

MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report

BARNSTABLE

Report Date: 1984

Associated Regional Report: Cape Cod and the Islands

Reconnaissance Survey Town Reports, produced for MHC's Statewide Reconnaissance Survey between 1979 and 1987, introduce the historical development of each of the Commonwealth's municipalities. Each report begins with an historic overview, a description of topography, and political boundaries. For the purposes of the survey, the historic period has been subdivided into seven periods: Contact (1500–1620), Plantation (1620–1675), Colonial (1675–1775), Federal (1775–1830), Early Industrial (1830–1870), Late Industrial (1870–1915), and Early Modern (1915–1940/55). Each report concludes with survey observations that evaluate the town's existing historic properties inventory and highlight significant historic buildings, settlement patterns, and present threats to these resources. A bibliography lists key secondary resources.

Town reports are designed for use together with a series of town maps that demarcate settlement patterns, transportation corridors and industrial sites for each historic period. These maps are in the form of color-coded, polyester overlays to the USGS topographic base map for each town on file and available for consultation at MHC. For further information on the organization and preparation of town reports, readers should contact MHC.

Users should keep in mind that these reports are now two decades or more old. The information they contain, including assessments of existing knowledge, planning recommendations, understanding of local development, and bibliographic references all date to the time they were written. In some cases, information on certain topics was not completed. No attempt has been made to update this information.

Electronic text was not available for digital capture, and as a result most of the reports have been scanned as PDF files. While all have been processed with optical character recognition, there will inevitably be some character recognition errors.

The activity that is the subject of the MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility as described above, or if you desire further information please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20240.



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MHC RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT

DATE: 1984

COMMUNITY: Barnstable

I. TOPOGRAPHY

Barnstable is located in the central portion of Cape Cod in what is often called the Mid-Cape area. The township is bounded by Cape Cod Bay on the north and Nantucket Sound to the south. Yarmouth forms its eastern boundary with Sandwich to the northwest and Mashpee to the southwest. Topographically, Barnstable is divided by the Sandwich Moraine in the north and the Mashpee Outwash Plain in the southern portion of town, a ridge across the entire northern half of town in an east/west direction. From the ridge the land slopes downward in a northerly direction to Cape Cod Bay. Land surfaces in this area are irregular, ranging from heights of 100 to 200 feet in the moraine area to sea level along the shore. In general, soils to the north of the moraine are the most fertile and most rocky. Stone walls are common in this area, but not so in the southern portion of town. South of the Sandwich Moraine, the Mashpee Outwash Plain forms an undulating surface, sloping downward to the Nantucket Sound. Land surfaces in this area average 50 feet or less. In general, soils are sandy in upland areas with rich loams around ponds and in valleys. Forests in Barnstable are also divided by moraine and outwash plain areas. Hilly moraine areas are characterized chiefly by oak, while other forested areas are pitch pine and oak.

Drainage in Barnstable is characterized by numerous freshwater ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers draining to various saltwater bays and estuaries north and south of the Sandwich Moraine. Most ponds and lakes, particularly the major ones, lie south of the Sandwich Moraine on the outwash plain. Several kettle hole ponds are also present there. Major ponds and lakes include Wequaquet Lake, Shallow Pond, Long Pond, Garretts Pond, Lovells Pond, Hamblin Pond, Mystic Lake, Middle Pond, and Shubael Pond. In all, Barnstable is reported to contain more pond and lake acreage than any other township in Barnstable County. Beginning along the northern shore, several creeks drain northerly into Great Marshes and Barnstable Harbor; both areas being enclosed by an elongated barrier beach called Sandy Neck extending from Sandwich easterly across most of the town. The creeks draining into this harbor include Scorton, Smith, Boat Cove, Spring, Bridge, Brickyard, Maraspin, and Mill creeks. Several bays, harbors, creeks and rivers also border Barnstable's southern shore on Nantucket Sound. Beginning in the east, the Santuit River, Shoestring Bay, and Popponesset Bay form a partial border with Mashpee. East of this area are Cotuit Bay, North Bay, and West Bay, with the Marstons Mills River at the head of North Bay. Opposite Centerville is Centerville Harbor bordered by East Bay and Scudder Bay and the Centerville and Bumps rivers. Halls Creek lies west of Sunset Hill with Stewarts Creek feeding Hyannis Harbor to the east. Finally, Lewis Bay and Hyannis Inner Harbor form a partial border with Yarmouth. Great Marsh, a saltmarsh in Barnstable Harbor, is located along the northern town shore, and smaller saltmarshes also exist in the south.

II. POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

The town of Barnstable was established in 1639. Subsequent purchases of land in the 1640s extended local territory to the east and west, establishing the

northside boundary with Yarmouth along Mill Creek, and the western border with Sandwich (confirmed 1672). Southwest native purchase in 1648 led to boundary disputes, resolved in 1658. Hyannis area purchase of 1664 established southeast boundary with Yarmouth. Centerville area was purchased in 1680. Southwest bounds with Mashpee were adjusted in 1795 and 1894. Western boundary with Sandwich was altered in 1916.

III. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Barnstable is a resort community, a regional commercial center, and the county seat of Barnstable County. Located on primary east-west overland corridors, the town spans the width of Cape Cod with extensive coasts on both Cape Cod Bay and Nantucket Sound. Many coastal and pond-side native site concentrations are reputed to exist. First European settlement occurred in 1639 on Lothrop Hill at "Matakeese" region on north side at Barnstable Harbor, with first meetinghouse site established by 1646, and first mill location at Marstons Mills ca. 1653. Importance of Barnstable Village as a regional administrative center was established in 1685 with creation of Barnstable County. Dispersed 17th and 18th century agricultural settlement concentrated on north side, with secondary West Parish focus created in 1715. Early 19th century prosperity from fishing, saltmaking, shipbuilding, and shipping stimulated south side village development at Cotuit, Osterville, Centerville, and especially Hyannis.

Mid-19th century rail connections served the north side, but southern branch terminus at Hyannis assured its subsequent growth as the primary local center, and as a south shore port of regional importance. Late 19th century development of the south side coast intensified with the rise of the resort communities, including high income concentrations at Hyannisport and Wianno, Christian camp meeting at Craigville, and 20th century estate district at Osterville Grand Island. Dispersed late 19th century cranberry bog development and West Barnstable brickworks drew Portuguese and Finnish immigrant laborer populations. Resort boom and expansion of Hyannis as a regional commercial center continued with establishment of Route 28 automobile corridor.

Intensive postwar development has continued, with completion of high-speed Route 6 corridor, expansion of regional shopping mall concentration at Route 132/Route 28 intersection, and widespread suburban development. More recent growth has included concentrated condominium development along West Main Street Hyannis, and at Osterville Center. Gentrification has preserved 18th and 19th century fabric and scale along Route 6A corridor in the north, although intensive commercial development has taken place at Barnstable Village. Much of the historic south coast resort landscape remains intact, with partially preserved mid-19th century village centers. Early automobile oriented Hyannis Main Street commercial center also survives.

IV. CONTACT PERIOD (1500-1620)

A. Transportation Routes

Several reported Native American trails are present. The major east/west trail in the northern portion of town skirted the southern border of Great Marshes and Barnstable Harbor in the general area of Route 6A. The major north/south trail went from Barnstable Harbor to Hyannis in the area of Mary Dunn Road. Trails in the south probably followed the shoreline around

Nantucket Sound through Cotuit, Centerville, and Hyannis. Interior trails reportedly extended from the Barnstable Harbor to Hyannis and Sandwich to Hyannis trails.

B. Population

Since permanent European settlements were not present in the Barnstable area during the Contact period, European populations were transient only. Little direct evidence is present on which systematic projections of Native American populations can be made. However, known site locations and ethnohistorical sources indicate that a considerable Native American population may have existed in the Barnstable area, particularly along the northern and southern shores. Some contact between Native Americans and Europeans undoubtedly took place as European explorers and fishermen frequented the area long before settlement. In addition, direct and indirect contact probably existed between Barnstable area Native Americans and Dutch and English traders who traded from the Aptuxcet Post area in present-day Bourne north of Falmouth on Buzzards Bay. Evidence also indicates these populations were devastated at the end of the Contact period (ca. 1616) by epidemics or plagues.

C. Settlement Pattern

Native Americans had settled the Barnstable area for some time prior to European contact. Specifically, numerous Late Woodland period artifacts are noted in the the Massachusetts Historical Commission site files, provenienced generally within the town and for the Sandy Neck, Cotuit, Hyannisport, and Hyannis areas. In addition, known Late Woodland period sites are also present in Barnstable. At least nine Late Woodland period sites are known for the Sandy Neck area. Along the Nantucket sound shore, Late Woodland period sites are also known in the Centerville River/Craigville area as well as along East Bay, Cotuit Bay and Popponesset Bay. In general, Late Woodland period sites exhibit a site locational preference for coastal areas or bays and estuaries along both northern and southern shores. However, this preference could simply be the result of the underrepresentation of sites rather than actual site preferences. Inland areas, particularly on ponds, creeks, and rivers, should also contain sites.

No evidence exists at present to identify specific Contact period villages in Barnstable. Indian villages are often mentioned, but rarely if ever are exact locations given. Early in the 17th century an account is given in Mourt's Relation (Heath 1963: 69) of a journey made by ten Plymouth men in search of a lost boy. The ten men met Native Americans at Cummaquid or Barnstable seeking lobsters in the harbor and subsequently went with them to their village where they met the local sachem, Iyanough.

While exact village locations are unknown, Native American place names provide clues to the extent to which Native Americans either inhabited or used the Barnstable area. For example, the name for the Barnstable township was Mattacheese or Mattakeeset, embracing both the Barnstable and Yarmouth area. Barnstable Harbor was originally called by its native name, Chumaquid Harbor. Other Native American land tracts in the Barnstable area have been referred to as Iyanough's, Cheekwaquet, Skunkanuck, Coatuit, Mystic, Cotocheeset, Skanton, and Tamahepaseakon (Freeman 1869: 248).

Thus, known Late Woodland period site locations, ethnohistorical sources, and Native American place names together provide evidence for extensive use of

coastal areas by local native populations. Native settlement of the Barnstable area appears to follow trends in other regional areas of preferences for coastal areas such as tidal rivers, estuaries, and ponds. Inland site areas may be indicated by Native American place names for ponds and rivers and trails through these areas. Coastal site locations are most often near extensive shellfish beds and in areas of anadromous fish runs.

D. Subsistence Pattern

Since European settlements were not present in the Barnstable area during this period, European subsistence probably followed that of the Native American inhabitants in the area. While some food was undoubtedly carried with early explorers, traders, and fishermen, the bulk of their subsistence was probably secured through hunting, fishing, and the gathering of wild plants, shellfish, and the trading, stealing, or purchase of agricultural products (corn, beans, etc.) from the local Native Americans.

Native American subsistence during the Contact period in the Barnstable area was probably similar to that practiced in other Cape areas. The combined use of wild and domestic food resources formed the basis of the subsistence system. It is unknown at present exactly when horticulture was introduced to the Native Americans in the Cape area. However, by the Contact period sufficient quantities of corn, beans, and squash were being produced for storage and at times for sale or trade to English settlers. Shellfishing, fishing, and hunting were also important subsistence pursuits. In Barnstable, most of the Late Woodland period site locations, Native American place names and suspected village areas are near extensive shellfish beds and areas of anadromous fish runs. In Barnstable, along the Nantucket Sound, several large areas of shellfish concentrations are present. Among them, Popponesset Bay is one of the larger and presently more productive areas, containing mixed shellfish beds as well as concentrations of soft shelled clam (Mya arenaria), quahaug (Mercenaria mercenaria), oyster (Crassostrea virginica) and bay scallop (Argopectin irradians). Cotuit Bay, North Bay, East Bay, and West Bay contain similar shellfish populations to Popponesset Bay but with more mixed beds. Lewis Bay contains similar mixed shellfish populations with more oyster and scallop.

Along the Cape Cod Bay Barnstable shoreline shellfish beds are also found throughout the Sandy Neck/Barnstable Harbor area. However, these beds are presently not as rich as those in the southern area of the township. Soft shelled clams and quahaugs are found in shoreline areas. Some mussels (Mytilus edulis) is also present. In addition to shellfish beds, the southern coastline of Barnstable presently contains the greatest number of anadromous fish runs as well. Alewife runs may be found in the Santuit River to Santuit Pond, in the Marstons Mills River to Mystic Lake, Middle Pond, Hamblin Pond, and Muddy Pond, and in the Centerville River to Long Pond and Wequaquet Lake. Numerous runs may also have existed in other areas as well. A diamond-back tenapin turtle population is also present in the Sandy Neck area and would have provided a valuable food source. Scortons Creek also connects with Barnstable Harbor and presently supports runs of alewives and sea run trout. In freshwater streams and ponds, trout, bass, pickerel, and other species would have been available. In saltwater areas such as coves, tidal ponds, Cape Cod Bay, Nantucket Sound, and possibly offshore areas, numerous species of fish would have been available at various times of the year. These species included sea bass, striped bass, tautog, bluefish, flounder, cod, haddock, and others. In the Nantucket Sound, pillagic species such as tuna and swordfish

would also have been available. Sea mammals such as whales and seals would also have been present and available along both northern and southern shores.

The wetlands and forested areas of Barnstable provided numerous species of mammals for hunting. Wolves were present as well as deer, muskrat, otters, mink, raccoon, and other furbearers.

V. PLANTATION PERIOD (1620-1675)

A. Transportation Routes

Contact period routes remained in use by natives and Europeans as connectors between Barnstable communities and surrounding towns. Major roads and trails included the road to Sandwich (later County Road) along Cape Cod Bay, the Hyannis road off the Sandwich road, the Yarmouth or Mashpee road along Nantucket Sound, the Palmouth road and other interior trails skirting interior areas (Wequaquet Lake, etc.).

B. Population

Little evidence is present indicating a European population was present in Barnstable prior to 1637. At that time, the Bachiler settlement at Mattakeese was made with a church of about six persons. However, this group may not have remained for long. Other settlements were made with conflicting records indicating between thirteen and seventeen families by June of 1639. In 1640, 41 family names appeared on lists of worship in the township of Barnstable (Town of Barnstable 1973: 30), more than doubling the size of the settlement in less than two years. Over the next thirty years Barnstable's population again more than doubled with 89 freemen voters being listed in 1670. Thus, from resettlement through most of the 17th century, Barnstable's population was growing slowly but steadily.

C. Settlement Pattern

A debate exists as to exactly when and by whom Barnstable was first settled. Some researchers note that the Rev. Stephen Bachiler and his church of about six persons settled the northeastern portion of the present town of Barnstable in 1637 in the area then called Mattakeese or Old Town. Bachiler and his group did not stay for long--no one really knows how long. Between 1638 and 1639 more settlers made Mattakeese their home under a grant given to Mr. Collicut of Dorchester in 1638; he voided his grant when he did not personally settle in the area. In 1639, a group of about 17 families was led by the Rev. Joseph Hull. However, general consensus attributes the first official settlement of Barnstable to the Rev. John Lothrop and his congregation from Scituate in 1639. Still, it should be noted that when Lothrop and his group arrived, "Barnstable had a name, a population, a minister and provisions for protection and keeping of order" (Town of Barnstable 1976:28). The area was officially declared Barnstable by a special court in 1641.

The initial settlement(s) were focused on the Mattakeese area or Barnstable Village in the northeastern portion of the township. Settlement was made on lands immediately south of Barnstable Harbor and extended in east/west directions roughly along present-day Route 6A much as it did in Sandwich. Until 1644, settlement was restricted to the northern portion of the township and not in the Native American lands to the east, south, and west. In 1644 colonists made what was called the "First Purchase" from the native Serunk.

These lands included the northerly lands of the West Barnstable area on the bounds of Sandwich. In 1647 the Second Purchase was made from the native Nepoyetum which included the partially occupied lands on the north side of town toward the Yarmouth line. The Third Purchase was begun in 1648, but not resolved until 1658 from the Indian Paupmunnuck, Sachem of the South Sea Indians. These lands included lands facing Nantucket Sound and the Cotuit area. The Fourth Purchase was made in 1644 from the Sachem Iyanno and included Hyannis, Hyannisport, and the Craigville area. This latter tract also included lands on Lewis Bay deeded in 1660 to Nicholas Davis, a Quaker trader from Rhode Island who became recognized as one of the first white residents of Barnstable's south shore. Davis was the only private individual to purchase land from the Indians. Finally, the Fifth Purchase was made in 1680 from the native John Iyanno and included the Centerville area. Barnstable has maintained the same boundaries it had when it concluded the Fifth Purchase from the natives in 1680.

For the first 100 years of Barnstable's settlement, most settlement was in the northern portion of town (West Barnstable and Barnstable Village) strung out in one elongated community between Sandwich and Yarmouth roughly along Main Street or Route 6A. In 1646 a meetinghouse was built on Lothrop Hill for the Barnstable Village community. Between 1639 and 1677, more than four taverns were constructed along the County Road in the village area.

D. Economic Base

Little direct evidence exists describing specific European and Native American economic activities during this period. Evidence at hand indicates husbandry and farming were practiced from the time of initial European settlement, and that fishing and/or seafaring may have been combined seasonally with farming. Cattle, sheep, and pigs were important to early settlers as well as rye, barley, wheat, and Indian corn. It has been said that the first settlers of Barnstable had abundant food resources including pork, poultry, venison, fish, rye, barley, wheat, and Indian corn (Town of Barnstable 1973: 25-28). Since animals were present early, saltmarsh hay was probably exploited from an early date. Great Salt Marsh adjacent to Barnstable Harbor provided an extensive source for salt hay. The early Lewis Bay settlement by Nicholas Davis was an isolated enterprise based on the exploitation of oysters in Lewis Bay. Other early settlers in the Hyannis and Hyannis Port area were also primarily involved in fishing, particularly before 1700. The first mill at Marston's Mills was established in 1653.

VI. COLONIAL PERIOD (1675-1775)

A. Transportation Routes

Earlier roadways and trails continued in use and more local development continued as well. The County Road was laid out in 1685 along the old Sandwich Road in the northern portion of town. Several roads were laid out from the County Road to Barnstable Harbor prior to 1686 including Scudder and Poverty Lanes and Millway. In 1747, Hyannis and Hyannis Port were linked by a public road as well as the Sandwich to Hyannis road. In Cape Cod Bay, Barnstable Harbor was also linked with Boston by a packet line.

B. Population

At the end of the Plantation period, 89 freemen voters were listed (1670) in Barnstable; assuming that freemen voters were heads of families, and five

persons per family, there may have been 445 inhabitants or more in 1670. Between 1670 and 1765, Barnstable's population grew to 2,108 inhabitants, then 2,610 inhabitants by 1776. Thus, the Colonial period was one of great population increase in Barnstable.

C. Settlement Pattern

Settlement in the northern portion of town continued into the Colonial period along the east/west pattern roughly outlined by Route 6A. In 1717 the West Barnstable settlement was set off from the Barnstable Village community and the East and West Precincts were established. The West Parish Meetinghouse was built on a small hill off Meetinghouse Way.

Settlements in the southern portion of town did not develop until well into the Colonial period. The village of Centerville probably had some settlement as early as 1696 on the south side. Osterville had a few families by the early 1700s, but in general was sparsely settled. Cotuit was settled late; lands were divided in 1702 and by 1820 only 20 homes existed in the entire area. Settlement in Marstons Mills, continued with additional mills and village growth in the late 17th century. At Hyannis, actual residential settlement did not occur until 1690 in the easternmost cove of Lewis Bay. Only a handful of houses existed in this area by 1750. Settlement began in 1696 on the shore of Hyannis Port about 1 1/2 miles to the southwest of the earlier settlement; as late as 1796 only 40 houses existed in Hyannis and Hyannis Port.

D. Economic Base

By the Colonial period, most of the inhabitants of Barnstable were husbandmen and farmers, continuing to grow similar crops as those during the Plantation period, with the possible addition of more vegetables, particularly onions. Merchants were also now common, particularly in the Barnstable Village area. By 1700, several taverns, warehouses and wharves were present along the County Road or Route 6A and its side roads mainly leading to the north and Barnstable Harbor. In 1696 the first storehouse in Barnstable Harbor was built on Rendezvous Creek east of the present courthouse. Several wharves were built on Barnstable Harbor, particularly off Scudder and Poverty Lanes. Also, several inhabitants were employed in seafaring trades, fishing, shellfishing, and whaling. Coasting was rapidly gaining importance in Barnstable with farm produce, fish, firewood, and general merchandise being carried between Boston, the Cape, and even the West Indies. A packet line was also established between Boston and Barnstable.

Both windmills and waterpowered mills were now present in the Barnstable area. In 1687 a windmill was built on Cobb's or Old Meeting House Hill to grind grains. In the southern portion of town, Goodspeeds River or the Marstons Mills River was the locus of considerable mill activity, eventually giving the area its name Marstons Mills. In 1687 a fulling mill was constructed in this area followed by an additional mill on the same site in 1704 or 1705.

E. Architecture

Residential: The town includes several houses said to date from the seventeenth century. A portion of the Sturgis Library is said to be the oldest in the town, built for Rev. John Lothrop, and originally 21 x 29 feet,

two rooms deep, with a chimney on the west wall, and saltbox form; later additions were made to the west, raising the front, then rear, to a full two stories. Those that follow the traditional salt box form include the 1660 John Gorham house that was later raised to symmetrical gable form and the 1690 John Gorham house, both in Barnstable Village, and the 1683 four-bay John Jenkins house in West Barnstable. Those that were only 1 & 1/2 stories in height include in 1670 Crocker house in West Barnstable, the 1680 Hanson Tavern/Jacqueline Cottage and the 1690 three bay John Dimmock house, both in Barnstable Village, and Goodspeed house in Marston Mills said to date to 1653. By the eighteenth century the Cape Cod house was the most common type here, 1 & 1/2 stories in height under a symmetrical gable roof with an interior chimney. Examples survive of three bays in width concentrated in Barnstable Village, isolated instances of four bay widths, as well as the most common five bay type. In contrast to other Cape towns, but in keeping with its position on the inner cape and as the county seat and core community, an unusual number of 2 & 1/2 story houses survive. The symmetrical gable, five bay, center chimney version is the most common, but four bay examples are known and a group of three bay examples survives in Barnstable Village. Isolated examples are also known of paired chimney houses, including the high hip roof, rear wall chimney Nathaniel Baker house of 1721. The Nathaniel Baker house of ca. 1721 is L-plan with center chimney and hip roof.

Institutional: The town's first meetinghouse was constructed in 1646 and stood until 1681 when a second building replaced it; neither is known in appearance. With the formation of Barnstable County in 1685 a courthouse was built, and in 1690 a jail; the latter is a two story, gable-roofed, plank structure that still survives. A second courthouse was built in 1774, a rectangular gable-roofed, frame structure that has undergone many later changes. After precinct division in 1718-19, east and west churches were formed. The east meetinghouse was built in 1716; in 1753 it was cut through the center and 15 feet were added, a ten foot square, two story entry porch was located on the long side and a four story entry and bell tower with open cap and weathervane; this large building apparently measured nearly 85 by 48 feet. The west meetinghouse was constructed in 1719 and soon after in 1723 expanded by two bays and the addition of a north tower; an entry was located on the eastern, long walls. A school was built in the village in 1771, 2 & 1/2 stories in height under a gable roof. After years of discussion a dwelling house was purchased in 1766 for a poorhouse. Some time late in the period a brick ended structure was constructed for county offices, formerly housed in private homes; its plan included a center hall with the Probate Court on the first floor left and wood storage to the right, and the Clerk of the Courts and Registry of Deeds in analogous positions above.

VII. FEDERAL PERIOD (1775-1830)

A. Transportation Routes

The 18th century road network continued in use. The east-west County Road through West Barnstable and Barnstable remained a primary corridor. Southeast access to Falmouth continued from West Barnstable along Prospect Street-Falmouth Road, and from Barnstable along Oak Street-Barnstable Falmouth road to Marstons Mills. A southern, east-west connector extended along South County Road-Bumps River Road-Fuller Road-West Main-Main Street through Centerville and Hyannis. Barnstable Village was served by packet lines across Cape Cod Bay to Boston, and late in the period packet service began between Hyannis and Nantucket. Federal funding for improvements in Hyannis Harbor was approved in 1826.

B. Population

Barnstable's population grew by 52% between 1790 and 1830 -- about average for the county as a whole. Most of this growth was in the first two decades, 1790-1810, amounting to 76% of the population rise. By 1830 there were 3,974 persons.

The town added a third Congregational meetinghouse at Centerville for the expanding south side population in 1796; in 1815 it was organized as South Congregational. By 1812 Methodists were organized in a class at West Barnstable; by 1826 there were societies at Marston Mills, Osterville, Cotuit, Hyannis, and Barnstable Village. A Universalist Society was organized in Hyannis in 1829. In 1794 the town was divided into 13 school districts with 4 English grammar schools and one Latin grammar school; at the height of the district system there were 24 schoolhouses. The Masons organized a lodge in the village in 1801. In 1828 a Temperance Society was formed.

C. Settlement Pattern

Development continued to concentrate on the north side of town, particularly along the County Road corridor, with the main focus at the Barnstable Village county seat. In the northwest, settlement at West Barnstable continued along the County Road and near the West Parish meetinghouse. A cluster developed northeast of Mill Pond, and houses extended east of the meetinghouse along Church Street. From West Barnstable, dispersed linear settlement continued along the County Road to Pond Village, where a substantial cluster of period high style residences developed. More dense linear settlement extended east to the 1774 Court House, where a commercial focus emerged. Further to the east, the 18th century East Parish meetinghouse remained a secondary Barnstable Village focus. Some residential development extended north toward Barnstable Harbor wharves. Saltworks concentrated along the Barnstable Harbor shore. Dispersed linear settlement continued east from the village through Cummaquid to the town line.

Secondary centers developed in the south, and by period's end Hyannis began to emerge as an important port along Nantucket Sound. In the southwest, Marston Mills remained an important milling focus, with a ca. 1820 Methodist Church, replaced in 1830 by a structure from Yarmouth. In the south, a small early 19th century focus developed around the 1796 East Parish branch church. In the southeast, significant growth took place at Hyannis, where by 1810, a linear village of 40 houses extended along Main Street east and west of the ca. 1788 Baptist Meetinghouse. This structure was replaced in 1825. A Congregational Church was added on Main Street in 1830. Outside these centers, dispersed settlement continued, and concentrations of saltworks were constructed along many coastal areas.

D. Economic Base

In the Federal period the geographic focus of the town's economy began to shift from the north side of town to the south side, reflected in the parallel shift in importance from the agriculture of the north side to the maritime industries of the south side. Nevertheless, in company with the county as a whole, the amount of land under cultivation increased in the Federal period. By 1831, 994 acres were planted with crops. Barnstable Indian corn amounted to over a fifth of the county's production, and oats, over 36%. Barnstable

also led in the production of rye. Onions became a speciality crop in this period. Over half of the salt hay harvested in the county came from Barnstable--chiefly from the north shore. Packets to Boston from the north side carried some of the town's agricultural products, including corn, flaxseed, rye, onions, and salt; and packets returned loaded with rum, molasses, sugar, flour, and other staples. A good part of the cod caught on the Grand Banks was sent to Boston on these packets.

Despite this important packet service to Boston, the Barnstable Village harbor was inadequate for the entrance of very large ships. The erection of the lighthouse on Point Gammon (Yarmouth) at the entrance of Hyannis Harbor in 1815, followed by the construction of a breakwater by the Federal Government in 1826 were the key Federal-period factors in the growth of Hyannis. The fieldstone tower, abandoned as a light with the construction of Bishop & Clerks in 1858, is today the oldest light tower in the study unit. The breakwater was one of the earliest to be constructed by the Federal government. The south-shore ports of Cotuitport (now Cotuit), Osterville, Centerville, and Hyannis Port also developed in this period with boat yards, saltworks, and other maritime industries.

The Federal period also represented the peak of the fishing industry for Barnstable. Although the whale fishery had largely been given up by the 1770s, cod fishing grew rapidly after the Revolution. The Rev. John Mellen reported in 1794 that "a hundred men or upwards are employed in the fishery, which is yearly increasing." If the statistics are to be trusted, by 1832 this figure had risen to 1500 men and 188 vessels -- an employment figure which must have represented much the largest part of the working population of the town. Five years later (1837), ten vessels employed 104 men -- raising some doubt about the accuracy of the earlier numbers, or else indicating a decline of momentous proportions.

E. Architecture

Residential: The three varieties of the Cape Cod house remained the most popular during this period; the large five bay version was the most numerous, and found in each of the villages, including over 20 Barnstable village alone, and totalling over 50; four bay houses numbered about 10, three bay houses about 20. Large, 2 & 1/2 story, center chimney houses were built in small numbers, about seven each of five bays and of three bays, and only two of four bays. More fashionable examples with hip roofs are known from a five bay, five four bay, and a three bay example. Houses with paired chimneys increased in number, and included a rear wall chimney L-plan example, two five bay and one four bay, end-chimney examples, as well as four hip roofed and three gable roofed examples of five bays. Five examples of three stories in height are concentrated in Barnstable Village, two of five bays and three of three bays.

Institutional: The Baptist Society in Hyannis constructed a meetinghouse of unknown appearance in 1781, which was moved in 1788, and replaced by one "resembling a factory" (Trayser 1939:66) in 1825. With the formation of South or Centerville Congregational Society a meetinghouse was constructed in 1796, the gable front main block measured 46 by 38 feet and 21 & 1/2 foot studs, with an entry tower 14 feet square and 21 & 1/2 feet high; it was moved in 1826. During the period Methodism became popular here and several meetinghouses were constructed: at Barnstable village a house was built 1818/26 with paired entries and bell tower; at Marston Mills a Congregational house was moved from Yarmouth in 1830, a gable front form with entry porch and

tower, remodelled in 1858 and 1888, and ornamented with Greek revival and Queen Anne elements. A combination schoolhouse/meetinghouse was constructed ca. 1800 in Osterville, a single story structure with paired entries on the long wall. The Hyannis Universalist Church of 1830 was a simple rectangular structure. The county jail was replaced during the Revolution and again in 1821, constructed of oak plank. The county office buildings burned in 1827, destroying a substantial portion of the records housed there. A Humane Society Hut was built in 1784 near Barnstable Village. The East District schoolhouse in Osterville was built in 1826, rectangular under a hip roof.

Commercial: In the village the Cobb boathouse survives in a gambrel block on stone and wood posts; it was once a store house.

VIII. EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)

A. Transportation Routes

The early 19th century roadways continued in use. By 1854, the Cape Cod Branch Railroad was extended eastward through West Barnstable and Barnstable Village, and a branch was established south of the wharf south of Hyannis.

B. Population

Barnstable reached her peak 19th-century population in 1860 when 5,129 persons were counted -- a year-round residency figure the town would not reach again until the early 1920s. Eighty percent of this pre-railroad growth occurred in the first two decades 1830-1850. After 1860, Barnstable lost population, closing the period with 4,793, for a net population growth of 20% -- close to the average for the Cape as a whole. The Irish were Barnstable's chief immigrant group. In 1855 Barnstable's Irish numbered 135, the largest number in the county but for Sandwich. Their presence at this time may be associated with the construction of the Cape Cod Railroad.

A Second Baptist Society was organized in Hyannis in 1835, and a Third in Barnstable Village in 1842. Two meetinghouses were built in Cotuit ca. 1846; one operated as a Union Chapel by Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists. In Hyannis, a Roman Catholic mission was established in 1850. In 1839 the Barnstable Academy was formed; in 1837 Hyannis High School; and in 1849 Hyannis Seminary. In 1843 the Agricultural Society was formed and the Hyannis Literary Society in 1865. The Masons moved to Hyannis in 1850, and a second lodge was formed in Cotuit in 1870.

C. Settlement Pattern

Intensification of settlement continued at the established centers in the north side during the first part of the period, but major new development occurred in the southern part of town, with the growth of Hyannis as the main local population center--particularly after the 1854 railroad connection--and the emergence of several new, secondary south coast villages.

Linear development continued along the County Road in the north from West Barnstable east, with the greatest concentration of new structures from Pond Village east to the Yarmouth line. The Barnstable Village institutional focus shifted east with the new granite Court House (1831-32) and the brick Customs House (1855). The Agricultural Fairgrounds were located east of the village

in 1832. Barnstable Academy was established in 1835. The East Parish church was replaced in 1836.

In the south, residential development intensified at Centerville along South Main-Main-North Main-Pine Street south of Long Pond. Southwest of Centerville, a new village focus emerged at Osterville around the 1838 Baptist Church and 1847 United Methodist Church. Linear residential development extended on Bay Street-Main Street, north on Main Street-Old Mill Road, and southeast on Bates Avenue. A small cluster continued to develop at Marston's Mills, with the addition of Liberty Hall in 1859. In the southwest, concentrations developed at Cotuit (now Santuit) along Maion Street south of Falmouth Road, and at Cotuit Port on the west shore of Cotuit Bay along Main and High Streets, with an 1846 Union Church. In the west a small cluster developed at Newtown east of Long Pond. Dispersed settlement continued in the central area.

Significant growth occurred at Hyannis, where intensive linear development extended along Main Street, and residential expansion took place on parallel North and South Streets. Residential development also extended to the south on Sea Street beyond Oak Grove Cemetery to Front Street, and on Ocean Street to Snows Creek. Intensive residential development occurred north of Hyannis Harbor, east of the railroad on Main, Pleasant, School, Camp and Bay, and on Park and Willow Streets. The Baptist church (remodelled 1845) and second Universalist church (1847) remained institutional foci on Main Street. The Masonic Hall (1854) was located opposite the Universalist church. The commercial focus, with hotels and banks, developed primarily east of the depot, and car shops and repair facilities were built north along the railroad corridor.

D. Economic Base

The period saw the completion of the transfer of maritime business from the north to the south shore. In the pre-Civil War period, cod fishing remained the town's chief industry and in 1855 seventeen vessels employed 160 men. Salt works were also in evidence, though the peak census year appears to have been 1837, when 34 works were reported employing 34 men.

Hyannis's early growth was in large part due to the establishment of extensive fisheries and packing establishments. As a result of the new breakwater, the village in the meantime had become one of the principal ports of call for packets between Boston and New York. The construction of the Iyanough House in 1832 was a demonstration of the village's prominence. In 1830 the tonnage of Barnstable coastal shipping was fourth after Dennis, Provincetown, and Chatham. Two decades later, Barnstable coastal shipping led the Cape in tonnages reported. The very event, however, which was meant to spur Hyannis's prosperity even further, the completion of the Cape Cod Railroad to Hyannis in 1855, became one of the chief reasons for the demise of coastal shipping. Initially constructed on the urging of Nantucket shippers and travelers to provide a direct Boston rail connection with the Nantucket steamers, Hyannis did receive a short-term burst of prosperity. The lumber and carriage manufacturing business at Hyannis was one of the most prominent on the Cape, to which were added dealers in grain, flour, and coal. Neighboring villages to Hyannis shared the same pre-railroad development. The cat boat developed by Andrew Crosby and his sons in the 1840s brought a measure of prominence to Osterville; the first summer visitors in the town arrived in 1849 in Cotuit.

Barnstable's few non-maritime industries -- hats, chairs, and leather -- were primarily located in the rural inland village of West Barnstable. At Marston's Mills, carding continued until the 1850s.

In several aspects, Barnstable mirrored the agricultural trends of both the county and the state as a whole. The formation of the county agricultural society in 1843 and the first agricultural exhibition the following year marked the first serious attempts at commercial agriculture on a larger scale. Although overall tillage acreage rose slightly, this was largely a function of nearly doubling the harvest of Indian corn and oats between 1831 and 1855, while rye and barley declined. Barnstable's harvest of Indian corn peaked at 11,500 bushels in 1855, while oats ranked second only to Falmouth. Federal period speciality crops, however, particularly onions, declined. In the 1850s and '60s, poultry and dairy farms began to make their appearance. In 1865 the town produced 25% of the county's butter and 38% of its poultry. Egg production ranked second in the county after Orleans, and Barnstable County at that time led the state; Barnstable cows put the town fourth in milk production.

E. Architecture

Residential: By the second quarter of the nineteenth century the most popular housetype here, as elsewhere on the Cape, was the gable front form. The 1 & 1/2 story, three bay, side entry version was most common, known from most villages, and numbering about 40; an additional 20 added substantially to their size through the addition of a lateral ell. Large 2 & 1/2 story versions were also known, totalling forty with a similar proportion adding ells. Far rarer were four bay, or five bay center entry examples, numbering only four. The vast majority of these were treated with Greek revival ornament, wide cornice boards and door surrounds; a smaller number added the paneled pilaster, labels and bracketed cornice of the Italianate, Gothic examples are rare but known. Related also are the small mansard roofed house of the mid-century, with side entry examples numbering only three. At the same time the Cape Cod house remained in favor, including about six of three bays, about eight of four bays, and about 11 of five bays. Within these types it became increasingly common to extend stud heights to add space in the garret or second story, add provide space for the wide Greek revival cornice board. Related to these are the two story, center entry mansard roofed house. Small numbers of large 2 & 1/2 story houses retained the familiar gable roofed form with center entry, five bay facade; with both center and paired chimneys known. The town also includes a concrete octagon, Capt. Rodney K. Baxter house of 1850-56.

Institutional: The East Parish built a new, smaller meetinghouse in 1836, gable front in form, its tower was semi-projecting from the facade of the main block and rose to a clock, belfry and spire, and its windows employed the lancet shape of the Gothic Revival. The South Parish also rebuilt, a gable front with corner pillasters and recessed entry, ca. 1848. Newly expanding communities added new Congregational or union meetinghouses. In 1841 the Evangelical Congregationalists built in Hyannis, a gable front form now obscured by a storefront. Union churches were built in Cotuit and Cotuitport in 1846, a broad gable front with square tower survives. In Osterville a Community Church of simple gable front form with Greek ornament was built in 1847. The Baptists also expanded, adding a meetinghouse at Osterville in 1837 that measured 43 by 36 feet with 16 foot posts, and a tower with belfry and steeple paired entries and lancet windows, while those in the center took over

the old county courthouse. In Hyannis the Universalists rebuilt a Greek Revival house with a pilastered gable-front facade and square clock tower with belfry and spire. The Methodists--both Protestant and Episcopal--built houses ca. 1841; the former was later used as a dwelling house, while the latter was taken over by the Congregationalists, remodelled in 1865 and 1896, abandoned with the formation of the Union society and used for a recreation hall and later apartments.

County and town governments implemented extensive building campaigns early in the period. The largest was the construction of a new county courthouse from designs by Alexander Parris in 1831-32. Originally measuring 65 by 26 feet, it is constructed of Quincy granite in gable front form with a colossal portico of wooden fluted Doric columns and cornice, surmounted by a round, domed belfry. It housed a jail as well as the district and probate courts. Later additions were made to the south in 1879, measuring 24 by 25 feet, to the east in 1893 measuring 40 feet square, to the east and west in 1906 measuring 40 feet square, to the southeast and southwest in 1925, and to the south in 1971. Now the Trayser Memorial Museum, the Customs House was built in 1855 from designs by Ammi Burnham Young; the brick structure is 2 & 1/2 stories in height under a hip on hip roof with a center entry and all round headed windows. Similarly, the town house of 1837 built with surplus revenue funds is unknown in appearance though it was expanded by 30 feet in 1880. The public schools were in ill repute during this period, and a report of 1849-50 reports that many "are little better than caves or dog kennels" (Trayser 1939:239). The exception was the school at Hyannis, built in 1843, an extant gable front structure of 1 & 1/2 stories. Private secondary schools became increasingly popular; the Barnstable Academy of 1839 is a wide five bay gable front structure with Doric portico, two stories in height. Public meetinghalls were particularly popular during this period. Liberty Hall in Marston Mills is a 1 & 1/2 story gable front constructed in 1859; Freedom Hall in Cotuit has Greek Revival detailing on its three bay, center entry facade; the Agricultural Hall of 1862 was a larger 2 & 1/2 story structure with porch screening the three bay facade, a bracketed cornice and panelled pilasters.

Commercial: In Barnstable Village the Hinckley Millinery Shop was built ca. 1830, of two stories under a hip roof with narrow two bay facade; the Harbor corner store was constructed in 1850. In Cotuit the Gothic Revival post office of 1846 is a small gable front of three bays; the Crocker store is a gable block with projecting gabled ells at each end, of two stories, with Italianate detailing. Centerville's post office of 1834 is a gable block of three bays with center entry; Hallet's store is a larger 2 & 1/2 story structure with stick work ornament built in 1856 and remodelled in 1868. Swift's store in Osterville is a simple gable front form of 2 & 1/2 stories. The Institution for Savings is a 2 & 1/2 story gable front with two side entries and elaborate Italianate detailing.

Industrial: Small artisan shops survive from the period. In Barnstable Village the harness shop is a 1 & 1/2 story gable block with center entry on the long wall; the blacksmith shop was a hearsehouse, a 1 & 1/2 story gable front; the print- and cabinetmaker's is a two story hip block. Th Cotuit blacksmith shop resembles that in the village. In Osterville the Crosby Yacht Co. building is an exceptionally long, gable block of two stories.

IX. LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)

A. Transportation Routes

The 19th century highway and railroad system continued in use, and Hyannis remained an important harbor through the late 19th century. Packet service from Nantucket, however, was removed to Woods Hole in 1872 when railroad service was opened there.

B. Population

Over the period, Barnstable saw a 4% population increase. Barnstable lost population steadily between 1870 and 1890 as the decline in maritime trades cut into job opportunities. In 1875, the town's foreign-born population made up only 4% of the total, but this was still the third largest local concentration in the study unit. The Irish (46%) were the primary immigrant group. English (19%) and Canadians (14%) were also present. By the 1880s, however, agricultural pursuits, particularly in West Barnstable began to attract Finns and later Portuguese. By 1905, the proportion of foreign-born had risen to 11%. At this time, no single group dominated, although Finns (19%) and Portuguese West Islanders (18%) were the most numerous, followed by English Canadians (14%) and Irish (12%). More than a score of other nationalities were represented in smaller numbers. Between 1895 and 1915, Barnstable's foreign-born population grew from 233 to 790, and was entirely responsible for the town's modest population gains between 1890 and 1915.

Local employment opportunities rose in number during the period. In 1875, 39% of the town's male workers were classified as mariners. Agriculture employed 33%, and 28% were manufacturers or mechanics. By 1905, the decline in the maritime economy was evident in the drop in transportation employment to 10%. Agriculture declined to 20% of the workforce, and manufacturing to 23%. Meanwhile, the proportion of laborers grew from 10% in 1875 to 18% in 1905.

With the growth and diversification of Barnstable's population, numerous new religious organizations were formed to serve both year-round and seasonal residents. The Roman Catholic Society at Hyannis built a new, St. Francis Xavier Church in 1904. In 1900, a mission was formed for Portuguese-speaking Catholics in West Barnstable, and in 1915 Our Lady of Hope Church was built. Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic Church was located at Osterville in 1904. Episcopal services were first held at Barnstable Village in 1880. In 1890, St. Mary's Episcopal Church was opened here, primarily for summer residents. On the south side, Episcopal services were first held at Hyannisport in 1897, and St. Andrew's By-the-Sea Chapel was completed in 1911. At Wianno, St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel was built in 1903. West Barnstable Finns formed a Congregational Church in 1903. A black religious society was established with the formation of the Zion Mission in Hyannis in 1909. Summer residents formed the Union Chapel Association at Hyannisport in 1889. The Craigville Camp Meeting Association was established in 1872 by the Christian denomination. A Christian Science Society was organized at Cotuit in 1902, and relocated to Hyannis in 1913.

Various voluntary associations were formed by both resident and nonresident populations. A Masonic Lodge was organized at Cotuit Port in 1872. At Hyannis, the New England Order of Protection, the Knights of Honor, and a Good Templars Lodge were all active in the 1880s. The town's Finns formed the Raittiussevra Temperance Society in 1898. Village improvement societies were

organized at Hyannisport (1895), Barnstable Village (1903), and Centerville (1905). Golf clubs were laid out at Cummaquid (1895) and Hyannisport (1897), and a yacht club was organized at Cotuit (1906).

C. Settlement Pattern

Some additions were made on the north side, but the major period developments took place in the south, where now resort communities were established along the coast, and Hyannis grew into a commercial and institutional center of regional importance. At the Barnstable Village county seat, a new jail was built in 1878, and the courthouse was enlarged in 1906. St. Mary's Episcopal Church was located here for the growing summer population in 1890. The Congregational church was replaced after it burned in 1905. A village hall was built in 1912. A golf course was established to the west at Cummaquid in 1895. At West Barnstable, a brick factory opened in 1878. In 1900, a Finnish Temperance Hall (later the Lutheran Apostolic Church) was built, and in 1915 a Catholic edifice (Our Lady of Hope) was erected to serve the Portuguese population.

In the south, growth of Hyannis as a business center continued, and resort growth extended southwest to Hyannisport with development by the Hyannis Land Company after 1871. More intensive rebuilding occurred on Main Street, and a distinct central business district emerged one block to the east and west of the depot, only to be destroyed by a 1904 fire. The third Universalist church was built on Main Street in 1873 and replaced in 1904. A Catholic church was built to the north in 1874. This was succeeded in 1904 by St. Francis Xavier Church on South Street. The Zion Union Church was built on North Street ca. 1903. The major institutional development was the location of a State Normal School in the Central District in 1897. New residential development took place as infill and at the edge of the built-up area, north of Main Street east of the railroad, and in the area south of South Street around St. Francis Church. The Hyannis Yacht Club is located east of Pleasant Street. New high income resort and hotel development took place at Hyannisport in the Washington Street area in the 1890s, and at Squaw Island in the early 1900s. A golf club was opened here in 1897. A Union Chapel was located on Wachusett Avenue in 1890 and St. Andrew's by the Sea (Episcopal) was built for summer services (1906-11).

To the west, Craigville developed as a Christian camp meeting resort in the early 1870s. By 1873, a hotel had been built, and by the next year, 31 cottages and two hotels were in place. Construction of cottage rows continued west and northwest of Lake Elizabeth, and a tabernacle was opened in 1887. Some cottage development occurred to the southeast at West Hyannisport, south of Craigville Beach Road. Northwest of Craigville, some residential development occurred at Centerville, north on Main Street to Oak Grove (later Beechwood) Cemetery. Howard Hall was built here in 1877.

Significant resort growth took place further west at Osterville, with extensions of the residential area north on Main Street, and west along Bridge Street to West Bay. Development also extended southeast along Wianno Avenue, and a separate concentration of high income oceanside estates and a hotel were built along Wianno Avenue/Seaview Avenue. Two new churches were built along Wianno Avenue to serve the growing population: St. Peter's (Episcopal) in 1903 for the Wianno summer residents, and Our Lady of the Assumption (Catholic), located closer to Osterville Center in 1905. Resort development continued at Cotuit Heights and north of Cotuit on Main Street. A Methodist

church was erected on School Street in 1901. At Marstons Mills, a library was built in 1894.

D. Economic Base

The period was primarily characterized by tremendous growth in the summer-resort business, beginning in the early 1870s. West Barnstable, in the meantime, had gone in different directions. The West Barnstable Brick Company (1878-1929) became a substantial employer of local men.

Barnstable was much the largest agricultural town in the study unit. In 1905, its product value in dairy products (milk almost exclusively), poultry, fruits (cranberries), hay and straw led all other towns in the three counties, and the town was second only to Eastham in vegetable products. In the 1870s, Abel D. Makepeace (1832-1913) entered the cranberry business, which in the 20th century made his firm the largest producer of cranberries in the world. His purchase of a large bog in Newtown in 1874 was the first of a series of purchases in Barnstable and Plymouth counties. Makepeace, himself, was once an owner of the West Barnstable Brick factory, and several of his screen houses were of West Barnstable-made brick.

E. Architecture

Residential: New housing was dominated by resort construction, which employed Queen Anne, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles. Most was concentrated in speculative development on the south coast at Wianno and Hyannisport. Queen Anne style houses are most numerous in Barnstable Village, and include relatively small gable front forms of both 1 & 1/2 and 2 & 1/2 stories, and large hip blocks of 2 & 1/2 stories with projecting bays on side and facade walls as well as numerous examples adding corner towers. Like other region towns the shingle style houses are dominated by their roofs, banks of dormers and windows, porches and decks; gambrel roofs are particularly popular. Colonial Revival houses are isolated in the landscape, and favor Georgian elements.

Institutional: Church building remained an important component of new construction as expanding villages and new religious communities added structures. In 1874 Roman Catholics in Hyannis built St. Francis Xavier, but its 1918 remodelling obscures its original appearance. In 1876 the Methodists in Marstons Mills remodelled in the Queen Anne style. The Tabernacle at the Craigville campmeeting was built in 1887, a wide gable front form with a monitor at its apex and center entry. A Union Chapel of unknown appearance was built in Hyannisport in 1889. The following year St. Mary's Episcopal was built in Barnstable Village, a gable block with timber framed porch entry in the long wall, designed by Mr. Emerson of Boston. In Osterville that year the Lutheran Apostolic Church took over a former temperance hall, a single storied gable front structure with gabled entry porch and lunette above. In 1903 St. Peter's Episcopal Church was constructed at Wianno, a shingled gable block with tower entry on the long wall. Our Lady of the Assumption was built in Osterville in 1905, but later changes obscure its original appearance. The Unitarian church was replaced in 1876, of unknown appearance, and again in 1905-07. This building, designed by Guy Lowell, is a hip block with square entry tower rising to an octagonal belfry and dome, with a pedimented entry of columns in antis. At Hyannis Zion Union Church was formed for area blacks in 1909, and a simple gable front block with gabled entry porch was built. At Hyannisport St. Andrew by the sea was built of stone in 1911, with a gable

front block with corner entry tower. In West Barnstable a Lutheran church was built in 1915, a gable front block with a gabled vestibule and square tower with pyramidal roof. At West Barnstable, Our Lady of Hope was constructed of brick and stucco in 1915, a Spanish mission style with gable front, square central entry tower and belfry.

Municipal construction remained moderate, with particular activity in West Barnstable. A selectman's office was constructed in 1889, a story and a half gable front structure with hooded center entry, ornamental shingles, and bargeboards. A village hall was built nearby in 1897, a high hip block with a pedimented entry porch; it served as a Finnish Congregational church between 1935 and 1963. In 1912 a hall was built in Barnstable Village, a 1 & 1/2 story gable front shingled structure with entry porch, designed by Samuel Kelley, and known as the Barnstable Comedy Club. The State Normal School (1897), originally three buildings, now survives as two hip roof Queen Ann buildings used by the town.

Commercial: Numbers of surviving commercial buildings increase substantially. In West Barnstable examples remain comparatively small early in the period, gable front in form and frame; a 1900 office building is L-plan brick and frame, of 1 & 1/2 stories, and a related but larger 2 & 1/2 story example was built five years later. In Cotuit the surviving store retained the familiar 1 & 1/2 story gable front form. More stylish forms were constructed at the commercial hub at Hyannis. Several adopted Queen Anne and shingle ornament, as well as Arts and Crafts and pyramidal elements later in the period. The Wianno Club was built in 1887 from designs by Horace Frazer, a shingled, three-story, mansard-roofed hotel.

Industrial: An 1882 Makepeace Cranberry building is a cluster of shingled gable blocks. The office building of the West Barnstable Brick Co. is a single story brick structure.

X. EARLY MODERN PERIOD (1915-1940)

A. Transportation Routes

In the north, the primary corridor along West Main Street-Main Street-County Road was improved as the G.A.R. Highway, Route 6 (now Route 6A) through West Barnstable, Barnstable, and Cummaquid. In the south, a new, primary east-west road was established as Route 28, on an upgraded roadway from Falmouth road to south of Marstons Mills, then on a new highway (Hyannis Road) passing south of Wequaquet Lake to a traffic circle north of Hyannis, then southeast to Yarmouth. A new connector (Route 132) was extended southeast from old Route 6 to the Hyannis circle, which became a regional focus for Cape auto traffic. In the west, a second connector between Route 28 and old Route 6 was improved along Prospect Street-Center Street from Marstons Mills as Route 149. Other local roads were improved and paved.

Wharf and harbor facilities, particularly in the south, were improved for recreational yachting, notably along Nantucket Sound, West Bay, Great Bay, East Bay, and Lewis Bay. Two local airfields were established: Hyannis Airport (1936) north of the Route 28 circle (now greatly expanded as the Barnstable County Airport), and the Cape Cod Airport northeast of Mystic Lake along Race Lane, which retains grass runways and period scale.

B. Population

Between 1915 and 1940, Barnstable's population grew by 66% -- second highest growth rate on the Cape after Falmouth. Nearly three quarters of this growth occurred in the 1920s, as the automobile made Hyannis "the metropolis of the Cape." By 1925, Hyannis alone had more than half the town's population.

In 1915 nearly 16% of the town's population were foreign-born. Of this number, the largest group were the Portuguese (210) which had more than doubled their number the previous decade. The town had the third largest number of Portuguese on the Cape (following Provincetown and Falmouth), and still the largest number of Finns (198). By 1940, the foreign-born population had declined to 11%. At that time, the town's black population (presumably including Portuguese West Islanders) stood at 6%. In 1915 the town's employment opportunities continued to grow. Fishing and agriculture engaged 24% of the male workforce, while 36% were employed as mechanics or manufacturers. Trade and transportation each employed 13% of the town's working males.

With population growth, new religious societies continued to be organized. Finnish Lutherans formed a society in West Barnstable in 1915. Cape Cod Synagogue was organized at Hyannis in 1933. In 1939 a Greek Orthodox church of St. George was formed, also at Hyannis. The same year, St. Jude's Church was built to serve Portuguese-speaking Catholics at Santuit. A number of existing societies consolidated during the period. At Hyannis, the Congregationalists and Universalists federated in 1921. At Cotuit, the Methodists and Congregationalists federated in 1923. The Christian denomination at the Craigville Camp Meeting merged with Congregationalists in 1930.

Numerous voluntary associations were organized by both residents and nonresidents. Beach clubs were formed at Hyannisport (1916) and Centerville (1926). A Comedy Theatre Club was formed at Barnstable Village in 1922. The Barnstable Women's Club was organized in 1922. The Osterville Historical Society (1931) and the Historical Society of Barnstable (1939) were also established. At Hyannis, Jewish Men's and Women's clubs were formed in 1933, and in 1939 a Greek Citizen's Club and Women's Organization were established. The Cape Cod Farm Bureau was located at Hyannis in 1922, and the Cape Cod Horticulture Association was established at Osterville in 1928.

C. Settlement Pattern

Coastal resort development continued both on the north and the south shores. Hyannis continued to grow as a major commercial center for the Cape Cod region. A new jail and house of correction were built at the Barnstable Village county seat. At West Barnstable, the Finnish community built the First Lutheran Church in 1924. Shoreline residential development took place north of Barnstable Village along Barnstable Harbor, with a cluster at Cobbs Village north of Commerce Road.

Expansion of the built-up area of Hyannis continued as residential development extended north toward Route 28; west on North Street and along West Main; south along Sea Street, between South Street and Grove Cemetery, and between Front Street and the shore; and southeast along Hyannis Harbor and at Harbor Bluff. Linear extension westward of the central business district on Main Street occurred in the 1920s, including the Mayflower Hotel, new town offices

(1927), a new Masonic Hall (1924), and the post office. Auto dealerships located east on Main Street, and auto service development extended north toward the Route 28 traffic circle. Cape Cod Hospital was established in the east in 1920.

Resort development continued at Hyannisport, particularly along Marchand Avenue in the 1920s. Resort development continued at Craigville and along the shore at West Hyannis. By 1939, 500 bath houses were located on Craigville Beach. At Centerville, peripheral residential additions were made, with linear growth along South County Road toward Hyannis. To the north of Centerville, recreational cottage development took place on the shores of Wequaquet Lake.

Residential growth occurred at Osterville north along Pond Road, east on Main Street, and south along Parker Road. Oceanside resort development extended west from Wianno along Seaview Avenue. An exclusive estate district was established on Osterville Grand Island in the 1920s. Residential growth also occurred at Cotuit and Cotuit Highlands west of Main Street. St. Jude's Catholic Chapel was built in 1939 at Santuit on Route 28.

D. Economic Base

Barnstable's maritime-related industries continued to do well. Cotuit oysters in 1915 were valued at \$162,525 -- the highest in the state and over one quarter the total value of Massachusetts-grown oysters. The value of flounder, mackerel, and cod caught made dramatic gains in the period 1905-1915, possibly credited to the new use of motor boats over the slower and less efficient sailing vessels. The value of flounder caught, \$25,489, was second in the county after Provincetown, while the value of mackerel was third. A fish freezer was built in the village of Barnstable in 1915. Clamming also became a big business in this period. In 1906 the selectmen began licensing sections of the flats and soon town residents began to propagate clams on their grants, often worked by Finns. From 1910 to 1925, according to H.C. Kittredge in his Cape Cod (1930), the business was in its heyday and 'Barnstable cultivated clams' appeared on bills of fare in Boston and New York hotels. In 1925, the selectmen declared an open season year round and the resulting hoards threatened to destroy the business. A closed season was declared in 1927.

The automobile came to Hyannis in the 1920s, with all the associated automobile-related commerce. New industries included the Colonial Candle Co. (begun 1909) and the making of artificial pearls by the French amateur chemist Edward I. Petow, based on his 1917 invention of a fish-scale essence made from the stomach oil of the local herring ("essence d'Orient"). Accordingly his Cape Cod United Products Company acquired numerous streams on Cape Cod to catch the needed raw material. His elaborate laboratory was located in Hyannis, and the chemical product he evolved was called "the biggest single factor in developing the artificial pearl industry of this country" (Stone).

E. Architecture

Residential: Housing started dropping, particularly during the Depression. Isolated examples were constructed in the Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival styles. Houses were generally smaller, including Capes, pyramidal and bungalow forms, as well as small gable roofed beach houses.

Institutional: Both Roman Catholic churches were remodelled in the early years of the period. In 1916 Our Lady of the Assumption reached its current appearance of square columned pedimented portico and false buttresses during a remodelling that doubled its seating capacity. Two years later, St. Francis Xavier added a monumental Ionic portico. In 1922 the Maple St. Prayer Chapel was built in West Barnstable, a simple single story gable front structure. A second Finnish Lutheran church was added there in 1924, a single story gable front form with a gabled entry porch with square tower above, and ornamental stickwork. In 1939 the Greek Orthodox community purchased a former grange hall and converted it into the Church of St. George, a single story pyramidal block with a central entry with portico and lateral round headed windows. In 1924 the town built a Georgian Revival high school of two stories on a basement, Y-plan, and central pedimented entry. The new town building in Hyannis is also Georgian, a primary brick block of 2 stories under a flat roof with five bays, a center entry with half round portico with flanking windows in blind arches, lateral ells, and stone trim. The new County Jail and House of Correction are also Georgian, long and low gabled block with a five bay frontispiece with parapet, housing 25 single cells and dormitory space for 20.

Commercial: Hyannis continued to be the focus of commercial development in the town as retail blocks were constructed in the years before the depression. Most are single story, wood frame, and Colonial Revival in style. The Tudor Revival Hyannis Theater was the exception, constructed in 1930. The airport was constructed at this time, consisting of a low gable roofed tower and a tower in imitation of a windmill.

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