

Jarvesville Historic District
Name of Property

Barnstable County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
200	26	building
10	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
211	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 (3 Jarves Street, NR 2002)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

EDUCATION: religious facility

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, professional, specialty store, restaurant

LANDSCAPE: park, unoccupied land

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related, water-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, professional, specialty store, restaurant

GOVERNMENT: government office

LANDSCAPE: park, unoccupied land

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID 19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD/STONE/CONCRETE

walls WOOD: clapboards, shingles; SYNTHETIC: vinyl

roof ASPHALT, WOOD, shingle

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

7. Description

The Jarvesville Historic District is located in the northern coastal section of Sandwich, MA, directly northeast of Sandwich Center, in an area surrounding the industrial site of the former Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. The district contains 137 acres and is bounded by Sandwich Center to the southwest, and on the east, north and south by wetlands and salt marshes leading to Sandwich Harbor and Massachusetts Bay. This district, located in Barnstable County, comprises 211 contributing resources dating from ca. 1746 through the period of significance, which ends in 1960—50 years from the time of this listing.

The boundaries for the district follow the lot lines of parcels contained within the district (see district map and assessor's map). However, only a portion of the salt marsh to the east of the upland area of Jarvesville that parallels Factory Street is included. It is a very large parcel, and only the portion associated with the transportation canals, docks, and other uses of the glass works is included within the district boundaries. There are a total of 239 resources of which 211 are contributing and 27 are noncontributing. One house, the John Jarves and Mary Waterman House, was individually listed in 2002. Most of the contributing resources maintain a residential use. The remaining noncontributing resources include modest houses built on portions of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Factory site in the last half of the 20th century. Additional noncontributing resources include mid to late 20th-century garages located throughout the district, typically sited towards the back of the lot.

Setting

Jarvesville is an upland area that extends from Sandwich Center along Main Street northeast to the salt marsh. It encompasses all of Jarves, Factory, Summer, Liberty, Pleasant, Cross, Church, State, Freeman, Canary, and Harbor Streets, portions of Dewey Avenue and Boardwalk Road, and portions of the surrounding salt marsh. Sections of Jarves Street and Harbor Street and State Street appear to be the only roadways that predate the development of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Works. Jarves Street and Harbor Street, then known as Town Lane, connected Sandwich center to the town landing. State Street was used as a route across Mill Creek to Town Neck and a brick works, which was used, and later owned, by Deming Jarves to build some of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company buildings. The remaining streets appear to have been laid out in the early to mid 19th century to support the industrial and residential needs of the glassworks. Additional transportation improvements include the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, built in the mid 19th century, and the village bypass section of the road known as Route 6A, built in the 1930s, which runs parallel to the railroad and bisects the district in a northwest-southeast direction.

Landscape Features

Before the area was developed as an industrial village, the land was primarily in use for agriculture, including cultivation, orchards, and grazing. The agricultural lands, as well as portions of the surrounding salt marsh, were modified by intense 19th-century industrial development and resulting settlement, but the flat marsh-edged topography and views over the marsh and the Mill Creek retain a sense of the earlier landscape. Most of the roads in this district are relatively short, narrow, and laid out in a rough grid to accommodate the relatively dense 19th-century residential and industrial development.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

In addition to residential, commercial, and institutional resources, the area contains sites that relate to the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company and other 19th-century glassworks. The surrounding saltmarsh (MHC #391) retains evidence of being reworked for shipping canals and horse train access to navigable channels—a wide channel remains clearly discernable, running north-south along the shore parallel to Factory Street and extending east into the marsh. Wooden pilings are visible, both along the shore and extending parallel to and north of the channel along the site of a narrow-gauge horse railroad. In addition, a part of the saltmarsh, which was the site of a cooperage built to support the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, directly north of the town landing and east of Boardwalk Road, contains visible glass fragments, slag, coal, and brick (2 Boardwalk Road, MHC #1081). Remaining upland portions of the glassworks site along Factory Street (MHC #381) have either been redeveloped with mid to late 20th-century houses or are unimproved with mature trees. The factory site is indicated by a small marker (MHC #116). An additional extant landscape feature of the glassworks is a park at the corner of Jarves and Factory Streets (MHC #966). The park is currently unimproved, but in the mid 19th century had a fountain and iron perimeter fence.

Additional unimproved land and a salt marsh on the northern perimeter of the Jarvesville district, east of the railroad tracks, are the sites of the former Cape Cod Glass Company and the Sandwich Co-operative Glass Company. A parcel currently vacant except for a small mid 20th-century concrete building connected to a gas works company at 17 Willow Street (MHC #1078), represents a large portion of the original Cape Cod Glass Company site. The Sandwich Co-operative Company site, (off 111 Rt. 6A, MHC #968), is undisturbed and contains salt marsh, phragmites, and a knoll with low plant growth.

Street and Building Descriptions

The majority of buildings in Jarvesville are single-family and multifamily houses built from ca. 1825 to ca. 1860 as housing for glass-factory workers. A few houses were built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and mid to late 20th-century houses were built on undeveloped land or land formerly used by the glass factories. Many of the 19th-century dwellings were constructed and owned by people associated with the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. A small number of houses, particularly those closer to Sandwich Center, were built for managers of the glass works and are larger, with more architectural detail than the modest workers' housing. No industrial buildings of the glass works remain.

Jarvesville is characterized by simply detailed buildings including a commercial spine along Jarves Street, reflecting its historic role as the center of worker housing for the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. Some houses throughout the district have fences or other lot boundary demarcations. Mature trees and landscaping are found throughout the district.

Building descriptions are organized by street, starting on the southern end closest to Main Street in Sandwich Center and continuing north to the salt marsh.

Jarves Street

Jarves Street, along with Harbor Street, is the oldest street in the district. Laid out in the early days of Sandwich settlement, and originally called Town Lane, this street provided access to the town dock from Sandwich Center. It was sparsely developed, with single-family houses and outbuildings necessary for the former agricultural uses of this land. With the arrival of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, the street was renamed Jarves Street and became densely developed with residential, commercial, civic, and industrial resources.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

1 Jarves Street (1866, MHC #258) is a 2½ -story, gable-front Greek Revival-style commercial building, built in 1866. The building has a parged foundation, wood clapboard siding, a cornice with partial returns at the gable ends, and an asphalt shingle roof. The first floor of the front elevation has large windows and a recessed center entrance. The original large windows on the second floor have been replaced with smaller 1/1 sash. A one- story ell projects from the rear elevation.

3 Jarves Street (1857, MHC #260, **Photo #1**) is a large Italian Villa-style house built on a large lot for John William Jarves (1835-1863), third of Deming Jarves' four sons. It is a timber-framed, 2½-story, three-bay house, with a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. It has a symmetrical, center-entrance plan featuring a shallow projecting centered gable. A raised one-story porch, extending across the front elevation, is supported by chamfered columns. Ornamental details include paired teardrop brackets on the east and west gable roof returns, and primary facade windows with projecting center medallions and denticulated entablatures. The house has a cut granite foundation, flushboard siding on the front elevation, wood clapboard on the side elevations, and an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are a combination of 2/2 and 6/6 sash, with a Palladian window on the second floor, and an oculus window on the third floor of the front elevation. There is one-story gable-end ell with denticulated cornice.

4 Jarves Street (ca. 1850, MHC #325, **Photo #1**) is a Greek Revival-style house with a 2 ½-story gable-front main block and a two-story wing. The house has a granite block foundation, wood clapboard siding on the front elevation and shingles on the sides, and an asphalt shingle roof with a center brick chimney. Windows are 1/1 replacement sash. A full-length, one-story porch spans the front elevation, and has decorative porch supports. The property has a granite retaining wall at the street with a picket fence. In the rear of the property is an early 20th-century, hip-roofed, stucco and shingle clad, two-bay garage.

6 Jarves Street (1901, MHC #179) was built in 1901 as the Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church. The large brick building exhibits features of the Romanesque style, with round-headed windows and an entrance in the tower. The center entrance with granite steps and arched console was added in 1922. The foundation is granite block, and the roof has asphalt shingles. A rear addition was added at both the left and right rear portions of the main block when the building was converted to a restaurant in 1999.

7 Jarves Street (ca. 1830, MHC #261) is a large Greek Revival house set back and oriented away from Jarves Street on a large lot. The house has a main gable-front block with wraparound porch and series of ells extending off the left elevation. The main block is clad in wood clapboard and the ells in shingles. The house has a granite block foundation. Windows are a combination of 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, has a centered chimney in the main block and the ell, and a shed dormer on the left slope of the main gable.

8 Jarves Street (ca. 1880, MHC #180) is a large house exhibiting attributes of the Queen Anne, Stick, and Gothic Revival styles. The house has a brick foundation, synthetic clapboard and decorative-shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. It has a partially restored Second Empire-style cupola with cresting, Stick Style decorative trusses in the gables, diagonal flat stickwork below some windows, Gothic Revival pointed-arched windows, decorative crossbracing, and Queen Anne-patterned shingle siding. It was originally built as a single family house, converted to a rectory for the Corpus Christi Catholic Church, and then converted to an inn following the closure of the church.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

9-17 Jarves Street (1883, MHC #174) is called the "1883 Block" and was also known as the "Novelty Block." It is a long rectangular two-story block that originally had storefronts on the first floor, including a post office, and apartments above. The building was converted to all apartments in the 1950s. The four storefront bays, which were infilled for apartment use, have Colonial Revival door surrounds. Pilasters that are fluted at the first-story level and flat as they extend to the roof eave mark the four bays of the main façade. Multi-paned fixed sash, 6/6, and 8/8 replacement windows are found throughout, with recessed wooden panels above the second-story windows. The building has a brick foundation, synthetic clapboard siding, and a flat roof with a small pediment aligned with the center entrance.

19 Jarves Street (ca. 1830, MHC #175) is a five-bay, side-gable, 2½-story Greek Revival house built ca. 1830. The house has a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding on the front elevation and shingle on the side elevations, and an asphalt-shingle roof with a large center chimney. There is a projecting, pedimented center-entrance porch with sidelights. Windows are 12/12 sash, including some replacements. An ell, a portion of which is one story and a portion of which is two story, extends along the rear of the house. There is a wood fence along the street edge and a large shed in the rear of the property.

23 Jarves Street (ca. 1830, MHC #185) is a long 1½-story commercial block. The first floor has large storefront windows and entrances. The building is clad in synthetic clapboard siding, has a fieldstone foundation, and an asphalt-shingle roof. The building was originally two separate structures that were remodeled into one building in the mid 19th century. The building on the left side was originally St. Peter's Roman Catholic Chapel built in 1830 on Jarves Street near the intersection with James (Church) Street, and used until the 1850s when the larger brick St. Peter's Church was built on James Street. The simple gable-front form has a narrow band of trim which carries partially across the gable ends, and cornerboards. The right section of the commercial building has a shed roof with a centered cross gable and flanking gable-front dormers. The storefront elevation has alternating six-light storefront windows and entrance doors. The Jarves Street elevation is unified by an overhanging eave supported by decorative brackets, and a band of brick below the storefront windows. This property also contains a large late 19th-century New England barn (MHC #1005). The barn has a large main gable-front block and a smaller ell on a raised fieldstone foundation. The barn is clad with shingle siding, and has an asphalt-shingle roof.

32 Jarves Street (ca. 1860, MHC #305) is a 1½-story, side-gable, four-bay vernacular cottage. The house has a cut-granite foundation, wood clapboard siding on the front elevation, wood shingles on the side elevations, and an asphalt roof. Windows are a combination of wood and replacement 6/6 sash with frieze sash across the front elevation. There is a one-story rear ell.

34 Jarves Street (1865, MHC #303) is a three-bay, 2½-story, gable-front Greek Revival house. The house has a brick foundation, synthetic clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof with a single interior brick chimney. The side-hall entrance of the front elevation has an entablature with side lights, and pilasters with Greek key raised detail. Windows are 6/6 sash. The gable ends have wide cornerboards and a wide band of trim that carries partially across the gable end.. An ell with similar detailing extends from the rear of the main block.

39 Jarves Street (ca. 1825, MHC #311) is a four-bay, side gable, 2½-story, late Federal house. The house has a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Two interior chimneys rise through on the rear roof shed. Windows are a combination of 12/12 sash on the first floor and 8/12 sash on the second floor. The door surround has simple pilasters and entablature.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

0 Jarves Street (MHC #966) is a parcel at the southwest corner of Jarves and Factory Streets. Laid out as St. John's Park by the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company in the mid 19th century, it included a fountain and perimeter iron fence, neither of which remain. Prior to its redevelopment as a park, this was the site of the first school built for Jarvesville company housing.

Jarves Street Extension

Jarves Street becomes Jarves Street Extension at the intersection with Factory Street and extends east to the salt marsh. The street was listed as an unnamed "way" at the time the Sandwich Glass manufactory opened in 1825. The land along this street was originally used for glass manufacturing. The area is currently sparsely developed with modest dwellings, most of which date to the mid to late 20th century, and is characterized by its views across the salt marsh.

3 Jarves Street Extension (late 19th c., MHC #1068) is a side-gable, one-story cottage, with a shallow-pitched roof. The house has a stone foundation, shingle siding, 6/6 sash, asphalt shingle roof, and a rear chimney.

Summer Street

Summer Street—a short linear street that runs from Main Street in Sandwich Center northeast to Pleasant Street—consists primarily of modest single-family, gable front, mid 19th-century houses.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 Summer Street (ca. 1840, MHC #s 176A, 322, 176B, 323, 176C, and 176D, **Photo #2**) are all 1½-story, three-bay, gable-front Greek Revival houses, with granite or brick foundations, wood or synthetic clapboard or shingle siding, asphalt shingle roofs, and interior brick chimneys. In most cases, there is a cornice with broad frieze band that carries partially across the gable ends, and corner pilasters or wide cornerboards. The side entries have simple entablatures with side lights and pilasters. In some cases, such as 4 Summer Street, side elevations have frieze-band windows above the first floor fenestration. The windows are 6/6 or 2/2 configuration. Many houses have either gable-front or shed dormers, and many also have rear ells. Some houses also have early to mid 20th-century garages located in the rear of the property.

7 Summer Street (MHC #323), for example, is a 1½-story, three-bay, gable-front Greek Revival house, with a brick foundation, shingle siding, and asphalt shingle roof. Details include corner pilasters and a cornice with a broad frieze band that carries partially across the gable ends. The side entry has a simple pedimented entablature with side lights and pilasters. The windows are 2/2 sash with pedimented lintels. The left slope of the gable roof has a shed dormer and interior brick chimney. The right slope gable has a shed dormer and three-sided bay window.

Liberty Street

Liberty Street is a linear street that serves as the southern boundary for the district. It extends from Main Street in Sandwich Center northeast to Factory Street, and was first laid out ca. 1836 by Deming Jarves on land bought from Nathaniel Nye. The land slopes down to wetlands on the southeast side of Liberty Street. Individual lots, sold by Jarves from the 1830s to the 1850s, were developed with modest single-family houses and at least one double house. There are a variety of house forms and different sizes, but all share a common setback, open setting, and many have perimeter picket fences.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 6

1 Liberty Street (ca. 1840, MHC #298) is a three-bay, 2½-story, gable-front, Greek Revival-style house. The house has a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roof with a single interior brick chimney. The side hall entrance of the front elevation has a simple entablature and sidelights. Windows are 6/6 and 2/2 sash. There is a cornice with broad friezeband, which carries partially across the gable ends, and wide cornerboards. A full height ell with similar detailing extends from the left rear of the main block.

Houses at 3, 6, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 27 and 30 Liberty Street (MHC #s 292, 139, 295, 143, 144, 145, 133, 791, 146, 136 and 368) are all 1½-story, three-bay, gable-front houses built ca. 1850. Houses are clad in either shingles or wood or synthetic clapboard. Some have one-story side and/or rear ells. Building proportions vary, but most doorways have similar Greek Revival entablatures, some with sidelights. 6 Liberty Street (MHC #139), for example, has a granite block foundation, synthetic clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roof. The front entrance has a simple entablature. Windows are 6/6 sash with some 1/1 replacement sash on side elevations. A one-story ell extends from the right rear elevation. Unlike the other houses in this group, the house at 3 Liberty Street (MHC #292) appears to have been modified in the late 19th century with square bay windows on the front and left side elevations and an entrance hood with ornamental brackets. 20 Liberty Street also has one of two New England-style barns on this street. The barn is at the rear of the property.

7 Liberty Street (ca. 1840, MHC #297, **Photo #3**), 21 Liberty Street (ca. 1840, MHC #134), and 22 Liberty Street (ca. 1840, MHC #135) are all examples of the half-Cape house form on this street. 7 Liberty Street has a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding on the front elevation and shingles on the side elevations, and a shake roof with center chimney. Windows in the main block are 6/6 sash, and a large 1½-story left ell has 12/12 sash with more elaborate window surrounds. This house has a wooden picket perimeter fence.

8 Liberty Street (ca. 1840, MHC #140) is a 1½-story, four-bay, vernacular house with a large central chimney. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding on the front elevation, shingle siding on the side elevations, and an asphalt-shingle roof. The front door has a shallow projecting pedimented hood and a simple entablature with pilasters. A band of small frieze windows runs across the front elevation, and the openings are aligned aligned with the windows below. The primary sash are 12/12, with small six-light casements above. A one story ell extends off the rear elevation.

9, 10, 13, and 25 Liberty Street (ca. 1840-50, MHC #s 296, **Photo #3**, 141, 294, 157) are five-bay, 1½-story, full-Cape form houses. The house at 13 Liberty Street (MHC #294) has a granite foundation, wood clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof with an interior chimney, pedimented entablature with wooden fan detail around the front door, 2/1 replacement sash with pedimented lintels, and a broken-pediment door surround with fan detail. A one-story ell extends from the rear of the house.

17 Liberty Street (1848, MHC #147) appears to be the only two-family house on this street. It is a five-bay, 1½-story, full-Cape form with paired center entrances, granite block foundation, wood clapboard siding on the front elevation, shingles on side elevations, and an asphalt shingle roof with two interior chimneys. A Colonial Revival, broken-pediment surround appears to have been added later to this otherwise vernacular building. Windows are 6/1 sash, and there is a shallow full-width shed dormer with 3/1 sash on the front elevation. There is a one-story rear ell, a granite retaining wall at the street edge, and a ca. 1930 one-car garage in the rear.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 7

24 Liberty Street (1840, MHC #791) is a three-bay, 2½-story, gable-front, Greek Revival-style house. It has a granite foundation, clapboard siding on the front elevation, shingles on the sides, a broad cornice, and corner pilasters, and asphalt-shingle roof. The side-hall entrance has a simple entablature with pilasters.

Pleasant Street

Pleasant Street is a short linear street that extends from Liberty Street northwest to Jarves Street. Like Liberty and Cross Streets, much of this land was included in the purchase by Deming Jarves from Nathaniel Nye, after which this street was laid out and subdivided into lots. By 1857, according to a map of that year, Pleasant Street was densely developed with modest single- and two-family houses.

2 Pleasant Street (ca. 1850, MHC #173) is a large 2½-story, side-gabled house with stone foundation, shingle siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. The house has 6/6 windows and there are centered entrances with projecting pedimented porches on each side elevation. There is a late 20th-century, one-bay garage at the rear of the property.

3, 7, 11, 13, and 15 Pleasant Street (ca. 1830, MHC #s 332, 331, 330, 329, 328) are five-bay, 1½-story, full Cape-form vernacular houses. They all have brick foundations and a single centered interior brick chimney. 7 Pleasant Street (Photo #4), for example, has wood clapboard siding, centered interior chimney, and 6/6 sash with box (projecting) frames. The front entrance has an entablature with sidelights and battered pilasters. There is a 1½-story, shingle-clad rear ell.

The house at 6 Pleasant Street (ca. 1840, MHC #1860) reportedly began as a store at the corner of State and Harbor Streets. The building was moved to Pleasant Street and converted into a two-family house. It is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable Greek Revival house with a granite foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with a single interior brick chimney. The cornice with broad frieze band carries partially across the gable ends. The centered double entrance has a heavy door hood supported by ornamental brackets. The front elevation has a combination of fixed sash and double-hung replacement windows, and the side elevations have replacement 1/1 and 6/6 sash.

10 Pleasant Street (ca. 1840, MHC #177) is a 1½-story, gable front, four-bay, Greek Revival-style two-family house. The house has a brick foundation, synthetic clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, and a single gable-front dormer on the right side. The side elevations have matching shallow recessed porches with side entries. Windows are 6/6 replacement sash. There is a one-story addition extending across the right half of the left elevation. A picket fence borders the property on the street.

14 Pleasant Street (ca. 1840, MHC #326) and 17 Pleasant Street (ca. 1840, MHC #327) are 1½-story, three-bay, gable-front, side-hall Greek Revival-style houses. 14 Pleasant Street has a granite block foundation, wood clapboard siding, cornerboards, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a centered interior chimney. The cornice with oad frieze band carries partially across the gable ends. The front entry has a simple entablature with sidelights and pilasters. The roof and entrance cornices have decorative bargeboards. The windows are replacement 2/1 sash with pedimented lintels. There is a 1½-story rear ell.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 8

Cross Street

Cross Street is a short linear street that extends, like Pleasant Street, from Liberty Street northwest to Jarves Street, close to the intersection with Willow Street. Along with Liberty and Pleasant Streets, Cross Street appears to have been laid out after Deming Jarves purchased land from Nathaniel Nye.

6 Cross Street (ca. 1830, MHC #132, **Photo #5**) is a two-story, five-bay, vernacular house, with a narrow rectangular main block and a 1½-story rear ell. The house has a granite foundation, synthetic clapboard siding on the front elevation and shingles on the side elevations. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and there are two interior brick chimneys. The front elevation has a projecting centered entrance porch with single door, flanking sidelights, and replacement 6/6 sash. There is a two-bay, early 20th-century garage.

9 Cross Street (ca. 1825, MHC #314) is a five-bay, 1½-story, Greek Revival, full Cape form house. It has a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a centered interior brick chimney. The centered entrance has a simple entablature with sidelights, pilasters, and a heavy projecting cornice. The facade is further articulated with a frieze and cornerboards. Windows are 6/6 sash.

Willow Street

Willow Street, originally called Bow Street, comprises a portion of the western boundary of the district. The street curves from Church Street west and south to Jarves Street, borders Rt. 6A and the Mill Creek salt marsh. According to the 1857 map, Willow Street was sparsely developed with residential resources. It later became the site of a second large glassworks—Cape Cod Glass Works (**Photo #6**), founded by Deming Jarves and his son John Jarves in the late 19th century. Additional single-family houses were built in the early 20th century, and a few houses and other buildings were built in the late 20th century.

2 Willow Street (ca. 1850, MHC #313) is a three-bay, Greek Revival house set close to the street. The house has a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding on the front elevation, fluted pilasters at the corners, an asphalt shingle roof, and a centered interior chimney. There is a cornice with broad frieze band which carries partially across the gable ends and fluted corner pilasters. The side entry has a simple gabled entablature. The windows are replacement 12/12 and 1/1 sash.

4 and 19 Willow Street (early 20th c., MHC #s 429, 1076) are both bungalows. 4 Willow Street is a 1½-story, side-gable house with full-width front porch, a hipped roof supported by square battered columns, and a rear ell. The roof has two pedimented gable-front dormers on the front elevation. The house has a rusticated concrete block foundation, shingle siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are replacement 6/1 sash.

8 Willow Street (ca. 1840, MHC #307) is a three-bay, vernacular house. The house has a brick foundation, shingle siding, cornerboards, an asphalt shingle roof, and a centered interior chimney. The cornice with broad frieze band carries partially across the gable ends. The front entrance has a simple pedimented entablature. The windows are 6/6 sash. There is a one-story rear ell. The property also has a late 20th-century two-bay garage.

9 Willow Street (ca. 1860, MHC #308) is a 1½-story, five-bay, full Cape-form house with a large new rear ell. The house has a brick and concrete block foundation, shingle siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. There is a full-width front porch with turned columns, likely added at a later date. The windows are replacement 6/6 sash.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 9

14 Willow Street (ca. 1965, MHC# 1076) is a modest ranch with concrete block foundation, and a shallow-pitched side-gable, shed roof. The house has 6/6 replacement sash, shingle siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and an attached one-car garage.

Church Street

Church Street, originally known as James Street, extends from Jarves Street north until it turns east and meets State Street. This street was an extension of the short north/south portion of Town Lane. By the mid 19th century, Church Street contained residential, industrial, and civic resources connected to the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, including single and multifamily worker housing, a store, and the first Catholic church (no longer extant).

A rectangular storehouse at 1 Church Street (ca. 1850, MHC #355, **Photo #7**) that sits close to the street, adjacent to the railroad at Church and Jarves Streets, was listed as stores on an 1857 map. It is a two-story, vernacular building with brick and concrete block foundation, shingle siding on the elevation fronting Church Street, and wood clapboard on the end elevations. There is a small one-story, flat-roofed ell on the Jarves Street side of the building. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingle. Window openings are a combination of 6/6, 12/8, and 1/1 sash. There is also a two-bay modern garage on the property along Church Street in the approximate site of the former church.

2-12 Church Street (ca. 1860, MHC #115, **Photo #7**) is a large six-unit, multi-family residential block, set close to the street. It is a long rectangular two-story building, with granite foundation, shingle siding, an asphalt- shingle hipped roof, and six interior brick chimneys. Windows are 1/1 replacement sash. This property also has a large mid 20th-century garage at the corner of Jarves and Church Streets.

13 Church Street (ca. 1840, MHC #356) is a vernacular 1½-story, three-bay, gable-front cottage with brick foundation, shingle siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, rear engaged chimney, and a one-story rear ell. Windows are 1/1 sash, and the front entrance has a simple entablature with pilasters and denticulated cornice molding.

18, 20, 22, (Photo #8), 23, and 25 Church Street (ca. 1840-50, MHC #s 351, 352, 353, 357, 358) are 1½-story, three-bay, gable-front Greek Revival houses. 20 Church Street has a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The gable end has a decorative vergeboard. The side entry has a simple entablature with denticulated molding, sidelights, and pilasters. The windows are 6/6 sash. The left roof slope has a gable-front dormer, and the right slope has two gable-front dormers, all with decorative vergeboards. There is a large 1½-story, side-gable rear ell.

22 Church Street (MHC #353) is a 1½-story, four-bay, gable-front Greek Revival house with a brick foundation, shingle siding, and asphalt shingle roof. The gable end has a broad fascia and cornerboards. The side entry is inset within a recessed porch supported by a simple column. The windows are 2/1 sash. The left roof slope has a gable-front dormer and interior brick chimney. There is an early 20th-century, one-bay garage at the rear of the property.

30 Church Street (ca. 1850, MHC #354) is a vernacular, five-bay, full Cape-form house with partially parged brick foundation, shingle siding, a simple entrance entablature, 2/2 sash, an asphalt-shingle roof, and interior and rear engaged chimneys.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 10

State Street

State Street is a linear street that appears to have been laid out to support the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company in the early 19th century. On it were built single- and multi-family worker housing in the half Cape, full Cape, and gable-front three-bay forms. The street extends north from Harbor Street and ends at the Mill Creek salt marshes.

2 State Street (ca. 1835, MHC #126, **Photo #9**) is a 1½-story, five-bay, full Cape-form, vernacular, two-family house with paired center entrance doors. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding on the front elevation, shingles on the side elevations, an asphalt shingle roof with two single-window gable-front dormers, and two interior brick chimneys. Windows are 6/6, 2/2, and 2/1 sash. There is a full-height rear ell and a one-story right side ell.

3, 8, 10, and 14 State Street (ca. 1850, MHC #s 119, 124, 782, 784, **Photo #10**) are variations on the 1½-story, three-bay, half Cape-form single family houses with Greek Revival details. 3 State Street has a brick foundation, shingle siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and an interior brick chimney. The front entrance has a simple entablature with pilasters and a projecting cornice. Windows are 6/6 replacement sash. There is a perimeter wooden picket fence.

4-6 State Street (ca. 1850, MHC #125) is a large two-story, four-unit, vernacular residential block set close to the street. The building has a brick foundation, shingle siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and four interior parged-brick chimneys. The front elevation has two sets of paired entrance doors with simple entablatures and evenly ranked windows. Windows are 2/2 sash, with some 1/1 replacement sash. A modern one-story ell extends from the left side elevation.

7 State Street (ca. 1850, MHC #120) is a 1½-story, five-bay, full Cape form, vernacular house. It has a brick foundation, shingle siding, a roof clad in asphalt shingles, and a centered interior chimney. The front elevation has narrow cornerboards, a band of six-light frieze windows aligned with the first-story windows, and a centered entrance with simple entablature and denticulated cornice. Windows are 2/1 sash.

9, 11, 13, and 15 State Street (ca. 1850, MHC #s 121A, 121B, 121C and 122A) are all variations on the two-story, three-bay, gable-front Greek Revival house form. 9 State Street (MHC #121A) has a brick foundation, shingle siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a single interior brick chimney. There is a cornice with broad frieze band that carries partially across the gable ends, and fluted corner pilasters. The front entrance has a heavy entablature with sidelights and pilasters. The windows are 2/2 and 2/1 sash. This property also has a late 19th century New England-style barn.

Freeman Street

Freeman Street (**Photo #11**) is a short linear street that was laid out in the late 1820s to support the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. Densely built with single and double houses set close to the street, it extends north from Harbor Street to Canary Street.

1 Freeman Street (ca. 1850, MHC #128) is a two-story, five-bay vernacular house. It has a parged masonry foundation, synthetic shingle siding, an asphalt roof, and one centered interior chimney. The center entrance has an enclosed, one-story, pedimented porch. Windows are wooden 6/6 sash on the front elevation and 2/1 sash on the side elevations. A one-story ell projects from the rear elevation.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 11

2 and 4 Freeman Street (ca. 1850, MHC #128B, 362) are both small five-bay, 1½-story, two-family, full Cape-form vernacular houses. Each house has a brick foundation, shingle siding, and asphalt shingle roofs with a single centered wide shed dormer. Both houses have a single entrance with sidelights and 2/2 or 2/1 sash.

A variation on this form is found at 3 Freeman Street (ca. 1830, MHC #128B). It has paired gable-front dormers on the façade. The entrance door is sheathed by a shed roof supported by simple square posts. The house has a stone foundation, shingle siding, shake shingle roof, and centered interior chimney. Windows are replacement 2/1 sash. There is a one-bay, mid 20th-century garage on the property.

Canary Street

Canary Street, a short street that was laid out in the late 1820s, forms a portion of the northwest boundary of the district. It contains a row of early to mid 19th-century Cape-form, single- and two-family houses. The street extends north from Harbor Street and turns west where it extends to State Street.

1 Canary Street (ca. 1840, MHC #370) is a three-bay, half-Cape with a pedimented side hall entrance and small frieze windows aligned with the primary sash below. Windows are replacement 6/6 sash. The house has a parged masonry foundation, shingle siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a centered interior chimney. There is a one-story, right-side ell. The front yard is bordered with a low picket fence.

The houses at 15, 17-19, 21, and 23 Canary Street (ca. 1840, MHC #s 127, 786, 787, 788) are all full-Cape, vernacular, single and double houses. 17-19 Canary Street (MHC #786, **Photo #12**) is a double house with a brick foundation, shingle siding, centered paired entries, 6/1 and 1/1 sash, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a large centered interior chimney. The house is set close to the street, and one-story ells extend from both side elevations. The property also contains a mid 20th-century garage in the rear of the property.

Harbor Street

Harbor Street runs from Church Street east, and extends into the salt marsh, which was the site of the Town Dock. Originally known as Town Lane, it provided access to the Town Dock from Sandwich center. The western portion of the street contains single and double houses; the land to the south of the street on the eastern end was the location of the original Boston & Sandwich Glass Company factory buildings.

2, 4, and 6 Harbor Street (ca. 1850, MHC #s 114, 113, 112, **Photo #13**) are all similar five-bay, 1½-story, full-Cape, vernacular, two-family houses. 2 Harbor Street (MHC #114) has a granite foundation, shingle siding, 6/6 sash, paired chimneys, and an asphalt shingle roof with paired shed dormers centered over each half of the house. Unlike 4 and 6 Harbor Street, which front on and are close the street, 2 Harbor Street is set back from the street with the gable end facing the street. The gable end contains a centered door with simple surround. This property also has an early 20th-century, one-bay garage.

3 Harbor Street (ca. 1850, MHC #117) is a three-bay half Cape form house. The house has a brick foundation, shingle cladding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a centered interior chimney. Windows are 8/12 and 12/12 sash. The simple front door and surround appear to be modern replacements. There is a two-story rear ell. A one-car early 20th-century garage is located at the rear of the property.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 12

Factory Street

Factory Street (**Photo #15**) was laid out to support the expanding Boston & Sandwich Glass Company in the 1830s. Major portions of the glass factory were found along the north side of the street. Factory Street extends from Harbor Street south along the salt marsh. There are some extant residential resources from the 19th century on the west side of the street, but no extant industrial resources on the east side of the street. A vacant parcel contains a marker commemorating the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company (**Photo #14**), and a parcel at the corner of Factory and Jarves Streets labeled as Park on an 1857 map remains undeveloped. Portions of the industrial site were redeveloped with single-family houses in the 20th century.

4 Factory Street (MHC #365) is a 1½-story, three-bay, side-gable vernacular house with a brick foundation, shingle siding, and a one-story, door-width entrance porch with a centered gable roof. There is an asphalt-shingle roof and a centered interior chimney. Windows are 6/6 sash. The front slope of the roof has a simple shed dormer with paired windows. There is a shed-roofed, one-story wing that extends the length of the left elevation, and there is an addition on the right side elevation. There is a mid 20th-century two-bay garage.

10 Factory Street (ca. 1850, MHC #367) is a small, five-bay, vernacular full Cape. It has a raised brick foundation, shingle siding, and a shake roof. There is one exterior chimney on the left side elevation, an interior chimney, and another chimney on the full height rear ell. The windows are 6/6 sash.

11 Factory Street (ca. 1950, MHC #1060, **Photo #15**) is a reproduction full Cape with 6/6 sash, concrete block foundation, shingle siding, asphalt-shingle roof, one-story side ell, and a wide rear shed dormer.

Dewey Avenue

The portion of Factory Street south of Liberty Street where it crosses the salt marsh is now named Dewey Avenue. The street was sparsely developed with dwellings on the west side. The only industrial resource located along this street was a cooperage erected in 1874 on the east side of the street along the marsh. The higher land on the east side was developed in the mid to late 20th century with two large residential buildings.

15 Dewey Avenue (ca. 1850, MHC #369) is a two-bay, vernacular, 1½-story cottage. The house is clad in shingles, has an asphalt-shingle roof, and a variety of double-hung windows. There are a number of small additions on the front, side, and rear elevations.

16 Dewey Avenue (1885, MHC #349) is a large 1½-story, five-bay, clipped gable, former school house. The building has a granite block foundation, wood clapboards on the front elevation, and shingles on the side elevations. The front elevation is articulated with wide cornerboards and fascia, and a cross gable supported by square columns, centered over the projecting front entrance. Windows are 6/6 sash.

Route 6A

This portion of MA Route 6A, which was built in the 1930s to bypass Sandwich Center, bisects Jarvesville between Pleasant and Cross Streets. It is a north-south route that crosses Jarves Street and Liberty Street. Resources along Route 6A include the oldest extant building in Jarvesville at the corner of Jarves Street and Route 6A; some buildings that pre-date Route 6A, and which had commercial uses dating to the time of the glass factory, and a few late 20th-century buildings.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 13

131 Route 6A (1869, MHC #310) is a commercial building at the corner of Jarves Street and Route 6A. Having undergone many alterations and additions, it consists of one-, 1½-, and two-story elements. The building is predominantly clad in shingles with an asphalt-shingle roof. Windows are 6/1, 1/1, and fixed storefront sash.

132 Route 6A (ca. 1850, MHC #334) is a 1½-story Greek Revival commercial building that fronts on Jarves Street and has a one-story addition along Route 6A. The building has large storefront windows, shingle siding, an asphalt single roof, and a broad cornice. The gable end, facing Jarves Street, has 2/2 sash on the second floor within the gable, with pedimented and denticulated lintels.

133 Route 6A (1746, MHC #130) is the only extant 18th-century resource located within the district. The 2½-story building has a rubblestone foundation, shingle siding, shake roof, and replacement 12/12, 8/8, and 6/6 sash. There is a projecting pedimented entrance with a connected porch wrapping around the left elevation. The house has a centered interior chimney, large shed dormers, and a two story wing along Jarves Street.

137 Route 6A (ca. 1850, MHC #131) is unusual for Jarvesville having been built in the Gothic Revival Style. Known as the Abraham Hoxie House, this two-family house was moved from Spectacle Pond in South Sandwich to Cross Street ca. 1860. This house fronts on Cross Street and is side gabled with a prominent centered cross gable. The gable ends are decorated with vergeboards, and a one-story entrance porch with paired entrances, is supported by Stick-style brackets. The house has a brick foundation, tongue-in-groove siding on the front elevation, and clapboards on the side elevations, replacement 1/1 sash, and an asphalt shingle roof. A large rear addition, which fronts on Route 6A, was added in 1988.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located in the district, sites may be present. Seven Native sites are located in the general area (within one mile), including three sites (19-BN-883, 884, 885) located in upland areas bordering the marsh immediately east of the district, north of the Penn Central railroad line. Each of those sites was recently found during an intensive (locational) cultural resource management survey (Herbster 2005) for a proposed housing development. While the sites were found in similar environmental contexts as present in the district, the survey found they represented three isolated deposits of lithic chipping debris. No further work was recommended at any of the sites.

Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The district contains several well drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and other landforms in close proximity to wetlands. All areas of the district are located within 1,000 feet of Mill Creek, Dock Creek, and Old Harbor Creek. A tidal marsh also exists along the district's entire northern border. Soils throughout most of the district are sandy, formed in glacial till.

Despite the information presented above, the potential for locating significant ancient Native American resources in the district is low. Historic landuse dating from the 17th century, and industrial and residential construction dating from the early 19th century, have destroyed any Native resources that were present in the district. Few, if any, vacant lots in the district were not previously developed as residential, industrial, civic, or religious structures.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 14

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. While the town was settled early in the 17th century, the Jarvesville Historic District was predominantly marsh and farmland prior to being developed for industry beginning in the second quarter of the 19th century. No 17th-century, and only one 18th-century residences are extant in the district. Most potential archaeological sites and extant residences were constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century and later. Structural evidence may survive from farmsteads during the 17th/18th centuries including farmhouses, barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells). Glass manufacturing, transportation, related industries, and workers housing characterize most known and potential archaeological sites from the second quarter of the 19th century to the 20th century. The sites of three major glass companies represent the glass industry in the district. Smaller glass companies that operated for shorter periods of time were also present. The first and largest glass company was the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, followed later by the Cape Cod Glass Company and the Sandwich Co-operative Glass Company. No structures are extant related to the manufacturing sites of these companies, and little above-ground evidence indicates their presence. Both the Cape Cod Glass Company and the Sandwich Co-operative Glass Company sites are vacant lots today. The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company site is mostly built over with 19th-century workers housing and post-1950 residences housing. Above-ground evidence of the transportation infrastructure related to the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company also survives. The remains of structures and objects associated with railroad and coastwise transportation are present. Additional industries operated at the sites of the three glass companies prior to their demolition.

Above-ground evidence of the transportation infrastructure for the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company survives in the district. Wooden pilings and boards comprising a wooden bulkhead that separates the mill site from the manmade transportation canal, survive to the north and roughly parallel with Factory Street. The existence of this structure (the bulkhead) may indicate the survival of a three-sided box pier with wooden floor (a type of drydock) located at the corner where the canal turns eastward at Dock Lane. Portions of the latter canal were also manmade. North and parallel with the canal are the remains (wooden pilings, ties) of the narrow-gauge horse-drawn railroad that ran from the factory building eastward into the marsh at the factory dock. Portions of the old town dock may also exist in this area. The remains of a wooden housing that surrounded the freshwater spring at the northeast end of the steamboat landing was also photographed by town historian Russell A. Lovell in 1979 but was not observed during research conducted for the National Register nomination.

While the sites of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, the Cape Cod Glass Company, and the Sandwich Cooperative Glass Company comprise only three archaeological sites in the Jarvesville Historic District, their components include literally dozens of structures that under different circumstances could be considered individual archaeological sites. For example, at the Cape Cod Glass Works Site (1858) originally located along Mill Creek, bounded by the railroad to the west, James Street (now Church Street) to the east, and Bow Street (now Willow Street) to the south, potential archaeological remains include numerous structures located within the boundaries described above. Structural evidence at the factory site may include evidence of a large brick building that included a planing mill, furnace, counting room, and storage. Structural evidence of a pot house, cooperage, machine house, watertower, and smaller accessory buildings for storage may also survive at the site. A canal was also excavated to provide access from the factory complex to Mill Creek. The company closed in 1869 was reused for glass manufacture by another company in the early 1880s, and then reused for paper manufacture in the early 20th century. The buildings were demolished in 1922. No traces of any industrial buildings survive at the now-vacant site. With the exception of the two short-lived industrial ventures listed above, the site has remained vacant since 1869. No post-depositional land use has occurred on the site since the buildings were demolished in 1922.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 7 Page 15

A similar situation exists at the Sandwich Cooperative Glass Company Site (1888-1891) built on Dillingham Knoll, across Mill Creek north of the Cape Cod Glass Company site. Structural evidence may survive from a 100-foot-long wooden factory building and smaller outbuildings at the site. Archaeological evidence may also survive from State Street and a new bridge over Mill

Creek built to reach the site. The Sandwich Cooperative Glass Company buildings were demolished in the 1930s. No surface evidence of the factory site survives.

The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company was formed in 1826, approximately one year after glass production had started as the Sandwich Glass manufactory in 1825. The original factory buildings were sited south of Town Lane (Jarves Street) and expanded from there. Structural evidence may survive from many of the first buildings built in 1825, including a stable for factory animals, a shed for packing hay, a brick building containing a cutting room and counting office, an eight-pot furnace, and a company store. Approximately fifteen workers tenements were also built in 1825, primarily on Town Lane (Jarves Street).

The industrial village surrounding the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company grew rapidly. Structural evidence may survive from several new buildings, including a new furnace, storage sheds, blacksmith shop, and tenement housing. The Town Pier was improved, and a channel was dredged from the Town Landing to a navigable portion of Dock Creek. Additional marshland was purchased to harvest salt hay for packing glass in barrels. In the 1830s the channel was extended one-half mile to Harbor Creek and a half-mile narrow-gauge horse railroad was built from the factory yard to docking facilities in the harbor. In 1826, land north of the Town Dock was purchased for use as a cooperage consisting of barns, stables, small shops, and sheds for the assembly of barrels. By the 1840s the factory complex had doubled in size. The original furnace was replaced by a larger furnace built at the southeast corner of Harbor and Factory Streets and additional woodsheds, blacksmith, and carpenter shops were built between the furnace and the marsh.

From 1848 to 1858, new factory construction at the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company included the Laboratory building at the corner of Factory Street and the Jarves Street Extension. Concrete pilings that reportedly served as footings for the building exist in this area. The Laboratory building, a large two-story brick building, included a machine shop, lead room, ash room, sand room, engine room, boiler room, and mixing room.

The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company reached its peak in the 1860s and closed in 1888. Over the next 20 years, several attempts were made to continue glass manufacturing and other industries at the site, with few physical changes to the factory complex. The final attempt at glass manufacturing ceased in 1907. Most of the factory buildings were dismantled ca. 1920. The last factory buildings were demolished in the 1940s.

While structural evidence of buildings, artifacts, and evidence of occupational-related features, especially industrial trash areas associated with each of the three factory complexes described above, are believed to survive as archaeological resources, no surface physical evidence survives to validate the existence and integrity of those resources. In spite of the fact that few, if any, changes were made to each factory complex after its closing, little physical evidence exists to identify what survives, its location, and integrity. Only documentary evidence survives to identify potential archaeological resources associated with each factory complex. Archaeological research is needed to identify with certainty what survives. Archaeological and historical research together is needed to determine the integrity and research questions that can be addressed by the surviving components of each glass factory. Given the information presented above, most

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA**

Section number 7 Page 16

research at glass factories in the Jarvesville Historic District is focused on potential industrial archaeological resources and potential research questions with questionable integrity, rather than research questions based on demonstrated industrial archaeological resources with demonstrated integrity. Additional historical research combined with archaeological testing at any of the three glass factory complexes or their components, may contribute physical evidence of those glass manufacturing components and data to answer research questions related to those components. At that point, Criterion D may apply for the significance of the Jarvesville Historic District. Until then, however, potential resources and potential research questions apply to glass manufacturing resources in the district.

(end)

Jarvesville Historic District
Name of Property

Barnstable County, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- ARCHEOLOGY
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

ca. 1746 to 1960

Significant Dates

1825 (Opening of Boston & Sandwich Glass Company)

1888 (Closing of Boston & Sandwich Glass Company)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Sandwich Glass Museum, Sandwich, MA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 1

8. Statement of Significance

The Jarvesville Historic District is significant for its association with the development of the glass industry in Sandwich, in particular as the location of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company and associated worker housing. The district retains cohesiveness as a 19th-century industrial village and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The district meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, one of the largest glass factories in the United States and Criterion C for the architecture that conveys its historical development. The period of significance extends from ca. 1746, the construction date of the earliest known resource (133 Route 6A), to 1960, during which period Jarvesville became and has remained a district of modest single- and multi-family houses, commercial and institutional resources, and sites connected to the development of the glassworks industry. The area is currently listed in the State Register of Historic Places because it is within the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District—a multi-town local historic district established by special act of the Massachusetts legislature in 1973.

The Boston & Sandwich Glass Company was founded by Deming Jarves in 1825 and became the largest industrial employer in Barnstable County. After the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company closed in 1888, the factory buildings were periodically used for other glassworks or other industries until 1907. The factory buildings were gradually demolished until ca. 1940, when the last remnants of the factory were torn down. Additional glass works built in the late 19th century, no longer extant, were also located in the northwest section of Jarvesville along the Mill Creek salt marsh. To accommodate the need for worker housing, the land around the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company site, which had been largely farmland prior to 1825, was rapidly subdivided and developed. Most of the worker housing is extant and in some cases still owned by descendants of the original Boston & Sandwich Glass Company workers. Jarves Street, the main east/west axis road connecting Jarvesville to Sandwich Center, developed into Jarvesville's primary commercial street. Resources that contribute to Jarvesville's period of significance consist of Greek Revival and vernacular single- and multi-family worker housing, a few larger Late Victorian single family dwellings of factory owners and managers, a Late Victorian Catholic Church, an adjacent house later used as the Rectory, commercial properties along Jarves Street, and modest early and mid 20th-century houses built on the site of Boston & Sandwich Glass Company and other vacant land.

Overview of the Development of the Town of Sandwich

The political boundaries of Sandwich were formed by a number of shifts in town lines between the town and Bourne, Barnstable, Falmouth, and Plymouth, as well as the setting off of Mashpee from Sandwich. Prior to English settlement, the territory was inhabited by Native Americans known as the Wampanoags. English settlement in the region began in 1627 in that part of Sandwich that now is Bourne, and in 1637 in the area of the village of Sandwich when families from Lynn, Duxbury, and Plymouth arrived. The first meetinghouse was built in the village of Sandwich at the intersection of River and Main Street in 1638. It was replaced in 1656 and 1703. At about the same time as the early settlement, a group of dwellings at Spring Hill, east of the village, sprang up, and the same occurred west of the village at Scusset. This east-west development confirmed the main east-west Native American trail that was named the King's Highway in 1684.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

Sandwich's location with tidal rivers and creeks flowing from Cape Cod Bay provided excellent fishing and shellfishing as well as vast acres of salt marsh that helped to sustain the highly productive agricultural economy of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Local farmers were engaged in growing corn and grains as well as harvesting salt hay. Large numbers of cattle were raised here, and were fed on the salt hay, some of which was also distributed to nearby towns. Sheep also were found in significant numbers in Sandwich. There were three gristmills by the mid 18th century, and sawmills were established when the interior woodlands gave rise to lumbering.

Aside from grist and sawmills, industrial activity included a small cotton mill on Shawme Pond from 1811 to the early 1830s. However, the most significant industry to which Sandwich owes its fame was the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company founded by Deming Jarves (1790-1869) in 1825. In the early years, wharves protected by the barrier beach at Sandwich extended out into Dock Creek—the deepest parts of the salt marsh—and business depended upon coastal shipping until the railroad arrived in Sandwich. In 1848, the Cape Cod Branch Railroad passed into Sandwich from Middleborough and was extended through the Spring Hill area to Barnstable and Yarmouth in 1854. Railroad stations were located in Jarvesville and in East Sandwich.

Other industrial activity included production of iron and copper tacks and some ancillary businesses to the glass works, such as stave mills to make barrels. Lumbering in the vast acreage of forest land for firewood was also a lucrative business in the early to mid 19th century. Agriculture continued to prosper, with 242 farms recorded in 1865. By the end of the 19th century, cultivation of cranberries became the lucrative regional crop. Sandwich boasted nine cranberry growers in the early 20th century.

Sandwich's growth was halted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Sandwich Glass Company closed in 1888, and other businesses that were expected to thrive due to the dredging of the Cape Cod Canal in the early 20th century never materialized. Bourne was set off from Sandwich in 1884. All of these factors contributed to a substantial reduction in Sandwich's population from a high of 4,496 in 1855 to 3,694 in 1870 and only 1,433 in 1905. Unlike other communities on Cape Cod, Sandwich's 19th- and early 20th-century economy was not bolstered by tourism, except in small numbers. Resort development did occur in the mid 20th century along the barrier beaches. Transportation improvements included the construction of Route 6 (Mid-Cape Highway) and the bypass of the village (now Route 6A).

Deming Jarves and First Years of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, 1825-1830

The area that developed as Jarvesville in the second quarter of the 19th century had been, in the 17th and 18th centuries, predominantly marsh and farmland with Town Lane (present day Jarves and Harbor Street) connecting the center of Sandwich Village to the town dock at the foot of Harbor Street. There were several houses built along Town Lane as Sandwich Village grew, one of which survives, the Reverend Abraham Williams House, 24 Jarves Street/133 Route 6A (ca. 1746, MHC #130).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

In 1824, Deming Jarves (1790-1869) came to Sandwich and began to purchase tracts of land between Sandwich Center and the salt marsh to build a glass manufacturing plant. Jarves was born November 21, 1790, the first son of John and Hannah (Seabury) Jarves of Boston. John Jarves was a cabinet maker. Deming Jarves first became a merchant of dry goods in Boston from 1812-1814. In 1814, he formed a partnership with Joseph Henshaw establishing a firm that sold crockery. In 1815, he married Anna Smith Stutson. Deming Jarves began to expand his commercial interests, and became the clerk of the Boston Porcelain and Glass Company in East Cambridge. The business failed but, in 1818, Jarves and associates bought the defunct works and reincorporated as the New England Glass Company, and Jarves was appointed agent. The glassworks was authorized to make flint and crown (window) glass. Flint glass is made with lead, and the company built the first red lead (or litharge) manufacturing furnace in the United States and monopolized the lead industry for over 30 years.

Sandwich was chosen by Deming Jarves for the location of a new glassworks factory. Sandwich was a desirable location for a variety of reasons. Jarves believed that construction of the Cape Cod Canal was imminent and its proximity to Sandwich Harbor would support his shipping (however, the canal was not constructed until the early 20th century). Sandwich was also considered a good choice because it contained large stands of pine forest timber for firing the glass furnaces—Jarves purchased the timber rights to over 20,000 inland acres. The tidal creeks of Sandwich Harbor also provided convenient access to Boston markets via packet boats. Finally, the site was convenient for the abundance of surrounding salt marsh hay used in packing finished products.

Deming Jarves opened the Sandwich Glass manufactory in 1825. The original factory buildings, which were sited to the south of Town Lane, encompassed a seven-acre site that was formerly a farm purchased from Nathan Smith. Among the first buildings constructed in 1825 were a stable for factory animals, a shed for packing hay, a brick building with a cutting room and counting office, the original eight-pot furnace, factory houses rented to workers, and a company-run brick general provisions store. Approximately fifteen tenements (not extant) were also built in the first year, primarily on Town Lane (Jarves Street), to house the "glass men" Jarves advertised for in Boston. It is likely that the brick used for construction of factory buildings from the beginning came, at least in part, from a brickworks located on Town Neck and accessible from State Street north over a bridge that crossed Mill Creek. This brickworks was purchased by Deming Jarves in 1832 and later sold to his son John Jarves in 1854.

In 1826, Jarves and Edmund Monroe, one of the incorporators of the New England Glass Company in 1818, formed the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. Jarves' ownership of the Sandwich Glass Manufactory was transferred to the corporation and he was named agent: a position he would hold until 1858. Jarves recruited master glassblowers from the New England Glass Company in Cambridge, as well as skilled workers from England and Ireland. The glassworks and surrounding buildings were initially known as Factory Village, and later Jarvesville.

Following the initial success of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, the industrial village grew rapidly in the late 1820s, including the expanding factory and support buildings, worker housing, and mercantile buildings. Freeman and Canary Streets were laid out and developed with modest single and double houses. Based upon evidence from title research and company records, houses were built by both the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company or by private

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

developers from land sold to them by the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company or Deming Jarves. New factory buildings were constructed on land south of Harbor Street and east of Factory Street, and some existing buildings were either expanded or replaced, including a new furnace, storage sheds, blacksmith shop, and additional tenement housing. Jarves purchased surrounding marshland (MHC #391), dredged a short channel from the Town Landing out to a navigable portion of Dock Creek, and improved the Town Pier. He later purchased additional surrounding salt marsh, extended the channel one half mile in the 1830s to Harbor Creek, and built a half-mile narrow-gauge horse railroad for maritime transport from the factory yard. From the saltmarsh, he harvested hay for packing glass in barrels.

To make the barrels for shipping, Deming Jarves purchased land north of the town dock from John Bassett in 1825 and sold it to the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company in 1826 for use as a cooperage. This property currently consists of salt marsh and a house (2 Boardwalk Road, 1972, MHC #1081). The cooperage consisted of barns used as stables for factory horses and oxen, and small shops and sheds for the assembly of barrels. The cooperage was expanded through the 1840s as the factory grew.

The Boston & Sandwich Glass Company eventually manufactured a broad range of blown and, increasingly, pressed glass products, including tableware, plates, pitchers, punch bowls, tumblers, salts, mustards, jugs, bottles, decanters, candlesticks, lamps, chandeliers, inkwells, miniature hats, toy dishes, ornaments, and special glassware for chemists and apothecaries. Deming Jarves was both a businessman and an inventor; he obtained patents, including one for a "machine for opening glass-blowers moulds" in 1821. In 1828, he obtained a patent for a method of "pressing melted glass into moulds; he was, however, later involved in patent disputes concerning glass pressing.

Boston & Sandwich Glass Company – Early Success: 1830-1848

By 1830, the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company employed 130 people and was the largest industrial employer in Barnstable County. The company owned 24 tenements immediately adjacent to the factory and in other parts of Jarvesville. It does not appear that any of these early tenements survive within the Jarvesville Historic District, and it is unknown whether any survive elsewhere in Sandwich. The successful glassworks attracted many workers from Ireland and England, so that Sandwich had the highest number of immigrant workers on Cape Cod in this early industrial period. To accommodate the immigrants and other workers from Boston, a school and a Roman Catholic chapel were both constructed along Jarves Street between 1828-1830. The chapel is considered to be the first Roman Catholic chapel on Cape Cod. The school was later removed from the congested area near the factory, and replaced in 1851 with a larger schoolhouse located south of the factory across Ford Creek. This school (no longer extant) was located outside the district boundaries. In 1854, the chapel was replaced by a large brick St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, which was situated on the corner of Bow (now Willow) and Church Streets (approximately the site of the modern garage at 1 Church Street). The chapel was relocated to 23 Jarves Street (ca. 1830, MHC #185A) and reused as a store. St. Peter's Church was demolished following severe structural damage from the 1898 gale, and was replaced by the Corpus Christi Church at 6 Jarves Street (1901, MHC #179), built in 1901.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

In the 1830s, Deming Jarves purchased two large tracts of land from Nathaniel Nye, totaling approximately 20 acres, that extended from Main Street south of Jarves Street to the marsh, and he petitioned the Court of County Commissioners to lay out Liberty Street. Small lots were laid out, sold by Jarves, and developed as modest single-family housing and one double house. This period also saw the construction of a few larger houses, most notably 7 Jarves Street (ca. 1830, MHC #261), built for William Stutson. Stutson was Deming Jarves' brother-in-law, and he worked at the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company from 1825 to 1871 as superintendent, sub-agent, and clerk.

By 1840, the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company employed 300 workers and had control over 90 buildings, many of them tenement houses. The original furnace, which was located on the south side of Town Lane (Harbor Street), was replaced by a large furnace located at the southeast corner of Harbor and Factory Streets. Additional woodsheds, blacksmith, and carpenter shops were located between the new furnace building and the marsh. The shipping canal was expanded, and in 1833, a horse railroad was built extending a half mile along a cartway from the Old Dock at the end of Town Lane to a wharf in the harbor. The factory complex continued to expand on land between Factory Street and the marsh, south of the existing complex that Deming Jarves bought in 1838 from Melatiah Tobey and sold to the Company in 1839. The factory complex doubled in size, extending farther south between Factory Street and the marsh to Fords Creek; additional buildings included a pottery, mill room, a new glasshouse, and storehouses.

Boston & Sandwich Glass Company – Railroad and Expansion: 1848-1858

The period from 1848 to 1858 saw further growth as the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company continued to improve glass-pressing techniques. New factory construction included the Laboratory building at the corner of Factory Street and what is now Jarves Street Extension. It was a large two-story brick building that housed a machine shop, lead room, ash room, sand room, engine room, boiler room, and mixing room. A second-story bridge was constructed across Jarves Street Extension, connecting the new Laboratory to an existing factory building to the north, Building Number 4. Other existing buildings were enlarged or converted to other uses. What may be the only visible remnant of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company factory buildings appears to be a concrete footing of the Laboratory building (1848, MHC #971), located at the southwest corner of Jarves Street Extension and Factory Street on the grounds of 3 Factory Street (1967, MHC #1053).

Also during this period, the railroad came to Sandwich. The Cape Cod Branch Railroad was completed to Sandwich Village in 1848, terminating at Jarves Street. Rail lines were constructed connecting the factory to the new railroad and a large, brick, engine roundhouse was constructed between Jarves and Liberty Streets. An early dispute over railroad routes led Jarves to build a 170-ton steamship, the *Acorn*, and further expand the channel in 1854 to provide an alternate means of shipping. In 1854, the railroad was extended through Jarvesville to Barnstable. By 1858 an agreement was reached between the railroad and the glass factory that led to a shift from the use of the harbor to the railroad for shipping. The glass factory purchased the engine roundhouse for storage in 1864. The presence of the railroad led to further growth in Jarvesville, including new housing built for railroad workers. The Jarvesville railroad station was destroyed by fire in 1978.

To accommodate the growth in the 1840s and 1850s, Summer, Pleasant, Cross, and Willow Streets were laid out and subdivided into small lots. Summer, Pleasant, Liberty and Jarves Street were substantially built out by the end of the 1850s, with a group of small three-bay, gable front, or five-bay side gable Greek Revival cottages. A two-story school

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

was built in 1851 south of the factory across Ford Creek. Known as the Sand Hill School, it was replaced by the current building in 1885 (16 Dewey Avenue). The Sand Hill School replaced the first Jarvesville school building (1828), which was close to the factory complex on Jarves Street. The original school and an adjacent house on Jarves Street were relocated, and the land was redeveloped as St. John's Park to alleviate congestion around the factory (0 Jarves Street, MHC #966).

Town Lane was renamed Jarves Street ca. 1857, and was the first street in the village to receive sidewalks in 1860. Jarves Street became the primary link between Sandwich Center and the glassworks and became Jarvesville's main commercial street. By 1857, businesses along Jarves Street included a hotel, paint shop, boot shop, barber shop, clothing store, livery stable, millinery, doctor's office, and several general stores. Jarves Street near Main Street and Sandwich Center, continued to be the location for larger houses. One notable example built during this period is 3 Jarves Street (1857, MHC #260, NR 2002), constructed in 1857 for John and Mary Waterman Jarves. John Jarves (1835-1863) was the third of Deming Jarves' four sons, and was employed by the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company as a chemist. Deming Jarves resided in Boston and never owned a house for himself in Jarvesville. When in Sandwich on business, he was known to stay on occasion with William Stutson at 7 Jarves Street (ca. 1830, MHC #261), and a plaque on 17 Liberty Street (1848, MHC #147) states that he resided there when in Jarvesville. In the 1860s, he built a summer cottage in Marion to be closer to the factory in the summer months.

Boston & Sandwich Glass Company and beyond – Later Years: 1859-1907

In 1859, after a series of disputes with the Board of Directors, Deming Jarves left the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. Nonetheless, the company reached its peak in the 1860s, employing 520 men, women, and children. Following the Civil War, access to cheaper natural gas in the Midwest shifted the center of glass manufacturing away from New England, and manufacturing began to decline. The Boston & Sandwich Glass Company closed in January of 1888, due to a combination of factors, including labor issues with the American Flint Glass Workers Union, and an overall decline in the economic viability of New England glass manufactories. An advertisement for the sale of the property in the *Crockery and Glass Journal* of August 1, 1889 listed the 8-acre Boston & Sandwich Glass Works for sale or let as "consisting of Glass houses, Cutting and Decorating Shops, Gas Works, Store Houses, Engine Room." The advertisement also included fifteen residential buildings divided into 33 tenements "in close proximity."

Following the closing of the glassworks, tenants of Boston & Sandwich Glass Company housing were given eviction notices, and many skilled workers left Sandwich to take positions in other glassworks. Nonetheless, other attempts were made to continue glass manufacturing and other industries at this site. In 1889, the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company factory complex was sold to the Electrical Glass Corporation, which manufactured glass insulators and conduit for the expanding national communications networks. Additional houses and land owned by the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company Board of Directors were also sold at this time to private individuals. The Electrical Glass Corporation only lasted one year. The complex continued to be bought and sold in short-lived ventures, including two attempts to resurrect the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company itself— Boston & Sandwich Glass Company II (1895-1897) and Boston & Sandwich Glass Company III (1904-1905)— but both failed due to continuing labor problems and deteriorating factory buildings.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

The last attempt at glass manufacturing at the site was the Alton Manufacturing Company, which closed in 1907. The 1900 Sandwich directory listed glass manufacturing for some of the Jarvesville residents, and had two listings for Glass Ware Manufacturing, but by the publication of the 1926 directory, there were no listings for glass manufacturing. Attempts were also made to adapt the buildings to new uses, including a fish freezer plant in one of the pot houses. The majority of factory buildings were dismantled ca. 1920, and the last factory buildings were demolished in the 1940s.

By the time of the glassworks closure in the late 1880s, the area had become well established as a residential neighborhood with a commercial spine along Jarves Street. While there was little residential development in the late 19th century, there were a few prominent commercial and institutional additions, including the "1883 Block," 9-17 Jarves Street (1883, MHC #174), and replacement of the original Catholic Church on James Street with the Romanesque Revival Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church (1901, MHC #179) in 1901 on Jarves Street.

Other Glassworks in Jarvesville: 1859-1920

After Deming Jarves left the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company in 1859, he quickly formed a new glassworks with his son John Jarves at another site in Jarvesville, the Cape Cod Glass Works, 17 Willow Street (MHC #972). This new factory was located on a parcel formerly used by Deming Jarves as a lumberyard along Mill Creek bounded by the railroad to the west, James Street (now Church Street) to the east, and Bow Street (now Willow Street) to the south. A canal was dug to provide access from this site to Mill Creek. During the peak of its operation, the factory employed 200 workers. The factory site included a large brick building, which contained a planing mill, furnace, counting room and storage, a pot house, cooperage, machine house, water tower, and smaller accessory buildings for storage. Deming and John Jarves owned and ran the glassworks as a private company from 1858 to 1863. John Jarves died in 1863, and in 1864 Deming Jarves organized a group of investors to buy out the Jarves' family interest. The glassworks became the Cape Cod Glass Company, for which Deming Jarves served as clerk until his resignation in 1868. Deming Jarves died in 1869 and the company closed that year. In the early 1880s, there was a short-lived attempt to reuse some of the buildings at this site for another glass company, the Vasa Murrhina Glass Company (1883-1884). Some of the factory buildings were used for manufacturing of paper veneer in the early 20th century, but that business closed after World War I and the buildings were demolished in 1922. No industrial buildings from this period survive at the site.

Two additional glass factories were built near the Cape Cod Glass Company site. Following the closure of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company, ten former glassworks employees—members of the American Flint Glass Workers Union—formed a small co-operative glassworks, the Sandwich Co-operative Glass Company (1888-1891). They built a 100-foot-long wooden factory on Dillingham Knoll, a ten-acre parcel across the Mill Creek north of the Cape Cod Glass Company site, 0 off 111 Rt. 6A (MHC #968). State Street was extended, curving across the Mill Creek on a new bridge to reach the site. In 1911, the idle factory was sold to Henry Hoxie of Spring Hill to rebuild as a barn on his property, but a 1912 gale destroyed the building. In addition, from 1899 to 1920, the Packwood Company operated a glassworks in a building across Willow Street from the Cape Cod Glass Company along the railroad tracks at the site of 14 Willow Street (MHC #1076). The factory buildings at this location were torn down in the 1930s.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

20th Century Development

While the industrial buildings ceased operation following World War I and were demolished by the 1940s, the residential resources connected to the glassworks continued to be used as modest year-round housing through the 20th century, some lived in by descendants of glass-factory workers. Other glass workers left Sandwich to work in factories elsewhere that continued to manufacture glass. Workers from other industries moved into the district, most notably Italian-American workers from the Keith Manufacturing Company, which built railroad cars in Bourne. Residents of Jarvesville continued to attend the Catholic Church on Jarves Street but a significant Methodist population within the district attended the Methodist Church at 175 Main Street in the adjacent Town Hall Square Historic District (NR pending). Leisure activities took place in the parish hall of the Catholic Church and on the second floors of some commercial buildings along Jarves Street. Few alterations were made to houses, but 20th-century garages began to appear, many of them one-car garages likely built in response to an increase in the use of automobiles in the 1920s and 1930s and improved transportation routes. Later, two-car garages, likely built in the 1950s, sprang up in the district. In the 1950s and 60s, modest houses were built on some of the vacant land, often on former glassworks sites, particularly along the Factory Street marsh. Many of houses retain the scale and Cape form of the 19th-century examples. A few larger houses were built in the late 20th century, also along the marsh.

Jarvesville Today

Despite the loss of the factory buildings, Jarvesville maintains remarkable integrity as a reminder of the glassworks industrial village. Most of the modest single and multifamily houses in Jarvesville remain intact and continue to be lived in on a year-round basis, and Jarves Street continues to operate as a commercial and residential street. The overall built environment, including manmade alterations to the surrounding salt marshes, provides clear physical evidence to explain the derivation for the extant resources of this mill village. The history of glass manufacturing in Sandwich has also been kept alive by the Sandwich Glass Museum, originally incorporated as the Sandwich Historical Society in 1907, whose mission is to promote a broad understanding and appreciation of Sandwich town history, with particular emphasis on the unique contribution of the glass industry.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the settlement and agricultural history of Sandwich, the Sandwich glass industry, and the growth of Jarvesville as a 19th-century industrial village. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important evidence of 17th- and 18th-century settlement in the district, both periods that are underrepresented in the district today. No 17th-century farmsteads or residences are known in the district; however, it is highly likely that they exist. Seventeenth-century farmsteads, residences, and industrial sites have been identified in the neighboring Town Hall Square Historic District and at the Spring Hill Historic District (both NR pending), located less than one mile to the east. The Jarvesville Historic District has been identified as having been marshland and farmland prior to being developed for industry in the second quarter of the 19th century. The potential for locating similar 18th-century farmsteads or residences is higher than the preceding period.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

Structural evidence of residences, barns, stables, and outbuildings associated with 17th and 18th century farmsteads may contribute important information related to the architectural features of residential and agricultural buildings, and the internal configuration of structures on farmsteads. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contribute social, cultural, and economic information related to the inhabitants of the building(s) and the agricultural activities and technologies present on the farm

Any information that survives related to the three major glass company sites could be extremely important to this nomination since the glass industry is responsible for most of the growth and development in the district and 19th-century industrialization in the town of Sandwich. Except for extant workers housing and structural remains related to the transportation infrastructure of the mills, little evidence of the glass industry in Sandwich survives. Structural evidence from mill buildings, construction features, and artifacts may contribute important parcel-level information related to the location of specific buildings documented in the literature, their architectural characteristics, methods and materials of construction, and activities conducted. Information may also exist related to patterns of reuse as earlier structures, such as the glass furnaces, were replaced by technologically superior structures.

While archaeological sites of workers housing may contribute important information related to their location, architectural features, and construction techniques; most workers housing remains intact in the Jarvesville Historic District, indicating much of the above information can be obtained through the analysis of extant buildings and surrounding areas. Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with both archaeological sites and extant residences may contribute important information related to the domestic lives of workers and their relationship to the mills. Most workers housing was originally built by the mill owners for their workers. Structural evidence of barns, stables, and outbuildings may contribute important information related to domestic and industrial activities conducted on the property. Important evidence may exist that documents aspects of agriculture and husbandry conducted at home by local and immigrant factory workers to supplement wages earned in the glass factories and related trades. Structural evidence of residential buildings, outbuildings, and evidence from occupational-related features may also contribute evidence of manufacturing activities conducted in homes as a type of cottage industry. These manufacturing activities may have been related to glass manufacture and its related trades, or to some totally unrelated trade such as shoe manufacture. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, at the location of sites and extant examples of workers housing may contribute important information related to studies of workers' ethnicity, employer/employee relations, and the general living conditions of glass company workers.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

- Barbour, Harriet Buxton, *Sandwich, The Town that Glass Built*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1948.
- Barlow, Raymond E. & Kaiser, Joan E., *The Glass Industry in Sandwich, Vol. 1-5*. Windham, NH: Kaiser Publishing Company, Inc., 1989-1993.
- Bishop, Barbara & Hassell, Martha, editors, *Your Obl. Servt., Deming Jarves Correspondence of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company's Founder, 1825-1829*. Sandwich Historical Society, 1984.
- Jarves, Deming, *Reminiscences of Glass-Making*. Boston: Eastburn's Press, 1854.
- Lovell, R. A. Jr., *Sandwich, A Cape Cod Town*. Taunton, MA: Town of Sandwich Massachusetts Archives and Historical Center, 1996.
- Moore, N. Hudson, *Old Glass – European and American*. New York: Tudor Publishing Co., 1935.
- Vuilleumier, Marion R., *Scenes of America Sandwich Cape Cod's Oldest Town*. Portsmouth, NH: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Webb, Ruth Lee, *Sandwich Glass The History of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company*. Wellesley Hills MA: Lee Publications, 1939.

Atlases / Maps

- 1857: Walling, H.F. Map of the Town of Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts
- 1880: Walker, George H. Atlas of Barnstable County,.
- 1910: Atlas of Barnstable County, Walker Lithographic Publishing Company, Boston, MA.
- 1915: Sanborn Insurance Map
- 1931: Sanborn Insurance Map

Other Sources

- Adams, Virginia H. & Jenkins, Candace, *Sandwich Historic Preservation and Community Character Inventory Report*, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., May 1993.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission, *Historic & Archaeological Resources of Cape Cod & the Islands A Framework for Preservation Decisions*, 1986.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

Old New England Glasshouses, OldandSold.com, Antiques Digest.

Oral History. Interviews with Barbara Gill, Sandwich Public Library Archivist.

Sandwich Directory, 1900, Hopkinton, MA, A.E. Foss & Co., 1900.

Sandwich Directory, 1926, Salem, MA: The New England Directory and Blue Book Co., 1926.

(end)

Jarvesville Historic District
Name of Property

Barnstable County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 137 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet. (Sandwich Quad Map)
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 Zone	376242 Easting	4624290 Northing	3. Zone 19	Easting 375891	Northing 4623756
2. 19 Zone	376313 Easting	4623873 Northing	4. 19 Zone	375607 Easting	4624000 Northing
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	See continuation sheet	

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eric Dray and Gretchen Schuler, preservation consultants with Betsy Friedberg, MHC NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2010

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Sandwich state MA zip code 02563

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

UTMs

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	19	375841	4624168
6.	19	375526	4624701
7.	19	375577	4624787
8.	19	375933	4624781
9.	19	376075	4624502
10.	19	376314	4624411
11.	19	376639	4624457
12.	10	376664	4624355

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting to the southwest where Main Street and Liberty Street meet, the boundary spans behind the Main Street resources from Liberty Street northwest across Jarves Street. At the southwest boundary of Jarves Street, the boundary line cuts between two closely sited buildings, thereby excluding 157 Main Street (Parcel 73-031), which fronts on Main Street, and including 2 Jarves Street (Parcel 73-030) which fronts on Jarves Street. The boundary then follows the parcel lines on the northwest side of Jarves Street until it crosses Route 6A, including the Route 6A parcel on the north side of the intersection, and then meets Willow Street. The boundary then follows Willow Street until it crosses the street to include 9-19 Willow Street and then extends north and then east until it follows a line of convenience south across a portion of 0 Boardwalk Road to meet with the parcels on the east side of State Street. It then follows the parcels on the north and then east side of Canary Street until 5 Canary Street and then follows the street until it includes the remainder of the resources along Canary Street (15-23), and extends east and south across partial parcels (2 Boardwalk Road and 12 Harbor Road) to include extant elements of the salt marsh altered for a shipping canal. As the boundary extends south, it includes all parcels along Factory Street, and then includes Dewey Avenue on the east until 16 Dewey Avenue. The boundary then returns northwest along Dewey Avenue itself until it includes 15 Dewey Avenue. It then turns southwest to follow the parcel lines of all Liberty Street parcels until it turns northwest after 4 Liberty Street, to follow the rear parcel lot lines of Main Street. Except as noted with partial parcels, the boundary follows lot lines on Sandwich Assessor Map numbers 73, 74, 82, 83 and 88.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include those parcels that are found between Sandwich center and Mill Creek, the salt marsh and Dock Creek that are associated with the development of the industrial mill village for 19th century glassworks manufacturers and portions of the salt marsh that were reworked to accommodate shipping.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 10 Page 2

Photographs

All photographs included with this Nomination were taken in October 2007 and March 2008 by Eric Dray, preservation consultant writing the nomination.

Photo#	View
1. Jarves Street 3 Jarves St. on left, 4 Jarves St. on right	Looking northeast
2. 4, 6, 8, 10 Summer Street	Looking northeast
3. 7, 9 Liberty Street	Looking north
4. Pleasant Street 7, 11, 13 Pleasant Street	Looking north
5. Cross Street 6 Cross St., 137 Rt. 6A	Looking west
6. 17 Willow Street Cape Cod Glass Co. site	Looking northwest
7. Church Street 1 Church St. on left, 2 Church St. on right	Looking northwest
8. 18, 20, 22 Church Street	Looking north
9. 2, 4-6 State Street	Looking north
10. 10, 12, 14 State Street	Looking north
11. Freeman Street 1,3 Freeman St. on left, 2, 4 Freeman St. on right	Looking north
12. 19-17, 15 Canary Street	Looking northeast
13. 4, 6 Harbor Street	Looking east

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jarvesville HD
Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

Section number 10 Page 3

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 14. | Factory Street
Boston & Sandwich Glass Co. site and marker | Looking east |
| 15. | Factory Street
11 Factory Street | Looking north |
| 16. | Canal bordering Factory Street | Looking south |
| 17. | Canal | Looking east |
| 18. | Rt. 6A
133 Rt. 6A on left | Looking southeast |

(end)

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	C/NC	TYPE
	0	Boardwalk Rd	83-031	Vacant, partial (included portion is on map 88)				
1081	2	Boardwalk Rd	83-036	House	1972	Colonial Revival	NC	B
	2	Boardwalk Rd	83-036	Site of Boston & Sandwich Glass Co. cooperage	Mid 19th		C	Si
370	1	Canary St	82-103	Wheeler, Reuben House	1834	Greek Revival/ 1/2 Cape	C	B
360	2	Canary St	83-018	Buckley House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival/ 1/2 Cape	C	B
	2	Canary St	83-018	2-bay garage	Early 20th		C	B
790	5	Canary St	83-019	House	1987	Cape	NC	B
127	15	Canary St	83-023	House	ca.1840	Cape	C	B
786	17-19	Canary St	83-024	House	ca.1840	Cape	C	B
	19	Canary St	83-025	1-bay garage	Mid 20th		C	B
787	21	Canary St	83-026	House	ca.1840	Cape	C	B
788	23	Canary St	83-027	House	ca.1840	Cape	C	B
355	1	Church St	82-130	Keenan and Daniels (1857 Map), stores	ca.1850	No style	C	B
	1	Church St	82-130	Garage (2-bay)	ca.1965		NC	B
115	2-12	Church St	82-129-002	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. - Mill house block	ca.1860	No style	C	B
	2-12	Church St	82-129-002	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th	No style	C	B
356	13	Church St	82-131	Fogerty, D. House (1857 Map)	Mid 19th	No style	C	B
1047	16	Church St	82-128	House	ca.1990	Colonial Revival	NC	B
351	18	Church St	82-127	Kenney, E. House (1880 Map)	Mid 19th	Greek Revival	C	B
352	20	Church St	82-126	Parks, J. House (1857 Map)	Mid 19th	Greek Revival	C	B
353	22	Church St	82-125	Scott, M. House (1857 Map)	Mid 19th	Greek Revival	C	B
	22	Church St	82-125	Garage (1-bay)	Early 20th	Greek Revival	C	B
357	23	Church St	82-091	Kern, F. House (1857 Map)	Mid 19th	Greek Revival	C	B
358	25	Church St	82-092	Heffernan House (1857 Map)	Mid 19th	No style	C	B
354	30	Church St	82-124	Barker, J. House (1857 Map)	Mid 19th	No style	C	B
	31	Church St	82-093	Vacant				
1048	32	Church St	84-123	Barney, E. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival/Cape	C	B
	33	Church St	82-093-001	Garage (2-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
433	1	Cross St	82-153	House	ca.1945	Ranch	C	B
434	3	Cross St	82-154	House	ca.1890	Cape	C	B
	3	Cross St	82-154	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
435	5	Cross St	82-155	House	ca.1940	Cape	C	B
	5	Cross St	82-155	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
132	6	Cross St	82-163	Nye, G. House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Federal/Greek Revival	C	B
450	6	Cross St	82-163	Garage (2-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
436	7	Cross St	82-156	House	1960	Ranch	C	B

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	C/NC	TYPE
314	9	Cross St	82-157	Quinnell, Isaac House (1857 Map)	ca.1825	Greek Revival/ Cape	C	B
425	11	Cross St	82-158	House	ca.1920	Bungalow	C	B
369	15	Dewey Ave	74-045-002	Carey, F. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	No style	C	B
1049	15	Dewey Ave	74-045-001	House	ca.1900	Ranch	C	B
349	16	Dewey Ave	74-050	Sand Hill School	1885	Italianate	C	B
348	18	Dewey Ave	74-048	House	1961	Colonial Revival	NC	B
1078	18	Dewey Ave	74-048	House	Late 19th	No style	C	B
1050	20	Dewey Ave	83-054	House	ca.1978	Colonial Revival	NC	B
1051	22	Dewey Ave	83-053	House	ca.1970	No style	NC	B
	0	Dewey Ave	74-046	Vacant				
	0	Dewey Ave	74-047	Vacant				
1052	1	Factory St	83-039	House	1957	Cape	C	B
	1	Factory St	83-039	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
1053	3	Factory St	83-047	House	1967	Ranch	NC	B
	3	Factory St	83-047	Remnant of Laboratory Bldg, B&S Glass Co.	1848		C	Si
365	4	Factory St	83-008	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. (1857 Map)	ca.1850	No style	C	B
	4	Factory St	83-008	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
1054	5	Factory St	83-048	House	ca.1945	Cape	C	B
1055	6	Factory St	83-007	House	ca.1850	No style	C	B
1056	7	Factory St	83-049	House	ca.1950	Cape	C	B
	7	Factory St	83-049	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
366	8	Factory St	83-006	Marston, G. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	No style	C	B
1057	8	Factory St	83-006	House	ca.1920	Ranch	C	B
1058	8	Factory St	83-006	House (moved)	Late 19th	No style	C	B
1059	9	Factory St	83-050	House	ca.1950	Ranch	C	B
	9	Factory St	83-050	Garage (1-bay)	ca.1950		C	B
367	10	Factory St	83-005	Montague House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
1060	11	Factory St	83-051	House	ca.1950	Cape	C	B
908		Factory St	83-040	Glass Factory Marker	1950		C	Ob
		Factory St	83-040	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. Site	ca.1825-1888		C	Si
	66	Factory St	82-146	Vacant				
	0	Factory St	83-052	Vacant				
128	1	Freeman St	83-012	House	ca.1850	No style	C	B
789	2	Freeman St	83-016	McLaney House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
361	3	Freeman St	83-013	Shevelin, P. House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	No style	C	B
	3	Freeman St	83-013	Garage (1-bay)	ca.1970		NC	B

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
362	4	Freeman St	83-015	Chase, S. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
	6	Freeman St	83-014	Vacant				
359	1	Harbor St	82-113	Fagan, E. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	3/4 Cape	C	B
	1	Harbor St	82-113	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
114	2	Harbor St	82-112	House	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
	2	Harbor St	83-112	Garage (1-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
117	3	Harbor St	82-114	Ewer House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	1/2 Cape	C	B
	3	Harbor St	82-114	Garage (1-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
113	4	Harbor St	82-111	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
118	5	Harbor St	82-115	Keith House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	3/4 Cape	C	B
112	6	Harbor St	83-010	House	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
1061	7	Harbor St	82-110	House	ca.1975	Cape	NC	B
1062	9	Harbor St	83-011	House	ca.1940	Cape	C	B
	9	Harbor St	83-011	Garage (2-bay)	Late 20th		NC	B
1063	10	Harbor St	83-038	House	ca.1950	Cape	C	B
2023	11	Harbor St	83-017	Dalton, C. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
1064	12	Harbor St	83-037	Partial, House	ca.1967	Cape	NC	B
969	12	Harbor St	83-037	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. canal	Mid 19th		C	Si
363	13	Harbor St	83-028	Kennedy, J. House (1857 Map)	ca.1990	Cape	C	B
364	15	Harbor St	83-029	Swansey House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
	15	Harbor St	83-029	Garage (1-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
905		Harbor St		Town Landing	ca.1875		C	Si
258	1	Jarves St	73-022	Hunt and Gibb, Buttner Company Store	1866	Greek Revival	C	B
1002	2	Jarves St	73-030	Commercial	ca.1925	Commercial block	C	B
260	3	Jarves St	73-023	Jarves, John and Mary Waterman House	1857	Italian Villa	C NR	B
325	4	Jarves St	73-029	Dillingham, N. House(1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
	4	Jarves St	73-029	Garage (2-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
179	6	Jarves St	73-028	Corpus Christi R.C. Church	1901	Romanesque Revival	C	B
261	7	Jarves St	82-59	Stutson, William House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Greek Revival	C	B
180	8	Jarves St	73-028-001	Corpus Christi Rectory/Drew, George P. (1880 Map)	ca.1880	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
181	12	Jarves St	73-027	Pease, Rev. G. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	12	Jarves St	73-027	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th		NC	B
174	13 (9-17)	Jarves St	82-060	1883 Block	1883	Colonial Revival	C	B
	15	Jarves St	82-062	Shed	Mid 20th		C	B
182	16 (14)	Jarves St	73-025	House	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
	16R	Jarves St	73-026	Vacant				

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	C/NC	TYPE
175	19	Jarves St	82-061	Smith House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Greek Revival	C	B
	19	Jarves St	82-061	Shed	ca.1920	No style	C	B
178	20 (18)	Jarves St	73-024	Chapouil, Anthony House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	No style	C	B
183	20	Jarves St	73-024	Chapouil, Anthony House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	20	Jarves St	73-024	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		NC	B
184	21	Jarves St	82-064	Vacant	ca.1850	Demolished	C	Si
444	22	Jarves St	82-168	Lapham, George House	1912	Bungalow	C	B
185	23	Jarves St	82-064	Nichols Grocery (part former moved RC Chapel)	ca.1830	Greek Revival	C	B
1005	23	Jarves St	82-064	Quail Hollow Barn (?)	ca.1845	New England Barn	C	B
432	30	Jarves St	82-152	House	1941	Cape	C	B
	30	Jarves St	82-152	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
305	32	Jarves St	82-151	Dennison, J. House (1907 Map)	ca.1860	No style	C	B
2024	33	Jarves St	82-140	House	ca.2005	Colonial Revival	C	B
303	34	Jarves St	82-149	Foster, John D. House	1865	Greek Revival	C	B
304	36	Jarves St	82-148	Nye, East Sandwich (1857 Map), moved 1840-1857	ca.1840	No style	C	B
1065	38	Jarves St	82-150	House	ca.1930	Ranch	C	B
311	39	Jarves St	82-141	Woodward, W.E. House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Federal/Greek Revival	C	B
312	41	Jarves St	82-142	Shed	Late 19th	No style	C	B
129	42	Jarves St	82-147	Site of Railroad Station/Parking/Station	1848	Destroyed by fire	C	Si
967	42	Jarves St	Map 82	Railroad Right of Way/Platform/Shelter	Late 20th	No style	NC	St
312	43	Jarves St	82-143	Keenan House (1880 Map)	ca.1850	No style	C	B
1066	44	Jarves St	82-145	House	ca.1955	Cape	C	B
	44	Jarves St	82-145	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
	45	Jarves St	82-144	Vacant				
966	0	Jarves St	83-009	St. John's Park	ca.1850		C	Si
		Jarves St	82-161	Vacant				
	1	Jarves St Ext	83-041	Vacant				
1067	2	Jarves St Ext	83-046	House	ca.1965	Ranch	NC	B
	2	Jarves St Ext	83-046	Garage (2-bay)	2007		NC	B
1068	3	Jarves St Ext	83-042	House	ca.1940	Ranch	C	B
	6	Jarves St Ext	83-045	Vacant				
1069	7(5)	Jarves St Ext	83-043	House	ca.1980	No style	NC	B
298	1	Liberty St	73-064	Baker, E. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
292	3	Liberty St	73-065	Murray, John II House (1880 Map)	ca.1850	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
138	4	Liberty St	73-085	Mayo House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	No style	C	B
139	6	Liberty St	73-084	Wright, E. House (1857 House)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
	6	Liberty St	73-084	Barn	Late 19th	New England Barn	C	B
297	7	Liberty St	73-066	Bassett, W.N. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	No style	C	B
140	8	Liberty St	73-083	Woods, F. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	No style	C	B
296	9	Liberty St	73-067	Blackwell, I. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	No style	C	B
141	10	Liberty St	73-082	Hamblin, C.F. House (1857 Map)	1857	Greek Revival	C	B
295	11	Liberty St	73-068	Kern, Frances House(1857 Map)	ca.1845	Greek Revival	C	B
	11	Liberty St	73-068	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
142	12	Liberty St	73-081	Jarves, Deming House	ca.1840	No style	C	B
294	13	Liberty St	73-069	Riordan, T.P. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
143	14	Liberty St	73-080	Kern, William House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
293	15	Liberty St	73-070	Riordan, Titus House	1842	Greek Revival	C	B
	15	Liberty St	73-070	Garage (1-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
144	16	Liberty St	73-079	Shevelin, P. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
	16	Liberty St	73-069	Garage (1-bay)	mid 19th		NC	B
147	17	Liberty St	73-071	Collins, Patrick House	1848	No style	C	B
	17	Liberty St	73-071	Garage (1-bay)	mid 19th	No style	C	B
145	18	Liberty St	73-078	Alton, S. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Liberty St	73-077	Vacant				
133	20	Liberty St	73-074	Thompson, Seth House (1836)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	20	Liberty St	73-074	Barn	Late 19th	No style	C	B
134	21	Liberty St	82-162	Nye, B. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival 1/2 Cape	C	B
	21	Liberty St	82-162	Barn	Late 19th	Greek Revival 1/2 Cape	C	B
135	22	Liberty St	73-073	Quinnell, Isaac House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	22	Liberty St	73-073	Barn	Late 19th		C	B
791	24	Liberty St	74-026	Black, Margaret and John House	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
157	25	Liberty St	82-159	Coville, E. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Cape	C	B
146	26	Liberty St	83-003	Boyden, Jesse House (1836)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
136	27	Liberty St	82-160	Kern, Martin, L. House	1845	Greek Revival	C	B
	27	Liberty St	82-160	Garage/barn	ca.1900	No style	C	B
	28	Liberty St	83-002	Vacant				
1070	29	Liberty St	83-004	House	ca.1970	Cape	NC	B
368	30	Liberty St	83-001	Marsh, J. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
333	1	Pleasant St	82-169	Perry, Charles House (1836)	ca.1840	3/4 Cape	C	B
	1	Pleasant St	82-169	Shed	ca.1900		C	B
173	2	Pleasant St	73-045	Miller, G. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	No style	C	B
	2	Pleasant St	73-045	Garage (1-bay)	Late 20th		NC	B

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	C/NC	TYPE
332	3	Pleasant St	82-170	Nye, Franklin House (1833)	ca.1835	Cape	C	B
2025	4	Pleasant St	73-044	Shed	Early 20th		C	B
335	6	Pleasant St	73-043	Jarves, Deming (1861), double house	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
331	7	Pleasant St	73-046	Atkins, George House (1834)	1834	Cape	C	B
	7	Pleasant St	73-046	Shed	Mid 20th		C	B
172	8	Pleasant St	73-042	Fish House (1880 Map)	ca.1860	Greek Revival	C	B
	8	Pleasant St	73-042	Garage (2-bay)	Early 20th		C	B
177	10A-B	Pleasant St	73-041	Price, W. and Mrs. Chamberlain (1857 Map)/Double house	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
330	11	Pleasant St	73-047	Fish House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Cape	C	B
796	12	Pleasant St	73-053	Chapouil, C. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	12	Pleasant St	73-053	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
329	13	Pleasant St	73-048	Hallett, E. House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Cape	C	B
	13	Pleasant St	73-048	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
326	14	Pleasant St	73-052	Riordan, T. P. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
328	15	Pleasant St	73-049	Nye, G. House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Cape	C	B
	15	Pleasant St	73-049	Garage (1 bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
327	17	Pleasant St	73-050	Crocker, Nelson House (1857 Map)	ca.1830	Greek Revival	C	B
1071	19	Pleasant St	73-051	Crocker, James House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Cape	C	B
	19	Pleasant St	73-051	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
310	131	Rte 6A	82-086	Clark Store (1880 Map)	ca.1840	No style	C	B
334	132	Rte 6A	82-066	G.P. Drew Clothing Store	1869	Greek Revival	C	B
130	133	Rte 6A	82-165	Williams, Rev. Abraham House	ca.1746	Colonial	C	B
442	134	Rte 6A	82-167	House	1958	Cape	C	B
430	135	Rte 6A	82-166	House	ca.1970	Colonial Revival	NC	B
2026	137	Rte 6A	82-164	Hoxie, Abraham House (moved 1860)	ca.1850	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
449	141	Rte 6A	73-072	House	ca.1975	Colonial Revival	NC	B
1072	1	State St	82-116	House	1960	Cape	C	B
	1	State St	82-116	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
126	2	State St	82-109	Gibbs, John House	ca.1835	Greek Revival	C	B
119	3	State St	82-117	Woods, Richard House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
125	4 (6)	State St	82-108	Kenney and McNalty (1857 Map) (4-family)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
120	7	State St	82-118	Murphy House (1880 Map)	ca.1860	Greek Revival	C	B
124	8	State St	82-102	Woods, Richard House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	1/2 Cape	C	B
121	9	State St	82-119	House	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
	9	State St	82-119	Barn	Late 19th	No style	C	B
782	10	State St	82-101	Wheeler, L. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	1/2 Cape	C	B

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
1011	11	State St	82-120	Lutt House (1880 Map)	ca.1860	Greek Revival	C	B
783	12	State St	82-100	House	ca.1850	Greek Revival/Cape	C	B
780	13	State St	82-121	Hobson House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
784	14	State St	82-099	Hobson House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival/ 1/2 Cape	C	B
122	15	State St	82-122	Hobson House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
	16	State St	82-098	Vacant				
1079	18	State St	82-097	House	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
371	19	State St	82-094	Shevalle, A. House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
123	20	State St	82-096	House	ca.1850	Cape	C	B
	22	State St	82-095	Vacant				
445	2	Summer St	73-058	House	1947	Bungalow	C	B
446	3	Summer St	73-037	House	1955	Bungalow	C	B
176	4	Summer St	73-057	Hatch, Isaiah House (1850)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
322	5	Summer St	73-038	Lapham, George House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	5	Summer St	73-038	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
793	6	Summer St	73-056	French, J. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	6	Summer St	73-056	Garage (1-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
323	7	Summer St	73-039	Covell, David House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
794	8	Summer St	73-055	Childs, Braddock R. House (1849)	ca.1845	Greek Revival	C	B
324	9	Summer St	73-040	Dean, T. House (1847)	ca.1845	Greek Revival	C	B
	9	Summer St	73-040	Garage (2-bay)	Mid 20th		C	B
795	10	Summer St	73-054	Burgess, David House (1849)	ca.1845	Greek Revival	C	B
313	2	Willow St	82-138	Jarves, Deming House (1857 Map)	ca.1850	Greek Revival	C	B
429	4	Willow St	82-137	House	ca.1920	Bungalow	C	B
428	6	Willow St	82-136	House	ca.1965	Commercial	NC	B
307	8	Willow St	82-135	Righel, J. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
	8	Willow St	82-135	Garage (2-bay)	Late 20th		NC	B
308	9	Willow St	82-087	Burke House (1880 Map)	ca.1860	Greek Revival	C	B
306	10	Willow St	82-134	Story, J. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	Greek Revival	C	B
1073	10	Willow St	82-134	House	Late 20th	No style	NC	B
1074	11	Willow St	82-087-001	House	ca.1830	No style	C	B
1075	11	Willow St	82-087-001	Shed	Late 19th		C	B
309	13	Willow St	82-088	Bassett, C. House (1857 Map)	ca.1840	No style	C	B
1080	13	Willow St	82-088	House	Mid 20th	No style	C	B
1076	14	Willow St	82-133	House	ca.1965	Ranch	NC	B
1078	17	Willow St	82-089	House	1957	No style	C	B

Jarvesville National Register Historic District Data Sheet

INV. #	ST. #	STREET NAME	ASSESS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
	17	Willow St	82-089	Site of Cape Cod Glass Company	Late 19th		C	Si
1077	19	Willow St	82-090	House	ca.1935	Bungalow	C	B
		Willow St	82-139	Vacant				
	0	Off 111 Rt. 6A	82-078	Vacant - site of Sandwich Co-operative Glass			C	Si

200 Contributing buildings

10 Contributing sites

1 Contributing object

211 Contributing properties

26 noncontributing buildings

1 noncontributing structure

27 noncontributing properties

1 previously listed NR property

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Jarvesville Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 8/11/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/08/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/23/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/25/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000787

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9-23-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 01.14

MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co

James St. looking NE

3 James on left, 4 Jarvis on right

March 2008

Photo #1





MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 02.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co.

4, 6, 8, 10 Summer St., looking NE

December 2007

Photo # 2








MA_SANDWICH(BARNSTABLECOUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 03. tif

MA Sandwich
Barnstable County
Liberty St. looking NE
7,9 Liberty St
December 2007
Photo # 3








MA - SANDNICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 04.tif

MA Sandwich
Barnstable County
Pleasant St. looking NE
- 7, 9, 11 Pleasant St.
December 2007
Photo # 4







MA_SANDWICH(BARNSTABLECOUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 05.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable County

Cross Street Looking NW

- Le Cross St, 137 Rt. 6A

December 2007

Photo # 5





MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 06.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co.

17 Willow St. - Cape Cod Glass Co. site, looking N

March 2008

Photo #6





MA_SANDWICH(BARNSTABLECOUNTY)-JANESVILLE_07.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co.

Church St., looking N

1 Church St. on left,
2 Church St. on right

December 2007

Photo # 7







MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 08.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable County

18, 20, 22 Church Street looking N

March 2008

photo #8







MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 09.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co

State St. (1) looking W

- 2, 4-6 State St.

December 2007

Photo #9







MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 10.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable County

State St. (2) looking N

- 10, 12, 14 State St

December 2007

Photo # 10







MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 11.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable County

Freeman St. looking N

- 1,3 Freeman St. left

2,4 Freeman St. right

December 2007

Photo # 11.







MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JAMESVILLE - 12.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable County

Canary St. looking N


- 19-17, 15 Canary St.

December 2007

Photo #12







MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 13. tif


MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co

4.6 Harbor St. Looking east

March 2008

Photo # 13



HISTORICAL MARKER

LANDS OF THE FORMER

**BOSTON &
SANDWICH
GLASS COMPANY**

OPERATED FROM 1880-1908

**IN 1880 MARKER SHOWS THE
LOCATION OF THE COMPANY'S
FACTORY AND OLD GLASS PILE
NEAR THE SANDWICH GLASS
WORKS, 120 MAIN STREET**





MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 14.tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co.

Factory St, Boston + Sandwich Glass Co
Site + Marker

March 2008

Photo #14





MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVISVILLE - 15.tif

MA Sandwich
Barnstable County
Factory St. looking N
-11 Factory St. on night
March 2008
Photo #15





MA_SANDWICH(BARNSTABLECOUNTY)-JARVESVILLE-16.tif

MA Sandwich
Barnstable Co

Canal looking S along Factory St.

March 2008

Photo #16







MA_SANDWICH(BARNSTABLECOUNTY)_JARVESVILLE_17.tif

MA Sandwich
Barnstable Co.
Canal Locking E
March 2008
Photo # 17





SANDWICH CTR
TO 130
→



MA - SANDWICH (BARNSTABLE COUNTY) - JARVESVILLE - 18. tif

MA Sandwich

Barnstable Co.

Rt. 6A looking SE

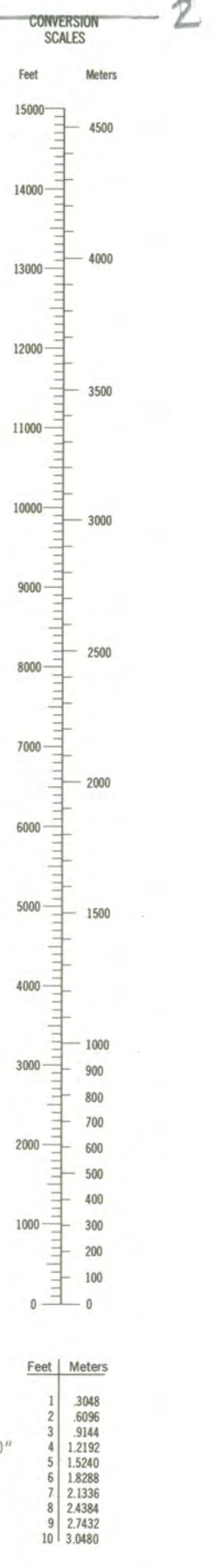
- 133 Rt. 6A on left

March 2008

Photo # 18

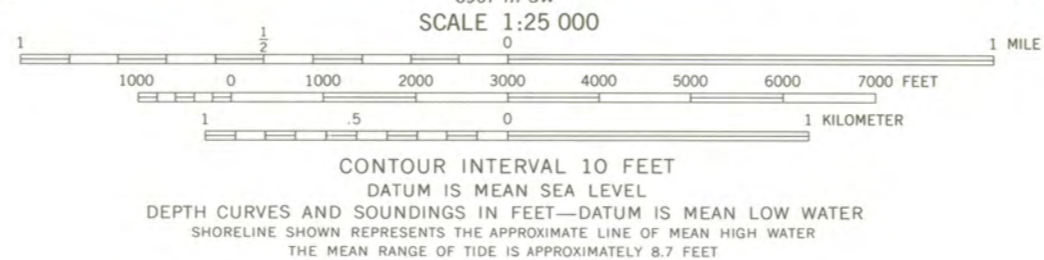


Massachusetts
Barnstable County
Sandwich
Jarvisville Historic District

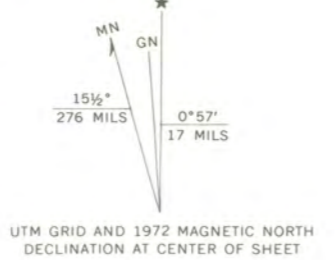


To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

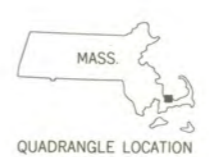
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1935 and 1938
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 1208 (1971)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 8.2 FEET



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



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

SANDWICH, MASS.
N4140-W7022.5/7.5
1972
AMS 6967 III NW—SERIES V814





MAP TILE 73
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

- LEGEND:
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

80	81	82	83
42	72	74	66

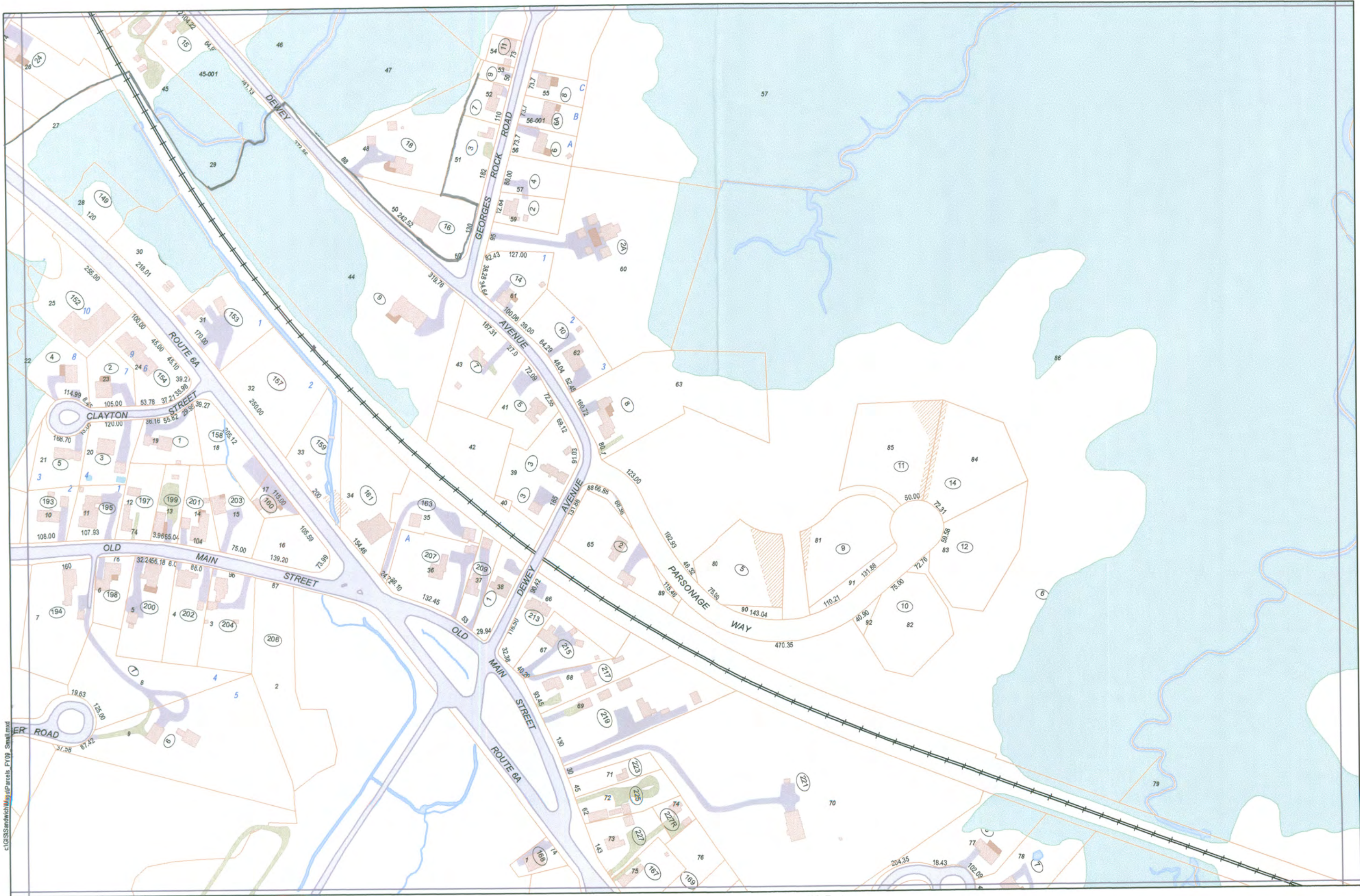
TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
 Purposes Only
 Not to be used
 for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



c:\GIS\Sandwich\Mapa\Parcels_FY09_Small.mxd



MAP TILE 74
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

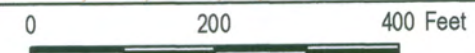
- LEGEND:
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

82	83	84
73	74	75
	66	67

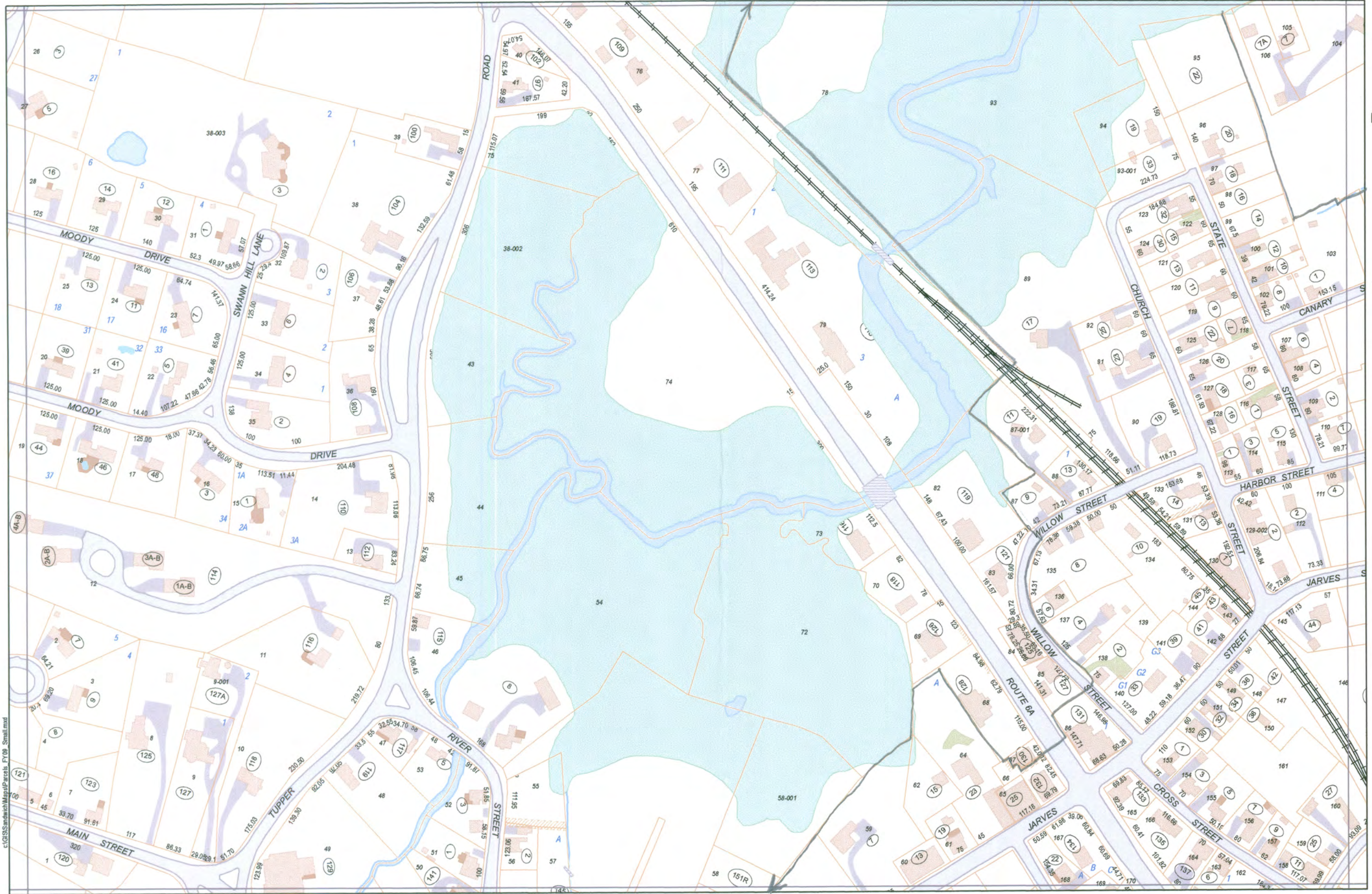
TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
 Purposes Only
 Not to be used
 for Conveyances.

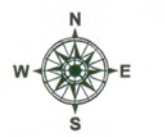
MAY 2009



c:\GIS\Sandwich\Map\Parcels FY09 Small.mxd



MAP TILE 82
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

- LEGEND:
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

86	87	88	89
80	81	83	
42	72	73	74
			66

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
 Purposes Only
 Not to be used
 for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

c:\GIS\Sandwich\Mapa\Parcels_FY09_Small.mxd



MAP TILE 83
 PROPERTY
 PARCEL MAP
 FY 2009
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

LEGEND:

- Parcels FY'09
- Buildings (2003)
- Deck (2003)
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Utility Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Bridge
- Paved Roads and Driveways
- Unpaved Roads and Driveways
- Pools (2003)
- Easements (draft)

87	88	89	90
81	82	84	85
42	73	74	75
	43	66	67

TOWN OF SANDWICH
 ASSESSING
 145 MAIN STREET
 SANDWICH
 MASSACHUSETTS

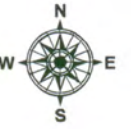
For Assessment
 Purposes Only
 Not to be used
 for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

MAP TILE 88
PROPERTY
PARCEL MAP
FY 2009
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS



1" = 200'

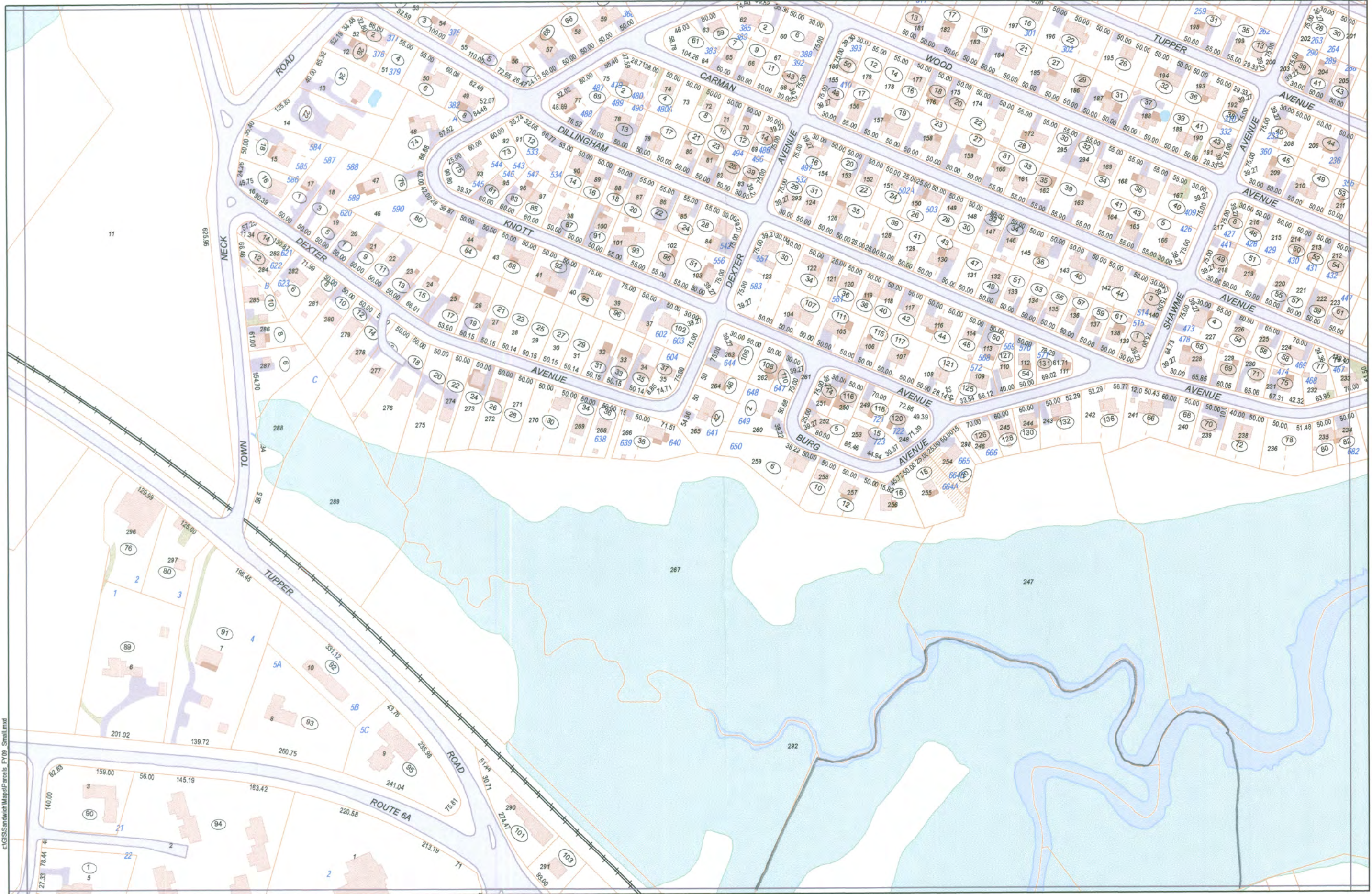
- LEGEND:
- Parcels FY'09
 - Buildings (2003)
 - Deck (2003)
 - Surface Water
 - Wetlands
 - Utility Line
 - Rivers and Streams
 - Bridge
 - Paved Roads
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Unpaved Roads and Driveways
 - Pools (2003)
 - Easements (draft)

91	92	93	94
86	87	88	89
80	81	82	83

TOWN OF SANDWICH
ASSESSING
145 MAIN STREET
SANDWICH
MASSACHUSETTS

For Assessment
Purposes Only
Not to be used
for Conveyances.

MAY 2009



0 200 400 Feet

3 STATE STREET
SANDWICH, MASS 02563
MAY 11, 2010

WILLIAM F. DALEY, CHAIRMAN
SANDWICH HISTORICAL COMMISSION
6 EVERGREEN DRIVE
SANDWICH, MASS 02563

DEAR BILL,

I AM WRITING YOU REGARDING THE COMMISSION'S EFFORTS TO CREATE A JARVESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, A SPRING HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT AND AN EXPANDED TOWN HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT. MY WIFE AND I WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND YOUR MEETING SCHEDULED FOR MAY 27, 2010. WE WANT TO GO ON THE RECORD AS SUPPORTING ALL THREE DISTRICTS. AS RESIDENTS OF JARVESVILLE, WE ARE ESPECIALLY SUPPORTIVE OF OUR COMMUNITY RECEIVING HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION. YOU ARE CERTAINLY AWARE THAT JARVESVILLE WAS CREATED AS A RESIDENTIAL AREA TO PROVIDE HOUSING FOR THE WORKERS OF THE BOSTON AND SANDWICH GLASS COMPANY. MANY OF THE HOMES IN THIS PART OF SANDWICH WERE BUILT IN THE 1830S AND OUR NEIGHBORHOOD RETAINS ITS "ANTIQUE" LOOK AND FEEL. THE COMMISSION'S EFFORTS WOULD HELP ENSURE THAT AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE HISTORY OF SANDWICH WOULD BE PRESERVED. ON A MORE SELFISH NOTE, HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION WOULD SOLIDIFY PROPERTY VALUES, SOMETHING EQUALLY IMPORTANT IN TODAY'S UNSETTLED ECONOMY. PLEASE READ THIS LETTER INTO YOUR MEETING AND COUNT US AS ARDENT SUPPORTERS OF THE JARVESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

SINCERELY,

KEVIN N. MOORE

MARION A. MOORE

RESIDENTS OF JARVESVILLE

RECEIVED

JUN 01 2010

MASS. HIST. COMM

Linda H. Benn
P.O. Box 638
Sandwich, MA 02563
(508) 888-2455

USPS DELIVERY CONFIRMATION
ARTICLE # 0308 0730 0000 0024 9242

May 28, 2010

Ms Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Subject: DO NOT LIST PROPERTY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Property: 39 Jarves Street
Jarvesville Historic District

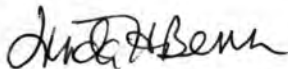
Dear Ms. Simon:

Please consider this letter as confirmation that I DO NOT WANT MY PROPERTY LISTED in any National Register of Historic Places and/or Massachusetts Register of Historic Places.

I am disappointed that I have to take the trouble to "OPT OUT" rather than "OPT IN" to such registration.

Should you require anything further to ensure such registration is not done, please contact me.

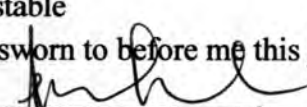
Sincerely yours,



Linda H. Benn
Owner - 39 Jarves Street - Sandwich, MA 02563

State of Massachusetts
County of Barnstable

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of May 2010.

Notary Public: 

My Commission expires: April 1, 2016

Jeanette Tavekelian
Notary Public
My Commission Expires April 1, 2016
Commonwealth of Massachusetts





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 5, 2010

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Jarvesville HD, Sandwich (Barnstable), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of objection has been received. One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Bill Daley, Sandwich Historical Commission
John Kennan, Chairman, Sandwich Board of Selectmen
Eric Dray, Gretchen Schuler, consultants
Daniel Marstens, Sandwich Planning Board
Sarah Korjeff, Cape Cod Commission