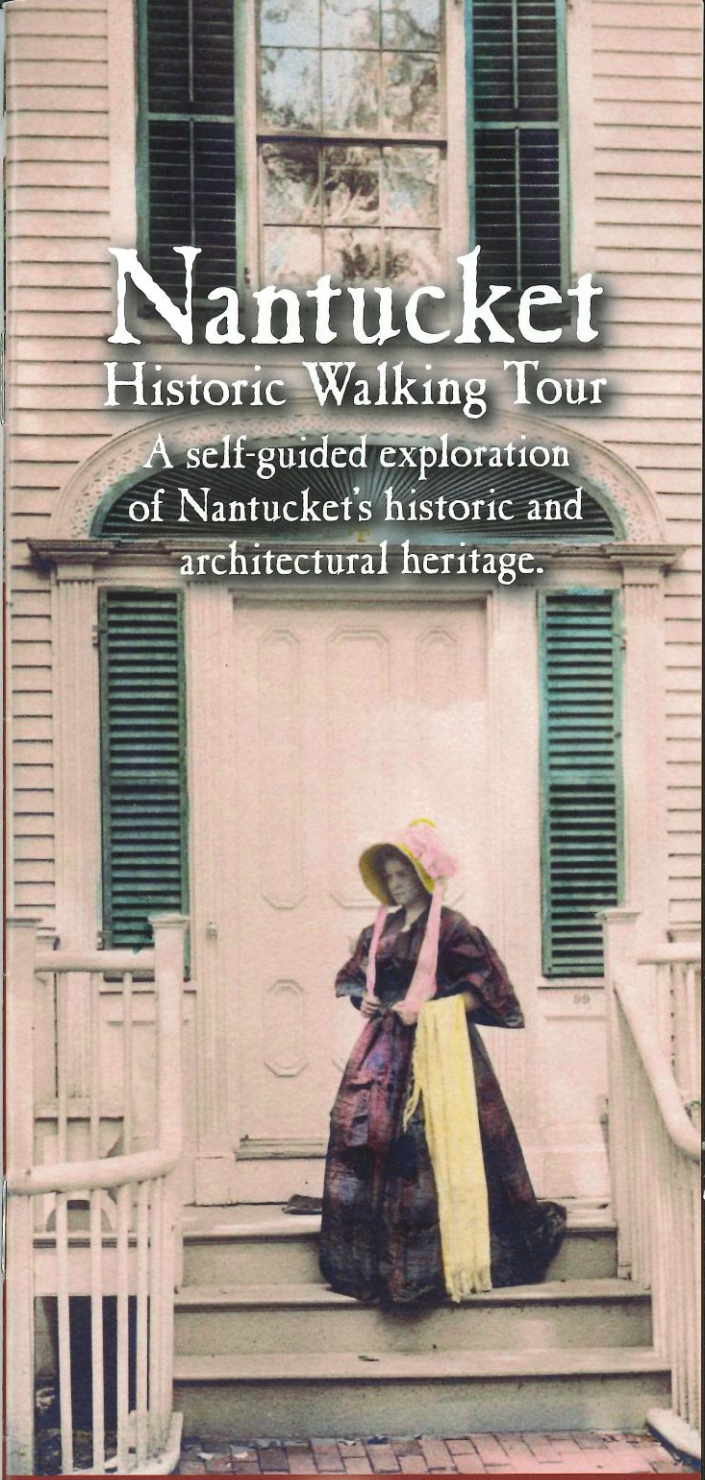
Nantucket

Historic Walking Tour

A self-guided exploration of Nantucket's historic and architectural heritage.



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An Introduction

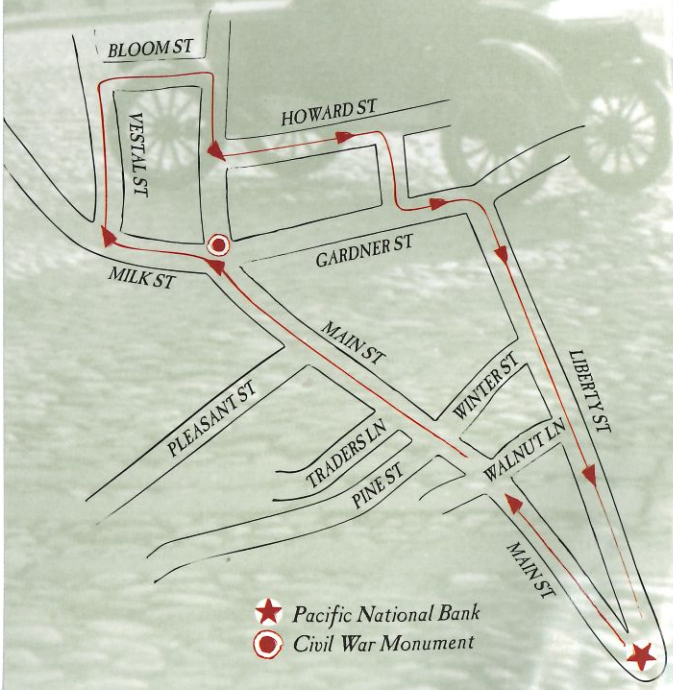
Nantucket is fortunate to have preserved some of the finest 18th- and early-19th century architecture in the nation. Due to its architectural integrity, the historic core was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966. This designation was extended to the entire island in 1971.

Since 1955, the Nantucket Historic District Commission has regulated the exterior appearance of new construction as well as changes made to existing structures throughout the island in an effort to safeguard Nantucket's historical integrity.

As you proceed with the walk or wander the historic core on your own, you will notice a variety of architectural styles including early lean-to houses; the Typical Nantucket House with a four-bay façade and central chimney; Federal and Greek Revival mansions featuring classical doorways and porticos; and later Victorian homes with porches, gingerbread elements, and irregular plans.

Guided historic architectural walking tours are available through the **Nantucket Preservation Trust** at 508-228-1387.

For additional copies of this brochure, or further information about Nantucket, please contact the **Nantucket Island Chamber of Commerce** at 508-228-1700 or visit the Chamber office upstairs at Zero Main Street.



Lower Main Street

Main Street before the Great Fire of 1846

Interestingly enough, Main Street was not the original town thoroughfare. It is believed to have been laid out in the late 1600s, but its name was not documented until the late 18th century. For much of the early 19th century, it was known as State Street. The original settlement on Nantucket, first known as Sherburne, lay west of town between the north shore and the head of Hummock Pond. The main settlement moved to its present site to access the Great Harbor in the early 1700s when the original harbor (now Capaum Pond) closed due to natural forces.

The Great Fire of 1846 destroyed much of Nantucket's commercial core, including areas from the wharves to the top of Main Street. The commercial area was rebuilt immediately after the fire, but Nantucket's economic prosperity soon vanished. Main Street's commercial section was redesigned with a broader street lined with brick structures in the Greek Revival style. The buildings between Federal and Centre Streets on the north side of Main are good examples. Most of these structures retain their simple classical elements typical of the style, such as dentils (the toothlike band of bricks near the roofline or brick pilasters lining the sides).

Main Street Landmarks

The Pacific Club

The Pacific Club, at the foot of Main Street (toward the harbor) once known as the Rotch Market, is a pre-Revolutionary brick building. Extensively damaged in the Great Fire of 1846, its original gambrel roof was altered and a full story added. Other changes include the addition of brownstone elements such as the door surround.

The horse trough at the bottom of Main Street dates to 1885. It was originally located farther up on Main at the head of Orange Street.

The Pacific National Bank

The Pacific National Bank, circa 1818, located at the top of Main, survived the Great Fire due to its brick construction. The bank was named for the fortunes made through trade and whaling in the Pacific Ocean. William Mitchell – bank cashier from 1837 to 1861 – and his family lived upstairs. His daughter Maria discovered a comet from the rooftop on October 1, 1847.

The Meridian Marker On the Main Street side of the bank, note the stone marker placed at the curb in 1840. One of two markers laid to determine true North for surveying, it marks the northern extremity of Nantucket's meridian line and aligns with the southern extremity located at 7 Fair Street in front of the Nantucket Historical Association Research Library.

63 Main Street – Masonic Building, circa 1805

The west section of the building was removed in 1878, accounting for its asymmetrical arrangement of details. Today, the Masonic Lodge is housed on the second floor of a building on lower Main Street, and this structure (#63) houses part of the Pacific National Bank offices.

Upper Main Street

Above the bank, Main Street represents a collection of fine residential architecture that has been expanded, changed, and restored over the past 300 years. The vast majority of buildings date from the 1820s, '30s and '40s, during Nantucket's economic peak. A handful of island families controlled the land along Main Street and most made their homes here. Several property owners built multiple structures where they, their children, or other family members resided. Most were invested in the international whaling industry where they made great fortunes.

69 Main Street – Frederick Mitchell House, circa 1830

One of the early brick houses in town, this structure appears to be the prototype for similar houses along the street. It is typical of late-Federal architecture with a fine recessed doorway crowned by a fanlight and "punch and gouge" woodwork (note the small band of incised detail just above the door). A departure from early New England-style houses with central chimneys and low foundations, this structure employs large H-end chimneys, a symmetrical façade with large windows, granite-faced foundation, and a Flemish-bond brick façade (alternating short and long sections of brick known as stretchers and headers).

72 Main Street – John Wendell Barrett House, circa 1832

This house is an example of early Greek Revival architecture, featuring an Ionic columned portico and fluted end pilasters flanking the door. The doorway includes a transom and sidelights typical of the period, and the hip roof is topped with Main Street's largest cupola, or belvedere. This structure survived the Great Fire of 1846, due in part to Lydia Barrett's refusal to leave when fire wardens planned to blow it up to slow the fire's progress. Fortunately, her delayed action and the shifting winds saved this section of Main Street. Also, note the marker at the south end of the elevation denoting the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) – a Department of the Interior program that originated in the 1930s and employed architects and historians to document early buildings.

73 Main Street

73 Main Street
Eliza Starbuck Barney, circa 1873

Daughter of Joseph Starbuck (builder of the Three Bricks, see 93–97 Main), Eliza Starbuck Barney built this house after the death of her husband. Mrs. Barney is best known as an abolitionist, a temperance and woman suffrage advocate, and a local genealogist. The home is a fine example of Italianate-style architecture. Note the round-arch or Roman windows and bracketed cornice typical of the style. The large window sash containing two panes each is common to buildings of the late 1800s. Houses of this period and style would most likely have been painted in up to four or five colors. Individual elements may have been emphasized, such as sash, window trim, shutters, base color, and cornice. Historic photographs in the NHA archives were used to restore the exterior appearance in the 1960s, and in reconstruction of the original fence design.

74 Main Street – Dr. C. D. Marsh, circa 1889

Largely ignored due to its later style and placement off the street, this house is one of the few in the area designed by an architect. Bassett Jones, based in New York, designed the house in the Queen Anne style using an irregular plan, and various materials and textures such as fish-scale shingles (rounded ends).

76 Main Street
William Swain House, circa 1883

76 Main Street, c. 1883

This house stands on the site of a former Quaker meetinghouse built in 1831, which was later converted to the Nantucket Straw Works. In 1883, the building was moved to Brant Point for use as the central section of the old Nantucket Hotel. Later, a section was floated across the harbor to become the Dreamland Theater building. Currently a bed-and-breakfast inn, the structure was altered in the 20th century with a new façade. Elements of its original Victorian design can be viewed upon close inspection.

75 & 78 Main Street
Henry and Charles G. Coffin, circa 1834 & 1832

These two brick houses, located on either side of the street, were built by sons of Zenas Coffin, one of Massachusetts' wealthiest whale-oil merchants. They are similar to the Mitchell house in plan, but employ Greek Revival elements rather than the Federal-style detailing at #69. Note the use of simple, flat-topped doorways (without fanlights) and stretcher bond brickwork. #78 Main also utilizes brownstone pilaster surrounds while #75 has a granite foundation as well as granite windowsills and lintels.

Henry Coffin (#75) was a nature enthusiast who brought 40,000 slips of pine and larches to the island. He is also credited with lining the streets with elms, many of which survive. His brother Charles (#78) was a founder and president of the Atheneum.

77 Main Street – John B. Macy House, circa 1825

Records indicate that this large frame house was purchased at auction in 1830s for $2300 – a substantial sum at that time. The rear wing is believed to be an earlier dwelling moved to this site around1790. Like most houses, it has evolved over time and the Ionic-columned portico marking the doorway most likely dates to the 1840s. Note the use of granite steps, while the foundation is covered with stucco. Most likely the stucco was added when the entry was changed, scored, and painted to resemble the granite elements. This structure was home to Charles Henry Webb from 1880 to 1890. Webb, a journalist, humorist, and poet, was a friend of Mark Twain and Bret Harte – both of whom stayed on-island while visiting their friend.

81 Main Street – Worth House, circa 1760, moved on site in 1801

One of the early houses on the street, note its placement in juxtaposition to the street and surrounding structures. It is a typical, four-bay house (four windows/doorways across the front elevation). This form, known as the Typical Nantucket House, was popular between 1760 and 1825. Early houses like the Worth property feature central ridge chimneys and are low to the ground. The use of clapboard across the façade and shingles elsewhere is a typical Nantucket feature that was also economically practical.

82 Main Street – Perez Jenkins House, circa 1808 (Red House)

Believed to have been built by housewright Perez Jenkins, the red-painted house is appropriate to the period. Accounts in the early 1880s indicate that red was the most popular house color, although most were unpainted and weathered gray. Like many Nantucket houses, it has been added to over the years; note the southwest wing, built circa 1890 for the booming resort trade at the end of the century.

83 Main Street – Collins House, circa 1926

One of the newest houses along Main Street, #83 was built on the site of an older one destroyed by fire in 1876. The scale, size, massing, and materials are considered appropriate to the streetscape. The house fits into the neighborhood without overwhelming the historic buildings, a concept encouraged for new construction.

84 Main Street – Joseph Swain House, circa 1762

This was the residence of two well-known Nantucket historians/authors – William H. Macy in the 19th century and Edouard A. Stackpole in the 20th century.

85 Main Street – Francis Barnard House, circa 1740; enlarged circa 1795

This house is sited in an area of Nantucket referred to as the clay pits – most likely the early site for brickmaking on Nantucket. By the end of the 18th century, most bricks, as well as most building materials, were imported from the mainland. The house was remodeled in the late 18th or early 19th century to become a five-bay structure.

> *85 Main Street is protected by a preservation easement, which requires the preservation of both exterior and historic interior features and must be reviewed for allowed changes. Interior features, such as floors, woodwork, plaster, chimney stacks, and room arrangements are usually included for interior easements, while bathrooms, kitchens, and newer additions are excluded. The voluntary easement held by the Nantucket Preservation Trust runs with the deed forever.*

86 Main Street – Crosby-Macy House, circa 1838

Ann Coffin Crosby purchased this property in 1838. She was the granddaughter of Zenas Coffin, and niece to Charles and Henry Coffin of 75 and 78 Main. The house is eclectic in style, featuring a gable-end façade with pediment typical of Greek Revival architecture; a side-hall plan with broad, pilastered, Greek Revival doorway; tall Federal-type chimneys, and a pointed-arch Gothic Revival attic light.

87 Main Street – Clark House, circa 1830

A Typical Nantucket House with four bays and a central ridge chimney, this structure illustrates the form prevalent well into the 1800s. When the property was sold in 1865, the deed noted the owner's right to pass over the adjoining land to the east with horses, teams, carriages, cattle, stock, and on foot. Although the street looks much the same as it did in the 19th century, it is important to remember that many outbuildings, fencing, as well as livestock, have disappeared from the daily scene, and have often been replaced by gardens.

88 Main Street – Job Coleman House, circa 1825

This late-Federal-style house features an irregular five-bay façade, typical Federal end chimneys, and a simple doorway that marks a transition between Federal and Greek Revival. The double staircase ("friendship stairs") was a common feature of the period. Coleman, a mariner, became a packet captain after the decline of the whaling industry. In 1849, he transported an estimated 650 Nantucketers to seek riches in the California gold rush.

89 Main Street – Bunker-Macy House, circa 1750, enlarged 1801

Like many houses on Main Street, #89 has been enlarged from the original three-bay building to the east. The original structure was a lean-to featuring a long sloping roof to the north side. It is currently protected by a preservation easement.

91 Main Street – Bunker-Swift House, circa 1740, remodeled 1823

Research indicates that this is one of the earliest remodeled houses along the street, refurbished in 1823 by Henry and Mary Swift. The Swifts rearranged the façade and also added a formal garden later recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1935.

92 Main Street – Brayton House, circa 1770 with later changes, 1807

This structure is a four-bay clapboard atop a high brick basement. Research suggests an 18th-century date, but much of the exterior appearance is typical of the early 1800s. The doorway and staircase are 20th century.

93–97 Main Street – The Three Bricks, circa 1838

The Three Bricks

Built by Joseph Starbuck for his three sons Matthew, William, and George, these stately homes – known as East, Middle, and West Brick – were considered the finest houses on island when constructed. All were built at the same time and are identical in design. Slight changes to the exteriors have been made over the years. They are restrained examples of Greek Revival architecture, featuring five-bay façades and classical porticos with Ionic columns, central doors with flat arches and sidelights, raised granite basements, stretcher bond brick facades, and large windows. West Brick retains its early fence, recently copied at East Brick. Middle Brick continues to be owned by Starbuck descendants.

94 & 96 Main Street – Two Greeks, circa 1847 & 1846

94 & 96 Main Street

Prior to the 1840s, Greek Revival houses employed some classical doorways and moldings associated with the style. The two houses at #94 and #96 Main Street represent the style at its peak, employing temple forms and porticos that dominate the structures.

Both feature large fluted columns (Corinthian on #94, Doric on #96) and support entablatures with modillions and dentils (#94). Frederick Brown Coleman built the "Two Greeks" for William Hadwen, one of the town's wealthiest whale-oil merchants. Hadwen constructed #96, the larger of the two houses, for himself in 1845, a year before the Great Fire. The more refined #94 was built for his niece in 1847. Coleman was also constructing the Atheneum during this period. The houses are unlike any others on island, and were among the last fine mansions built in the mid-19th century due to the decline of the whaling industry.

In 1965, #96, known as the Hadwen House, was bequeathed to the Nantucket Historical Association, and is open to the public for tours in season. The Nantucket Garden Club maintains the period gardens behind the house.

98 Main Street – Benjamin Coffin House, circa 1836

A Quaker meetinghouse once stood on this site. Constructed in 1792, the building was removed in 1834 by Henry and Charles Coffin (of #75 & #78 Main) for the reuse of lumber at their warehouse on Commercial Wharf. Benjamin Coffin purchased the vacant lot in 1836 and built the present house in the Greek Revival fashion. He was the son of Jared Coffin and, surprisingly, chose to build a frame house unlike the brick dwellings built by his father on Broad Street and Pleasant Street (Moors End).

99 Main Street – Thomas Macy House, circa 1799, enlarged and remodeled in 1832

This house evolved from a Typical Nantucket House into a five-bay Federal dwelling around 1832. Its Federal features include an elaborate doorway with a blind elliptical fanlight, shuttered sidelights, an elegant balustrade at the roofline, and tripartite second-floor window above the door.

In 1987, 99 Main Street became a property of the NHA, and is used for special functions and housing for visiting NHA speakers.

100 Main Street – Mark Coffin House, circa 1795

Federal in design, #100 originally featured two ridge chimneys and sits low to the ground like most early houses. It was remodeled in the 1840s to include the Greek Revival doorway. Old photos indicate that it once held a roofwalk.

102 Main Street – James Bunker House, circa 1750

A typical house of the mid-18th century, #102 features a central ridge chimney and asymmetrical three-bay façade. The doorway, added in the 1830s, is Greek Revival in style. This building housed an ice cream parlor at the turn of the century and is named for Bunker, who served as Town Clerk for many years.

103 Main Street, circa 2006

This house was built on the site of two small commercial structures removed prior to 1898.

105 Main Street – Starbuck-Kilvert House, circa 1690, enlarged 1757

The east portion of the house is believed to date to the late 17th century and was moved to the site from the old Sherburne settlement by Christopher Starbuck in 1757. The west section was most likely added at that time. In recent years, it has been remodeled. Local historic district regulations required that the exterior be reconstructed with in-kind materials, ensuring the integrity of the building's exterior appearance.

Soldiers and Sailors Civil War Monument

This end of Main Street was originally known as the Court End, as the courthouse was located on the southwest corner of Main and Milk. Several commercial structures were discovered in this area, including the old Monument Grocery built in 1869 and demolished in 2001.

Grocery Store, Main Street

Civil War Monument, Main St.

Erected in 1874, the monument commemorates over 400 veterans of the Civil War, and includes the inscribed names of 73 men who perished. The base of the monument is believed to be a millstone from the Round Top Mill, which stood near Old North Cemetery on New Lane.

Milk Street

This street – to Prospect Street – leads to the old community known as Chicken Hill, where several examples of early lean-to homes and "typical" Nantucket dwellings can be found. The Town Hall stood at the corner (now #108 Main) from 1783 until 1863. Many will recognize #3 Milk as the site of "This Old House" episodes filmed on Nantucket in 1996.

7 Milk Street – Coffin-Hinchman House, circa early 19th century

7 Milk Street

This early-19th-century house, owned by the Maria Mitchell Association, is a superb example of Federal-style architecture. It features a central door, two ridge chimneys, and a classically inspired but restrained doorway surround. It has housed the Natural Science Museum since 1945 and was given to the Maria Mitchell Association by the Hinchman family, descendants of the Mitchells. It is open to the public seasonally.

Vestal Street

Vestal Street runs from Milk Street to Quaker Road. The Old Gaol (1806), built from massive oak timbers reinforced with iron rods, is located near the end of Vestal Street, then called Prison Lane. Owned by the NHA, the Old Gaol is free and open to the public.

The Old Gaol (Jail)

1 Vestal Street – The Mitchell House, circa 1790

Built by Hezekiah Swain, #1 is a Typical Nantucket House. Maria Mitchell, the first American woman astronomer, was born here on August 1, 1818. Owned by the Maria Mitchell Association, it is open to the public in season.

2 Vestal Street – Maria Mitchell Association Library

The wooden section of #2 Vestal was formerly the school on Howard Street led by William Mitchell, Maria Mitchell's father. Open to the public by appointment.

2 & 3 Vestal Street

3 Vestal Street – Maria Mitchell Observatory, circa 1908

This structure houses Maria Mitchell's telescope, presented by the Women of America in 1858. Astronomical research is conducted here by the resident astronomer, visiting scientists, and students. Open seasonally.

6 Vestal Street – The Cooperage

6 Vestal Street

Originally the site of Thomas Starbuck's cooper shop, #6 Vestal later became the workshop of his descendant, Lincoln Ceely. Ceely was a cabinetmaker, skilled at woodworking, painting on glass, making weathervanes and whirligigs.

Note: Beyond this tour on Quaker Road, across from the end of Vestal Street, is the site of the Big Shop – moved and currently a residence at 35 Milk – where a riotous 1842 antislavery convention was moved from the Atheneum to be protected by George and Reuben Coffin's boatbuilding crew. William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and others spoke here. Toward Main Street lies the Friends Burial Ground. Few headstones exist here, as none were allowed until the late 19th century.

Bloom Street

Bloom Street connects Main and Vestal streets, and lies between Milk Street and Quaker Road.

1 Bloom Street

1 Bloom Street – Mid-18th century

This structure is a lean-to half house.

4 Bloom Street
Greek Revival, circa 1830s

This 1 ¾-story house with shingle sides was built for William E. Macy. Its construction is clapboard, with a five-bay façade.

Upper Main Street

Note two early Main Street houses beyond Bloom Street:

139 Main Street, circa pre-1688

This "English" 2 ½-story lean-to was built for Richard Gardner II on this site 500 ft. northwest. Architect Alfred Shurrocks moved and restored the building for Gladys Wood, circa 1927–28.

153 Main Street – Colonial

Built soon after 1723 for Barnabas Gardner, this 2 ½-story, five-bay house is one of the largest early houses along Main Street. Like others of the period, it employs a lean-to roof along its north elevation, with the main façade facing south.

Howard Street

From Main Street north and east to mid-Gardner. The east end of Howard Street, formerly Macy Court (1750), was the site of William Mitchell's school.

6 Howard Street

6 Howard Street, original structure

The original 18th-century features of this house were obliterated by subsequent additions. It was once the home of Archibald Cartwright, builder and last Nantucketer to go whaling in sailing ships. His father, Benjamin, went to sea on whaling and merchant ships and survived a shipwreck on the Japanese island of Mikurajima. Archibald's nephew, General Lemuel Shepherd, Jr., was commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps.

8 Howard Street – Greater Light, circa 1790

Greater Light

In the 1930s, two Philadelphia Quaker sisters, actress Hanna and artist Gertrude Monaghan, converted William Holland's livestock barn into a summer abode of innovative design, featuring eclectic furnishings from all over the world. This unique house offers insight into Nantucket as a vibrant "summering" locale in the early 20th century. Owned by the NHA, Greater Light recently underwent a major restoration and reopened in the summer of 2011.

9 Howard Street, circa pre-1740

This lean-to with ridge chimney is Howard Street's oldest house, having undergone many architectural changes. In 1790, it was moved to its present location for Zaccheus Macy II.

Gardner Street

From Main Street at the Monument to Liberty Street, Gardner Street was once Queen Street. It is a varied streetscape of 19th-century homes.

6 Gardner Street

6 Gardner Street – Greek Revival, circa early 1900s

This was once the site of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) Hall before becoming a grocery store. Until 1990, it housed the Christian Science Reading Room (now at 2 Madaket Rd.) and was remodeled in 1992 as a private residence.

8 Gardner Street – Fire Hose-Cart House, circa 1886

8 Gardner Street

The sole survivor of neighborhood fire stations, this building currently holds the pumper "Siasconset" used by volunteers over a century ago, as well as other antique firefighting equipment. Owned by the NHA, it was restored as an interpreted site in 2012. It is open to public viewing in season.

18 Gardner Street – Greek Revival circa 1835

This 2 ½-story shingled house with five-bay façade, high brick basement, four end chimneys, and a roofwalk was built with proceeds from a single voyage of Capt. Robert Joy, who retired in 1837 with a considerable fortune. Note the same entrance levels at #14, #16, and #18, despite the slope of the street.

Liberty Street

Liberty Street was laid out as the south boundary of the Wesco Acre lots in 1678. Houses were built much later in different styles. This street runs west from the intersection of Main and Centre streets. At Gardner Street Hill, Liberty Street bends northward to intersect with North Liberty and Lily streets.

33 Liberty Street

33 Liberty Street
Early 19th century

This house features Greek Revival elements that include a gable front, flared window lintels, corner pilasters, and a broad door surround. Note the quarter-round windows in the gabled peak.

31 Liberty Street, circa 1740

Though altered, this early three-bay house has an interesting history. It was once the home of Capt. Alexander Macy, who was captured in the War of 1812, and then released as part of a prisoner exchange. Macy is credited with bringing the first printing press to the Hawaiian Islands in 1821.

29 & 27 Liberty Street – Double House, circa 1745

This 2 ½-story, five-bay house was built for Benjamin Fosdick. Clay Lancaster, in *The Architecture of Historic Nantucket,* indicates that the house was divided in 1801. The east section was once the home of Capt. William Calder, who escaped shipwreck at Cape Horn on his first voyage at age 13. He later was captured by the British during the War of 1812, and escaped from Dartmoor Prison.

29 & 27 Liberty Street

26 Liberty Street – Solomon Swain House, circa 1800

This typical four-bay house was built by Swain, who, with his wife Eunice Gardner, moved to Ohio in 1814, motivated by the local destitution caused by the War of 1812. Master mariner James Gwinn, a successful captain for the Rotch whaling fleets in Dunkirk, France, and Milford Haven, Wales, bought the house when he retired from the sea in 1815.

20 Liberty Street

20 Liberty Street – Late 19th century

This house features a front gable and steeply pitched roof. Like many late-19th century homes, it is graced with an open front porch with typical Victorian details such as brackets.

Note: #4 Winter Street, off Liberty, circa 1852, was the site of the Greek Revival-style Coffin School, which first opened on Fair Street in 1827. It was a Lancasterian school founded for island descendants of the Coffin family by British Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, himself a Tristram Coffin descendant. It currently houses the Egan Maritime Institute, which hosts changing exhibitions, lectures, and programs that reflect its mission of advancing the scholarly study and appreciation of Nantucket art, history, literature, and maritime traditions. Open to the public in season.

The Coffin School, 4 Winter St.

15 Liberty Street – Lean-to, circa 1740, restored 1933

Built by Thomas and William Starbuck for their sister Jemima, married to Sylvanus Allen. It has a large articulated central chimney typical of early-18th-century dwellings. Note the fine doorway with classical elements. Clay Lancaster, in *The Architecture of Historic Nantucket,* notes that the asymmetrical proportions of the house are due to approximately three feet being removed from the east end.

12 Liberty Street – Macy-Christian House, circa 1723

This house was moved from old Sherburne by Thomas Macy. His son Nathaniel married and moved here in 1741. Restored and furnished to simulate an 18th-century life-style, it features typical mid-18th-century elements such as the lean-to, or catslide, roof, articulated central chimney, and 12-over-12 windows. Note the fine Federal-style doorway added later. Given by the Dr. George P. Christian family to the NHA in 1969.

Near high brick wall: Capt. George Haggerty's cobbler shop (behind 75 Main) was a gathering place for retired master mariners. In 1883, Eastman Johnson painted this group as the Nantucket School of Philosophy.

Nantucket School of Philosophy, Eastman Johnson

5 Liberty Street – Lean-to, circa 1748

Built for Barnabas Pinkham, this house was later raised to two full stories. It was later home to Captain Uriah Swain, a pioneer whaleman in the Pacific Ocean, and a pacifist in the War of 1812. Swain joined 235 islanders to petition for neutrality.

The walking tour ends at Pacific National Bank.

For additional information, contact:

Nantucket Island Chamber of Commerce

Zero Main Street, 2nd floor, Nantucket, MA 02554

508-228-1700 • www.NantucketChamber.org

Nantucket Preservation Trust

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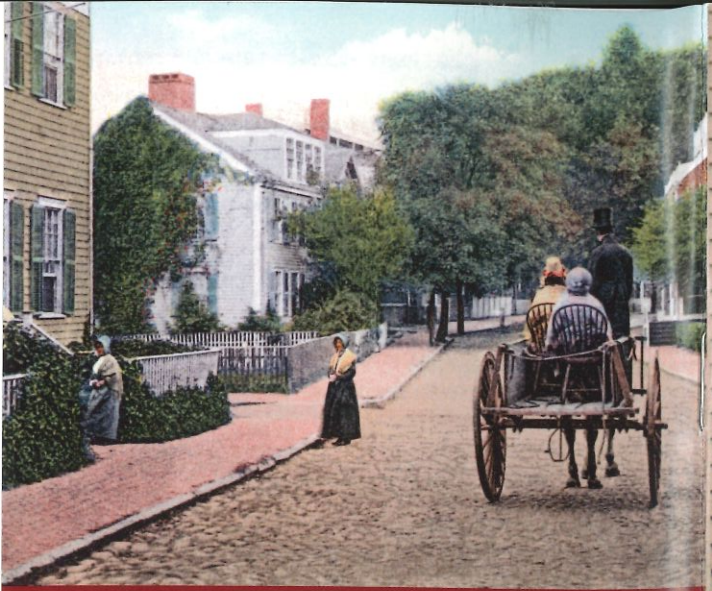

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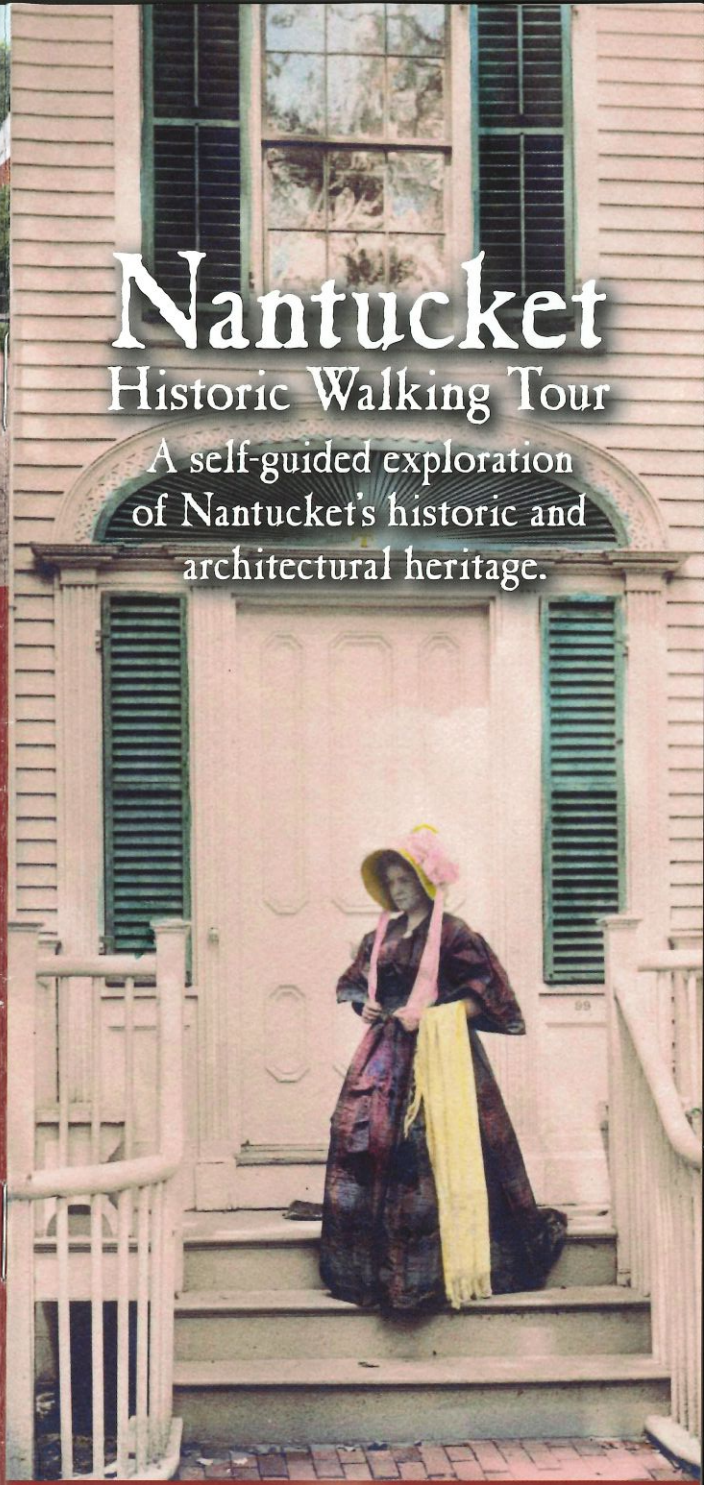

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