Trustee of the D. & M. Realty Trust of Boston to Sherburne Associates of Nantucket, land and building on Main Street. \$46.20.

Jeremiah F. Towhill et ux of Siasconset to Robert M. Waggonman et ux of Vineyard Haven, Mass., land amounting to 2.9 acres in Siasconset off the State Highway. 6.60.

Robert M. Gilbreth et ux and Walter S. Filer et ux, of Sommers, Conn., to Paul E. Gildehaus of St. Louis, Mo., land and dwelling at Quidnet. \$11.00.

Henry S. Stollnitz of Forest Hills, N. Y., to Harriet R. McCarthy of Pittsburgh, Pa., land and dwelling at 5 Jefferson Lane. \$13.20.

Irene J. Smith of Nantucket to Ruth S. Ferris of Auburndale, Mass. land and dwelling at 28 Milk Street. Tax stamps \$19.80.

Collector of Taxes to Richard B. Corkish Jr., of Nantucket, 3 parcels of John Doe land at Squam and Pocomo containing 42 acres.

Robert B. Shetterly of Oakland, Calif., to Shetterly Development Corporation of Siasconset, land and building bounded by Park, Main and Shell Streets at Siasconset. \$8.80.

Harriet R. McCarthy of Pittsburgh, Pa., to John F. Maury et ux and Jean Bruyere et ux of Nantucket, land and dwelling at 34 Fair Street. \$9.10.

Linwood B. Perry et ux of Monument Beach, Bourne, Mass., to Robert Francis of Nantucket, land and building at 46 Main Street. \$16.50.

Nora M. Rodrigues of Nantucket to Jareasch A. St. Jean of Nantucket, land on Atlantic Avenue. No stamps.

Harvey A. Young of 1 Ralph Correia of East Mass., parcel of land corner Pond. \$1.65.

Gertrude T. Weber of N.Y., to Howard H. W. Pompano Beach, Fla. Walsh Street and Gal No stamps.

Howard H. Weber, S. Howard H. Weber Jr., Beach, Fla., to Daniel guardian of Lise Walt Daniel G. Wheeler Jr., Huse Wheeler, all of D two parcels of land ar ings thereon on Walsh Galen Avenue. \$16.50

Cornelius F. O'Keefe of Nantucket to Corn Keefe 3rd, land and Sparks Avenue. No stamps.

Lincoln E. Lewis of to Lennox F. Bodman Nantucket, land and 8 Lily Street. \$13.20.

Dennis Dias et ux of to Frederick C. Tilton Nantucket, lot 17 off Road. No stamps.

Donald Sargent of D to Allen R. Comeau Mass., Lot 3 in Surfsid Hilda A. Allen of Michael H. Myers of land and building on O \$6.60.

Dorothy McC. Brill water Beach, Fla., to Peterson of Bryn Maw estate in property on Cl stamps.

Freeman Lawrence e tucket to Julius Espai North Haven, Conn., la ling at 30 North Lil \$7.70.

William Voorneveld Nantucket to Kenneth Old Greenwich, Conn of land and buildings Court and Mill Street,

Jose F. Reyes et ux to Kenneth C. Coffin, Siasconset, land off the Tax stamps \$1.10.

Helen M. Lavender head, Mass., to Allan S ux of Kennington, M dwelling on Magnolia sconset. \$12.10.

Sarah E. May of Mihail Farcasanu et ington, D. C., two par with buildings thereon Avenue. \$7.70.

Josephine M. Tal Beach, Fla., to Robert et ux of New York, N. dwelling at 141 Main S Aletha Macy of N Melvin F. Cardos et field, Mass., property Road. No stamps.

Joseph A. Cahoon e sconset to Francis O. I ux of Nantucket, land

BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
NANTUCKET ISLAND ARCHITECTURAL
AND CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
NANTUCKET HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION
NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY/
FILM ROLL #: Q2-9
MAP/PARCEL#: 21-78

Recorded by: WAS

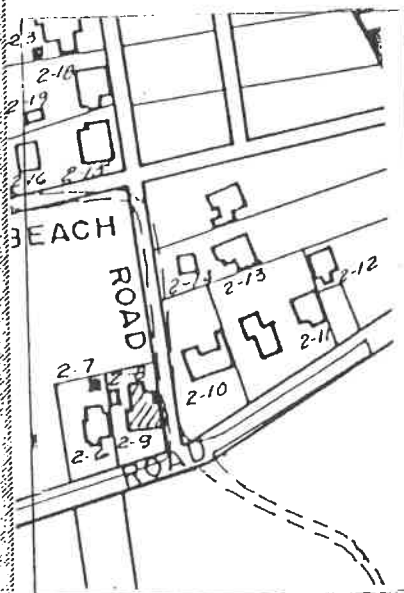
Date: 09/21/89

Organization: AGS

IDENTIFICATION

1. Street Name & No.: 30 SESACHACHA ROAD
2. Building Name: N/A
3. Ownership: Private
4. Present Owner: GILDEHAUS, PAUL E & MARY FRANCES
5. Ownership History:
Unknown
6. Use: Original: Dwelling Present: Dwelling
Seasonal/Year-Round: Seasonal
7. Accessibility to Public: Visible from Public Road? Yes
Interior: N/A

8. MAP - 3 X 2"



GENERAL SETTING AND ORIENTATION OF BUILDING

- 1. Lot Size: N/A
- 11. Approximate Frontage (ft.): N/A
- 12. Setback from Street (ft.): 20 or less feet
- 13. Orientation to Street Address: Gabled
- 14. Surroundings: Scattered Buildings, Residential
- 15. Related Outbuildings and Property: Fence
- 16. Other Notable Features:
N/A

DESCRIPTION

- 17. Foundation: Piers
- 18. Structural System: Woodframe
- 19. Exterior Wall Material, Front Facade: Shingles-Weathered
- 20. Exterior Wall Material, Side Elevations: Shingles-Weathered
- 21. Exterior Wall Material, Rear Elevation: Shingles-Weathered
- 22. Number of Stories: 1 3/4
- 23. Roof Shape: Gable
- 24. Roofing Material: Composition Shingle
- 25. Roof Features: Dormers/Side Elevation, Exposed Rafters
- 26. Dormer Roof(s): Shed
- 27. Chimney Material: Brick-painted, Parged
- 28. Chimney Position: Off Center
- 29. Number of Chimneys: 1
- 30. Chimney Features: Corbelling
- 31. Front/Primary Door Location: Center
- 32. Front/Primary Door Frame Features: Flush Frame
- 33. Number of Bays: 3
- 34. Window Frame Type: Flush
- 35. Window Sash Type(s) - Front Facade: 6/6
- 36. Porch: Wrap
- 37. Signage: N/A
- 38. Details: Corner boards-plain, Blinds
- 39. Condition: Good
- 40. Integrity: N/A
- 41. Alterations:
N/A

GNIFICANCE

- 42. Role the Building Plays: National Register: Contributing
- 43. Date of Initial Construction: Circa 1900
Source: Alan Norcross, Aerial Photo 1938
Architect: Unknown Builder: ELLIOT BROWN
- 44. Building Type: Additive, Gable Front,
Side Gabled
- 45. Architectural Style: N/A
- 46. Historical and Architectural Importance:
Unknown

- 47. Sources: Alan Norcross,
Aerial Photo 1938



Town of Nantucket
Map 21 parcel 78
30 Sesachacha Rd

30 SESACHACHA RD

Location 30 SESACHACHA RD

Mblu 21/ / 78/ /

Acct# 00000501

Owner GILDEHAUS PAUL E III ETAL

Assessment \$2,185,100

PID 501

Building Count 1

Current Value

Assessment			
Valuation Year	Improvements	Land	Total
2019 2019	\$182,200	\$2,002,900	\$2,185,100

Owner of Record

Owner GILDEHAUS PAUL E III ETAL

Sale Price \$0

Co-Owner

Certificate

Address 3931 INTERLAKE AVE NORTH
SEATTLE, WA 98103

Book & Page 00584/0146

Sale Date 07/02/1998

Instrument 99

Ownership History

Ownership History					
Owner	Sale Price	Certificate	Book & Page	Instrument	Sale Date
GILDEHAUS PAUL E III ETAL	\$0		00584/0146	99	07/02/1998
GILDEHAUS PAUL E & MARY FRANCE	\$0		00129/ 374		

Building Information

Building 1 : Section 1

Year Built: 1905
Living Area: 1,141
Replacement Cost: \$223,488
Building Percent 80
Good:
Replacement Cost
Less Depreciation: \$178,800

Building Attributes	
Field	Description
Style	Conventional
Model	Residential

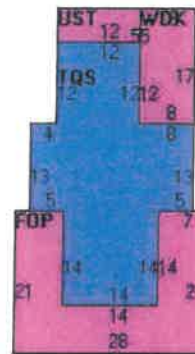
Grade:	Average
Stories:	1.75
Occupancy	1
Exterior Wall 1	Wood Shingle
Exterior Wall 2	
Roof Structure:	Gable/Hip
Roof Cover	Asph/F Gls/Cmp
Interior Wall 1	Plastered
Interior Wall 2	
Interior Flr 1	Pine/Soft Wood
Interior Flr 2	
Heat Fuel	Coal or Wood
Heat Type:	None
AC Type:	None
Total Bedrooms:	3 Bedrooms
Total Bthrms:	1
Total Half Baths:	0
Total Xtra Fixtrs:	
Total Rooms:	
Bath Style:	Old Style
Kitchen Style:	Old Style

Building Photo



(<http://images.vgsi.com/photos/NantucketMAPhotos//\00\01\71/>)

Building Layout



(<http://images.vgsi.com/photos/NantucketMAPhotos//Sketches/5>)

Building Sub-Areas (sq ft)			Legend
Code	Description	Gross Area	Living Area
BAS	First Floor	652	652
TQS	Three Quarter Story	652	489
FOP	Porch, Open, Finished	392	0
UST	Utility, Storage, Unfinished	60	0
WDX	Deck, Wood	136	0
		1,892	1,141

Extra Features

Extra Features				Legend
Code	Description	Size	Value	Bldg #
FPL3	2 STORY CHIM	1 UNITS	\$3,400	1

Land



Outing at Quidnet.

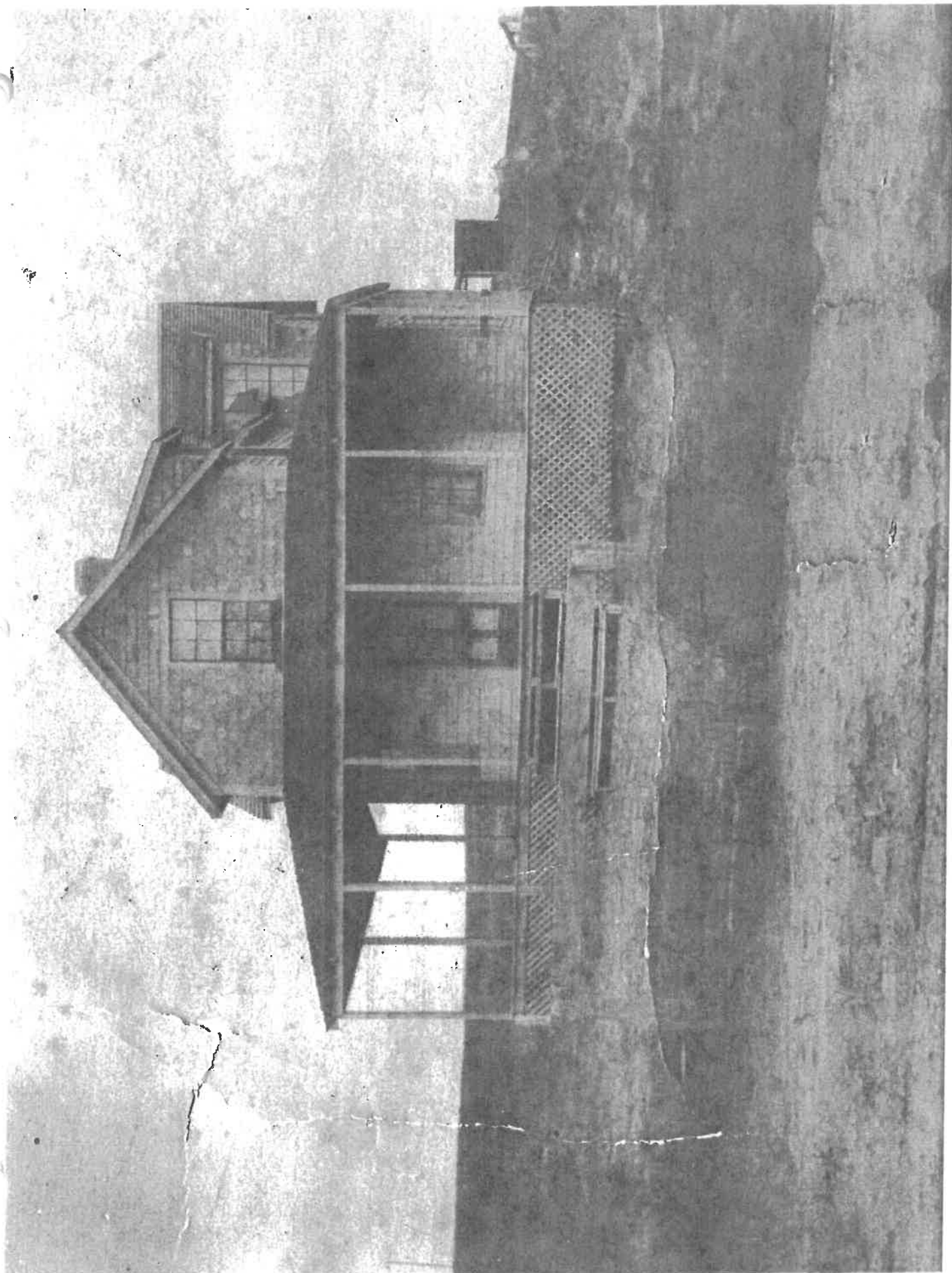
Mrs. Elliot M. Brown entertained the Skwiporz at Wawpawdongo, Quidnet, on Friday last. On their arrival the guests sat down to a delicious clam chowder, to which they did ample justice. The time was spent in playing whist and hunting for Indian arrow heads, in which that region is said to abound, and some fine specimens were found. A bountiful supply of ice cream, cake and fruit was served, after which the company left for town having had a most delightful outing.

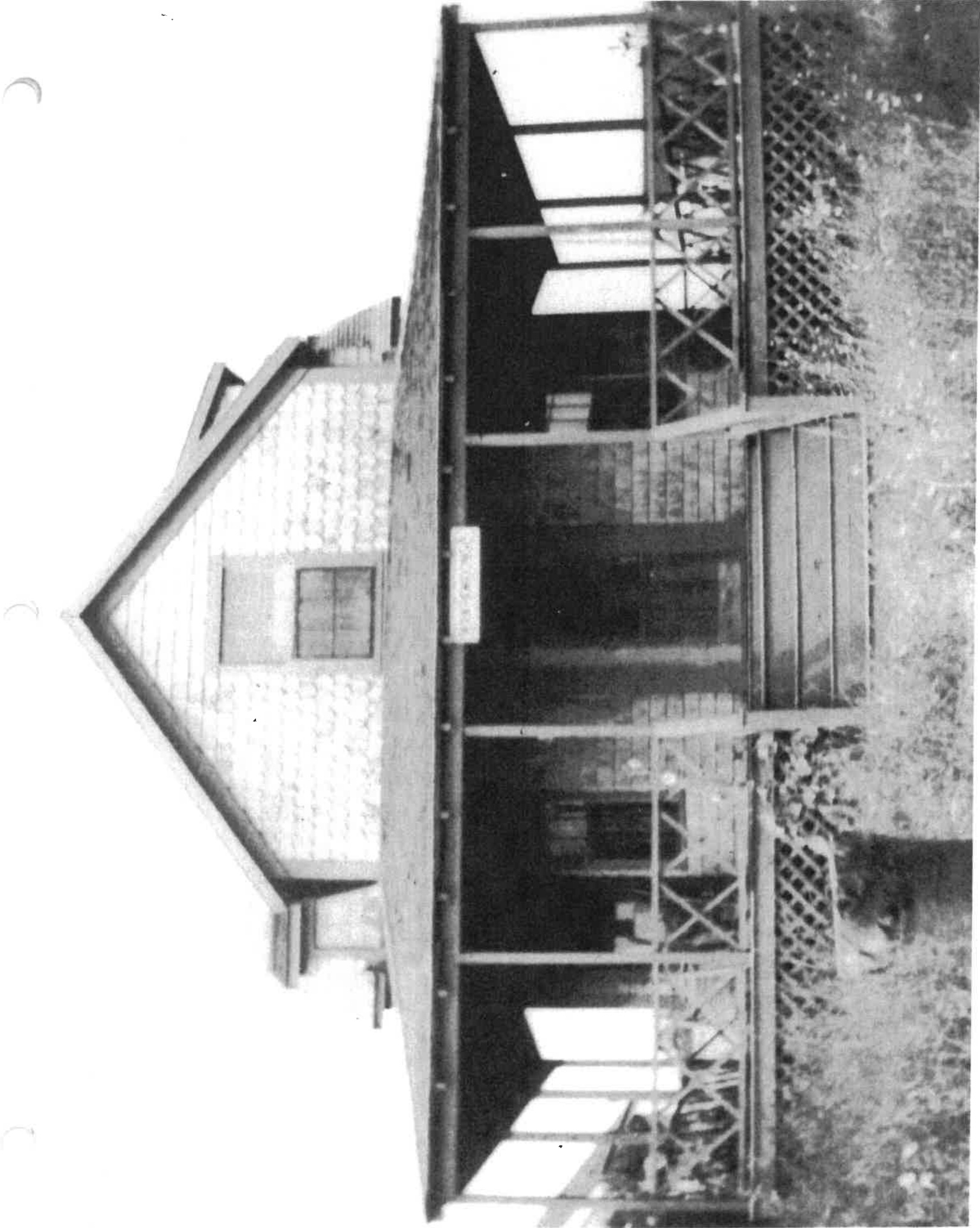
The Men Folks Helped Celebrate.

The Skwiporz whist club celebrated Christmas with a tree at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Gardner, on Milk street, last Saturday evening. A great surprise was in store for the ladies when they entered the parlor at the time appointed for the distribution of the presents, for they saw their husbands (who had not been invited) all standing there with smiling faces, and dressed in their best clothes and boiled shirts, which they had sneaked out of the bureau drawers unbeknown to their "better halves."

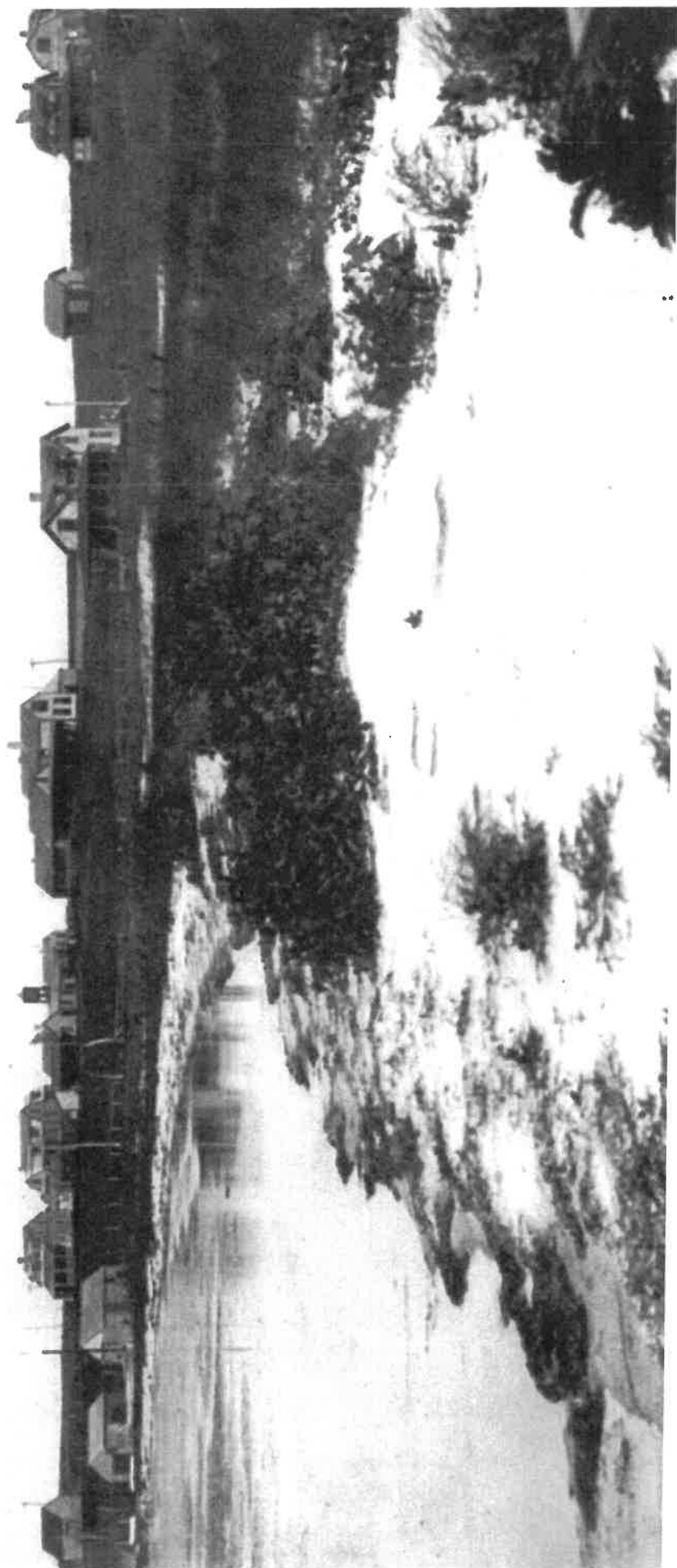
The tree, one of the handsomest from Miacomet, presented a beautiful appearance, well laden with gifts both useful and ornamental, and some "just for a joke." An original poem by Miss Grace B. Gardner, plainly depicting characteristic traits of each member of the club, and affording much merriment, was read by Mrs. Helen Appleton. Refreshments were served, and it was early Sunday morning when the company dispersed.

1906





1910s





1561

1991



Personal

Nov 25, 1905

Dr. George D. Richmond is away for a visit.

Miss Mary Delano has returned to New Bedford.

Mrs. Albert I. Tobey returned home Wednesday.

Miss Della H. Folger was among the arrivals Saturday.

Miss Elsie T. Jernegan has been away for a brief visit.

Miss Lizzie Macy went away Wednesday for a few days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ellis have returned to their home in Medford.

Mrs. Jennie S. Simonds has gone to Winchendon Springs, Mass., for the winter.

Miss Clara Lawrence returned Monday from a visit of several weeks on the mainland.

Mrs. Eliza B. Folger has returned home from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker.

Mrs. Mary H. Talcott and her daughter, left here Thursday for their home in Pittsfield.

Shields Gurley arrived Saturday for a visit with his relatives at their residence on Brant Point.

Mrs. Lydia C. Alger of Brockton will spend the winter here with her sister, Mrs. Eliza B. Gibbs.

Mrs. S. T. Davis returned to the island Wednesday for a short visit, before leaving for the winter.

Miss Edith H. Wyer returned home Monday after a visit with friends in Hingham, Brockton and New Bedford.

Mrs. Elliot Brown and daughter, and Mrs. Charles C. Thomas and family, spent the vacation week at Wawpawdongo, Quidnet.

Edgar S. Brightman, '06, of Provincetown, has been awarded the George Ide Chase scholarship at Brown university, which is the income of \$5000.

Miss Elizabeth R. Coffin will leave here on Monday next. On December 5th she will sail on the Saxonia for Algiers, and will remain abroad until June.

Mrs. Arthur H. Folger of Upper Main street, has been critically ill at her home in Melrose, the past three weeks. Under the watchful care of their family physician, Dr. Willis M. Townsend, she is now slowly improving.

June 9, 1

Outing at Quidnet.

Mrs. Elliot M. Brown entertained the Skwiporz at Wawpawdongo, Quidnet, on Friday last. On their arrival the guests sat down to a delicious clam chowder, to which they did ample justice. The time was spent in playing whist and hunting for Indian arrow heads, in which that region is said to abound, and some fine specimens were found. A bountiful supply of ice cream, cake and fruit was served, after which the company left for town having had a most delightful outing.

Seen and Heard

May 11, 1912

Several reels of new telephone cable have arrived on the steamer the past week.

Observer Grimes says there is lots of fine spring weather ahead of us. Let's all give thanks!

More insurance is to be placed on "Our Island Home." A wise move on the part of the town fathers.

The evening service this week at the Episcopal church will be at 7.30 o'clock. Next week, May 19th, at 7.45 o'clock.

Best Tea at Nantucket Tea Co.

A party of young people enjoyed an evening at "Wawpawdongo," the cottage of Elliot H. Brown, at Quidnet, on Friday evening week. A quahaug chowder supper was disposed of during the evening.

Among the decrees of divorce granted by Judge White at Brockton, on Tuesday, was one to Amos E. Arey, of Nantucket, against Charity Ellis Arey, of Yarmouth, for desertion. R. T. Fitz-Randolph, of Nantucket, appeared for the libellant.

A sharp thunder storm Thursday afternoon caught many persons unawares, and wet garments were in order. One or two parties who happened to be out mayflowering presented a bedraggled appearance as they drove into town, which only those who saw them could appreciate.

James Y. Deacon is a good guesser. Before the game opened last Saturday evening, on the Athletic Club alleys, "Jim" ventured a prophecy as to the scores which the two teams would make. He made an exact guess on the Nantucket total and came without one of guessing exactly on the Brocktons' score.

Best Coffee at Nantucket Tea Co.

The "bug"—that dainty little gasoline car belonging to the Nantucket railroad—which has been sojourning over on the Vineyard for some time, returned to its island home Wednesday, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. It is to be placed in service the coming season and will soon be buzzing along over the rails as of yore, making special trips to 'Sconset at times when the regular train is not operated.

Two games of basket ball, with events by boys in comic costumes, will be held in the boys' gymnasium this (Friday) evening at 7.45 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

Dots and dashes dropped from the cable as it crosses Nantucket sound indicate that the clever little Dan Cupid is using modern methods of courtship, for it is rumored that a real romantic marriage is to be consummated in the fall, as the result of a wireless operator at the 'Sconset station "getting acquainted" with one of the young lady operators at Woods Hole "over the wire." The cable has doubtless proven itself an excellent conductor of the warm current of affection.

Aug 17, 1912

Quidnet Notes.

The summer colony at Quidnet has numbered half a hundred the past week.

Warren B. Chase and family have been spending a few days at "Lake View" cottage.

The tank of the Quidnet water works has been surmounted with an ornamental cone-shaped roof.

The fishing in Lake Sesachacha has been fine and has attracted numerous fishing parties the past week.

Mrs. Elliot M. Brown has rented her cottage for the season of 1913 to H. W. Crawford, of Rock Island, Ill.

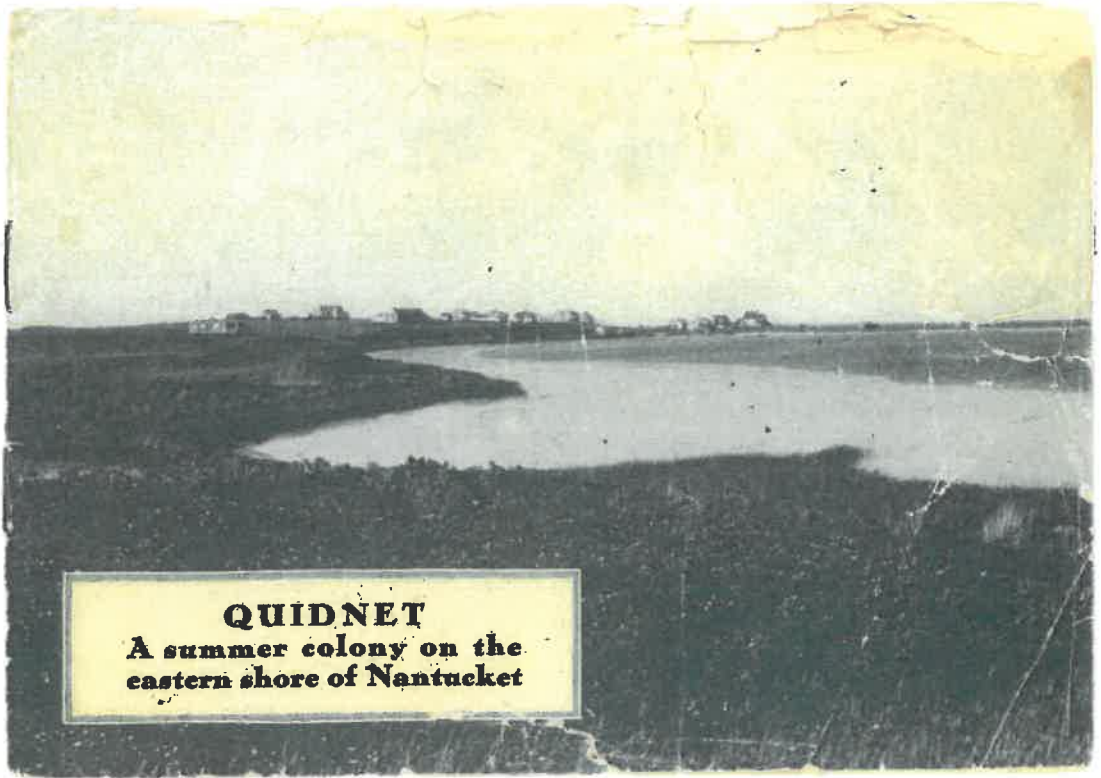
Frederick Koettch and family, of New York, are occupying Byron E. Pease's cottage "Kenilmar," this season.

Bertest H. Ray is fitting up a commodious yacht boat for the accommodation of sailing and fishing parties on the lake. When in commission it will be a conspicuous addition to the fleet.

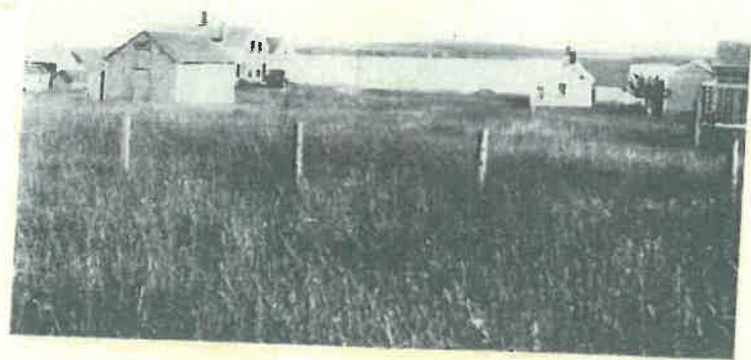
The "Inn" has been fitted up as a public hall for the convenience of the summer population. Sunday afternoons Sabbath school exercises are conducted for the benefit of the juvenile contingent, followed later by a service of song and scripture readings by adults.

Last Saturday evening the rest of the cottagers tendered Mrs. Maria Niemeier and family, at Wawpawdongo cottage, a surprise party. Their coming was heralded by the vigorous blowing of trumpets and clanging of bells, as the self-invited guests marched in and deposited their contributions of cake and viands for an evening collation. Later a supplemental surprise was sprung on the

invaders by the arrival of a couple of freezers of ice cream, ordered from town by Dr. Thompson and shipped via the steamboat train to 'Sconset and thence forwarded by special express to Quidnet. It was one of the most delightful social events ever held in the village and a fitting testimonial to the genial hostess and family, who are spending their tenth consecutive season at Quidnet. There were about thirty present.



QUIDNET
A summer colony on the
eastern shore of Nantucket



QUIDNET

A summer colony on the eastern shore of Nantucket

THE moors dip, green and undulating, to a wide, white beach. The sea comes quietly in from Spain, gently breaking. A ring of low hills shuts out the modern world.

There is no noise about this place. No drama of thundering, terrifying surges. No clangor of motor-cars roaring through from anywhere in general to nowhere in particular. No crowds.

A group at the beach near the village at bathing-time; two or three solitary bathers northward. Gulls wheeling and dropping like a plummet after a fish. A few children digging in the sand; a few older children (ten to seventy) playing ball—"boys against the girls" . . . Sky and moor, sand and sea. Wildflowers nodding amid the coarse dune-grass on the bluff. Fogs, soft and

cool; winds, strong and cleansing. Dry moss yielding with a faint crackle under the tread. Twenty houses, gray and weatherbeaten. Fishermen pushing their dories out into the rising sun. Cottagers . . . friendly folk . . . lovers of quiet days and starry nights, of books and children and gatherings around the open fire . . . Quidnet . . . "lookin' eastward to the sea . . ."

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Quidnet is a place for people who are bored with the sophistication of the usual summer colony and want the solitude or the simple gaiety which were common anywhere in the country thirty years ago and are harder to find today than buried treasure. People with the jazz complex will not like it. Bridge-fiends will have to drive five miles for satisfaction. Devotees of cocktail parties are likely to die of thirst and ennui. They will not be encouraged to come, and convert Quidnet. Incidentally, they would find it uphill work.

Dyspeptics in body or mind will not find Quidnet congenial. People ready to say goodbye to the vital satisfactions of life will find it disconcerting. Spoiled darlings of either sex will be bored to tears.

Quidnet is a place for people of imagination and spiritual ginger who enjoy the challenge of large spaces and strong winds. For people, young and old, who want the moors and the sea in the summer to help them to retain their base in a confusing world. Teachers, parsons, scholars, writers. Parents with young children who want a clean, safe beach. Elderly folk who want good walking. Young people who enjoy independence and open spaces with swimming, sailing and other outdoor romps and prefer to drive five miles to

hear a jazz band rather than sleep with one at their ear. The Youngest Generation—so modern that it asks time and space occasionally to think—finds at Quidnet a curious enchantment.

There is surf bathing on one side of Quidnet and still-water bathing on the other. Sacacha Pond is famous on the Island for its perch-





fishing. Its sheltered waters offer as safe sailing as could be found anywhere. Arrangements may be made for hiring saddle-horses by the season.

Quidnet is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the town of Nantucket, 2 miles north of Siasconset. It has electric lights and telephone service; mail delivery, milk and ice. Shops in Nantucket send out their wagons daily. The water from driven wells is pure and cold, coming, it is said, deep under ground from New Hampshire.



In QUIDNET MOORS, north of Quidnet, on one of the loveliest areas of rolling moorland on Nantucket, it is proposed to develop a community of attractive houses and congenial families. Lots are available, generous in size and moderate in price, either directly on the sea or within two minutes' access of it, with wide views of sea and moors. Houses, which need not be expensive,

are expected to follow the architectural style which gives Nantucket much of its charm. Building restrictions secure owners against the erection of cheap or unsightly structures nearby. Deeds to the land are protected by Massachusetts Land Court titles.

*Further information may be secured from Gladys Wood,
Nantucket, Massachusetts.*

THE NEWS FROM QUIDNET

What is the news from Quidnet? Well,
 There isn't much we have to tell,
 Not much, that is, that sounds like news
 Considering what you peruse
 Of gunmen's crimes and flapper's capers,
 At breakfast in the morning papers.
 We have no scandals to report,
 We run no jail, we have no court;
 No one—I think that I am right—
 Was robbed or murdered here last night.
 I have not heard that anybody
 Was caught transporting too much toddy,
 Or that a husband, sick of strife,
 Ran off with someone else's wife.
 Turn elsewhere for such happenings,
 In Quidnet we don't do such things.

Is there no news in Quidnet? Well,
 The sun's been shining quite a spell;
 The wind's southwest and heaven knows
 She sure does blow some when she blows.
 The surf's been low, and through the day
 You'll see the sun-tanned children play
 With many a laugh and many a shout
 Like pert sand-pipers in and out.

Here's news to roll upon your tongue.
 In Quidnet children still are young.

No other news from Quidnet? Well,
 The Queen has round, red beets to sell,
 There's no more peas, but there'll be corn
 For everybody Sunday morn.
 The Captain has his windmill up;
 It's forty feet from ground to top.
 My guess is when she starts to spin
 There'll be no holding of her in.
 In Sacacha, I much regret,
 The coy perch is not biting yet.
 Each wise one has a different reason—
 "Lord, how they did bite here last sea-
 son!"

Alas, that fishes caught last year
 Should fall so coldly on the ear!

Is that the news from Quidnet? Well,
 There are some things that we don't tell.
 To a mad world that loves its riot
 What use to tell the joys of quiet?
 Yes, really. JOYS! Hold down your hat!
 I thought that you'd find news in that!

—NANTUCKET *Inquirer and Mirror*.

Inquirer & Mirror 1959

The Path to Sankaty Light

Have you followed the path along the bluff

When the sky is gray, and the sea is rough,

When shoreward thickening, the fog drifts down

'Till homes are wraiths of a phantom town?

Have your feet marked time with the martial surge,

Your gaze been fixed where the "rider winds" urge

Their swift horses unfettered and free —

Whipping the rack from the crest of the sea?

Do you know the path when the moon roams high

Her wonder course in a fathomless sky,

And her silver sheen on the sea is spread

Like lilies of bone o'er the wave-touched dead?

Or again when the moorlands stretch away,

In the golden glow of an August day,

When the very air is a rhapsody Of the past, the now, and the yet-to-be?

I have followed the path to Sankaty Light

When the moors were brown and the frost was white,

When the sun was a ball on the ocean's rim

Where the Indian Summer wreathed with vines!

From the north to the south a circle swept,

On the far horizon a soft haze slept;
To the west the moorlands—above the sky—

In all the vast silence — just God and I!

Catherine Ray Eger

Written at Quidnet, 1920.