



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Off Willow Street N/A not for publication
city, town Yarmouth/Barnstable N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA 025 county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02664

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>60</u>	<u>20</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		<u>61</u>	<u>20</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Valerie Talmage July 9, 1990
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical State Historic Preservation Officer Date Commission;
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Bart K. Savage 8/28/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; multiple
dwelling; secondary structure; camp
Commerce/Department Store
Social/Meeting Hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; secondary
dwelling
Landscape/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style
Mid-19th Century/Gothic Revival
Late Victorian/Second Empire

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, wood
walls wood, Board and Batten
roof wood, asphalt shingle
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District is a 60.6-acre area located in westernmost Yarmouth, Massachusetts, south of the mid-Cape Highway (Route 6). Entrance to this unobtrusive area is from Willow Street on the east over the tracks of the Hyannis Branch (now Penn. Central) railroad. A portion of the area lies within the neighboring town of Barnstable. The immediate surroundings of the district remain wooded with two small kettle ponds on the perimeter: Camp Ground Pond to the southwest, and Fresh Hole Pond to the south.

The district itself is centered on the tree-dotted open space that historically served as the worship area. Narrow tree-lined roads and footpaths, several of which remain unpaved, wind about this central open space. Fancifully trimmed Gothic Revival-style cottages, dating from the second half of the 19th century, remain scattered about in this informal landscape as the dominant building type. The original relationships between buildings and landscape have remained exceptionally clear due to the general lack of intrusions or alterations. This unusual quality of authenticity is experienced as one passes over the railroad tracks into the district, and is accompanied by the sensation of passing through a time barrier to the 19th century.

The core of the present Camp Ground acreage was acquired in 1863, with the remainder added gradually over the next 36 years (1863-1899). From the beginning, the central section bounded by Center, Simpson, Boston, Wellfleet, and Pleasant Avenues, served as the worship area. It was initially ringed by tents serving specific Methodist Societies, individual family groups, and support functions such as cooking and dining. Occupying the worship area itself was a Preacher's Stand that could accommodate up to 30 or 40 preachers and a choir. Concentric rows of backless benches fanned out in front of the stand, and a small Preacher's Room stood behind. County Avenue, which had provided access to woodlots in the area, and Willow Street, which dated to the 1854 introduction of the railroad, were the only pre-existing roads in the vicinity.

Gradually, more permanent structures replaced these early ephemeral ones. Four cottages were constructed during the first year at Prospect Hill (Simpson and Boston Avenues), and another cluster had appeared by 1868 at nearby

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Historic Function (Continued)

- Religion/Religious Structure
- Landscape/Park
- Transportation/Rail-related
- Recreation & Culture/Outdoor recreation

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Hanover Square. Building progressed rapidly during the next two decades, with the peak of about 150 cottages reached in the mid-1880s. Alfred Berry of South Yarmouth has been identified as the builder of about 50 cottages, with others by Joseph Bassett and Nathaniel Snow of Wellfleet. Public buildings included Johnson Hall, used for administration (1861; MHC Inv. #69), Grove House, which housed the groundskeeper and rented rooms (1872; MHC Inv. #1), a massive Tabernacle which covered the worship area, and a Dining Hall (1890; both now gone).

A meandering road system developed as increased building took place, beginning with Boston and Simpson Avenues in the Prospect Hill/Hanover Square area. These were followed by Grace (1867), Leafy (1869), Wellfleet, Harlow, and Linwood (1872) Avenues. Center Avenue was widened and straightened in 1877, and a wide walkway known as the Promenade connected it to the worship area. Surface improvements included grading in the 1870s, and hardening with rock dust or asphalt in the 1880s. Some roads such as Linwood have been discontinued, reflecting the general loss of buildings in the early to mid 20th century.

The architectural character of the area is overwhelmingly defined by the type of small, fanciful Gothic Revival-style cottage that developed at camp meeting grounds and summer resort colonies on the Cape and Islands in the mid-19th century (ca. 1850-1880). The informal aspects of that style were felt to be especially well suited to rural and resort settings. The largest and best known of these groups in the region today is the Martha's Vineyard Campgrounds Historic District in Oak Bluffs (NR: 12/14/78). The Yarmouth Camp Grounds Historic District is not quite as extensive, but remains an unusually cohesive and well-preserved example of the type.

The cottage, as it developed at Yarmouth and elsewhere, consists of a 1 1/2-story, gable-roof core with living room and kitchen on the first floor and two small bedrooms in the loft above. Most typically, the cottages display symmetrical three-bay gable-end facades with center entries flanked by windows. A window or door, sometimes with balcony, is often located above in the gable field. Double-leaf doors are popular. Over time, the core was often expanded with wings, ells, and porches, the first of which was often a rear kitchen ell. Expansion seems to be related to extended periods of use, first during the summer season, and more recently year-round. In some extreme cases, the additions totally overwhelm the core, making the building origins difficult to detect.

Along with the miniaturized scale of the cottages, the features that most commonly stand out in the eye of the viewer are the decorative details derived from the Gothic Revival style. The most elaborate cottages display vertical board and batten siding, while more typical examples are sheathed with the unpainted cedar shingles that prevail on buildings of all types across the

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Cape. Door and window openings, especially those on the facade, are often pointed arched and trimmed with robust label moldings. Fanciful vergeboard trim at the gables, and sometimes along the eaves, is the hallmark feature popularly referred to as gingerbread. Research has indicated that when painted, white was the preferred color, except in the late 1880s when natural earth tones enjoyed a brief vogue.

Careful inspection of the Yarmouth cottages by local historian Irving Lovell has revealed the following information about dimensions and construction details. The core measures 10 feet x 17 feet, with 8 foot ceilings at the first story, and two additional feet of kneewall space in the loft area. Post and beam construction is employed with corner braces. First-story joists are set crosswise at 26-inch intervals, while the upper joists run lengthwise with 24-inch spacing. Rafter spacing is 34 inches, and they are joined at a 60 degree angle by cross ties with no ridge pole. They are notched to the girts, and overhang the walls by 12 inches. Walls are finished with random-width tongue and groove vertical boards. The same material is used for floors. Most of the cottages rest on cedar posts, in some cases replaced by concrete block, as their foundation. Hard pine imported from the Carolinas or Maine is the preferred material for the rest of the construction.

Despite these basic similarities, the variations in trim mentioned above allowed for almost endless individual expression. Additionally, there are sub-types of the basic cottage that include a smaller one-story variety and a larger five-bay version. Finally, a small number of owners built one-of-a-kind cottages that have no exact parallels among their companions. Individual examples of cottages and public buildings are described below:

The variety of cottage form and detail is presented in microcosm at Hanover Square, which was developed in 1868 by members of Boston's Hanover Square Church. The Arnold Rich Cottage, 55 Hanover Square (ca. 1868; map #55; photo #1, #2) is a prototypical example with its vertical silhouette, symmetrical three-bay facade, steeply pitched gable roof, and lack of later additions. These qualities of form are enhanced by retention of original materials including flushboard siding, segmental arch moldings over window and door openings, and elaborate flame-patterned vergeboard. Its neighbor at the A. Chisolm Cottage, 54 Hanover Square (ca. 1868; map #54; photo #1) demonstrates the variety possible in these cottages. It displays the typical form, but with a less steeply pitched roof and with lean-to wings on either side to produce a five- rather than three-bay facade. Trim elements are also different, with an even more elaborate icicle pattern vergeboard and gable apron, and the more typical pointed-arch window and door openings. The simplicity of the Maud Hancock Cottage, 53 Hanover Square (ca. 1868; map #53; photo #1), stands in contrast to the rich detail of the two examples described above. It adheres to the basic form but employs the more common shingle siding and confines its Gothic detail to a pointed-arch window in the gable

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field. The Capt. Select Matthews House, 51 Hanover Square (1873; map #51), represents the more idiosyncratic cottages in the district with its full two-story height, unusually generous 22 feet x 27 feet dimensions, asymmetrical facade, and round-arched window and door openings. The final component of the square, 50 Hanover Square (ca. 1880/1975; map #50), is an example of the handful of cottages that have been subject to major remodelings. It lacks the whimsical Gothic form and detail, but nevertheless retains a similar scale and materials.

Simpson Avenue, which forms the western edge of the Camp Ground and was another early locus of development, also displays a wide range of cottages. Some well-preserved but restrained examples are 21 Simpson Avenue (ca. 1880; map #21; photo #4), 27 Simpson Avenue (ca. 1870; map #27), and 36 Simpson Ave. (ca. 1880; map #336; photo #3). All three are distinguished by shingle siding and modest vergeboards, which at #21 and #36 are repeated as valances over the entries. Pointed-arch windows are in evidence at #26 and #36. Vertical siding is the chief stylistic element at the Benjamin Lovell Cottage, 22 Simpson Avenue (ca. 1870; map #22).

Other well-preserved Gothic Revival-style cottages remain in abundance throughout the Camp Ground. Bide-A-Wee Cottage, 64 Pleasant Avenue (1879; map #64; photo #5), remains as a textbook example of the type. Occupying a prominent location at the corner of Pleasant and Center Avenues, it retains its original form without additions, except the very early ones of a screened front porch and rear kitchen ell. Some of its hallmark details include board and batten sheathing and an acorn pattern vergeboard trimming its steep gable roof. The symmetrical three-bay facade includes a double-leaf door flanked by narrow windows, with a second double-leaf door in the gable field. All are pointed arched and trimmed with label moldings, as are the windows on the side elevations. The Percy White Cottage, 67 Pleasant Street (ca. 1870; map #67), located in a wooded clearing to the north, is an excellent example of the small-scale cottages with minimal detail. It lacks some of the distinguishing features like vergeboards and pointed-arch window and door openings, but manages to convey its character through flushboard siding and the steep pitch of its gable roof. This tiny cottage has been extended by a series of rear ells, and its present casement windows may be 20th century replacements.

On the southern edge of the Camp Ground, 4 Oak Avenue (ca. 1880; map #4; photo #6) provides a good example of the basic cottage, extended by a rear kitchen ell and a front screened porch. The dominant feature of this shingle-clad cottage is its elaborate vergeboard. Hidden behind the porch are a center entry with pointed-arch lights and stilted-arch molding, flanked by pointed-arch windows. Next door at the Dr. Samuel Birmingham Cottage, 6 Oak Avenue (ca. 1880; map #6; photo #6), is a somewhat more unusual example with angled window bays produced by chamfered corners.

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Many of the cottages have been altered in varying degrees, and with varying impact to their original character. The most common changes are new siding, new windows, changes in window or door locations, and addition of wings, ells, or porches. One example of the effect of siding changes is provided by the Rev. Nathaniel Cook Cottage, 39 Wellfleet Avenue (ca. 1880; map #39, Inv. #211), which retained its original vertical board siding when it was surveyed in 1980. The strong horizontal lines of its present clapboard siding are at odds with the verticality of its Gothic Revival style form. At 29 Simpson Avenue (ca. 1880; map #29), a window now occupies the original entry location, and the entry has been relocated to a large side wing.

The most dramatic alterations are those involving additions. Small-scale rear ells such as those at the Percy White Cottage, 67 Pleasant Avenue (ca. 1870; map #67), or 27 Simpson Ave. (ca. 1870; map #27) leave the original cottage basically intact and therefore have minimal impact. Smaller-scale side wings such as those seen at the Dr. George Mitchell Cottage, 23 Center Avenue (1876; map #23), or the Sarah Bosworth Cottage, 20 Simpson Avenue (ca. 1880; map #20), or the Rev. Nathaniel Cook Cottage, 39 Wellfleet Avenue (ca. 1880; map #39), also tend to leave the basic form intact. A number of cottages, however, such as 52 Simpson Avenue (ca. 1865; map #52), have wings on both sides of the core and begin to look encased. This effect is more extreme at "Welikit," 57 Grace Avenue (ca. 1870; map #57), and 12 County Avenue (ca. 1880; map #12), where the wings totally overwhelm the original cottage and begin to be the focus of attention. At "Peep-of-the-Pond," 19 Simpson Avenue (ca. 1880; map #19; photo #7), the original house has assumed a totally subservient position as an entrance hall for a large modern dwelling. A final example is provided by 45 Grace Avenue (ca. 1970; map #45), which is a reproduction Cape which makes references to the Gothic cottages by flanking its center entrance with salvaged pointed-arch windows.

Three buildings designed to serve a public function remain at the Camp Ground. Grove House, 1 Oak Avenue (1872; map #1), originally served as a home for the year-round caretaker, and also provided space for rented rooms. It is a traditional 2 1/2-story, gable-roof, shingle-clad structure that makes no concessions to the prevailing Gothic Revival style. Its asymmetrical facade features two entries, one of which is nearly centered and fronted by an enclosed porch, and simply framed windows with 6/6 double-hung sash. Two stove chimneys rise through the roof ridge. The former store at 63 Grace Avenue (1879; map #63) is a long 1 1/2-story structure with vertical board siding, and framing three-bay cross gables. Both cross gables retain pointed-arch openings in their gables, and one still displays an entry flanked by pointed-arch windows. Johnson Hall, 69 Center Avenue (1871; map #69), which occupies a prominent site on Tabernacle Park, continues to serve as the Association headquarters. This shingled structure displays an asymmetrical facade with three entries and rises one story to a mansard roof with gabled

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dormers. Windows retain 6/6 sash. The only other instance of a mansard roof in the area is the Capt. Doane Cottage at 10 Park Avenue (ca. 1876; map #10).

Over time, a number of buildings have been lost from the Camp Ground as a result of demolition, natural disaster, or moving. Moving to other locations was prohibited as early as 1924. Most of the losses have been cottages. Their numbers were reduced from a high of approximately 150-160 in the mid-1880s to a low of 62 in 1946; their number has since been limited to 70.

Some of the most striking losses, however, have involved the one-of-a-kind public buildings. The Tabernacle was designed in 1890 by Joseph Whitcomb to provide a large, covered worship area so that services could proceed even in the event of bad weather. This wood-frame structure consisted of a conical roof 103 feet in diameter, supported on about forty columns. The roof sloped from a central height of 27 feet to 10 feet at the perimeter; it was crowned by a cupola and lit by four large skylights. The Tabernacle was weakened by the Hurricane of 1938, and severely damaged by the Hurricane of 1944. Lack of use coupled with the exigencies of World War II led to its demolition the following year. The original worship area has fortunately remained undeveloped as Tabernacle Park, in a sense reverting to its original open aspect.

Camp Station, located adjacent to the track on the south side of Railroad Ave., was erected by the railroad in 1863. The one-story structure with its board and batten siding and dramatic overhanging flared hip roof contained a waiting room, ticket window, and baggage room. It was encircled by a six-foot-wide wood-frame waiting platform. In 1866, the platform was extended for 240 feet along the tracks to accommodate the large crowds. The station was sold in 1925 and moved to Dennisport for reuse as a cottage.

The Dining Hall was also located on Railroad Avenue, adjacent to the Store at 63 Grace Avenue. It is believed to have been built ca. 1890 by Joseph Whitcomb, who had previously operated a dining tent on the site and who was responsible for construction of the contemporary Tabernacle. The 1 1/2-story structure displayed a symmetrical gable-end facade with its center entry flanked by paired windows. It contained a 20 foot by 40 foot dining hall, which was open to the rafters, and could seat 125 people at three rows of tables. A large rear kitchen ell contained a walk-in ice box, a pantry, and six wood-burning stoves with ovens. The latter were replaced by gas burners in 1920. The ell was removed in the mid-1950s and the remainder came down in 1962.

Despite these changes and losses, the Yarmouth Camp Ground remains as a well-preserved example of the type with its numerous Gothic Revival cottages, narrow winding roads and paths and wooded setting.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is highly likely that sites are present. Two sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). This factor, and the physical characteristics of the property, relatively flat, well-drained land surfaces bordering Camp Ground and Fresh Hole Ponds, all in close proximity (1 to 2 miles) to Barnstable Harbor and Cape Cod Bay, indicate favorable locational criteria for Native settlement and subsistence activities. Given the above information, the size (60.6 acres) of the district, its open space and limited historic period development, it is probable that sites are present.

There is also a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the district. The district was undeveloped until the mid-19th century when it was acquired for use as a Methodist Camp Ground. Tents were originally used which were gradually replaced by more permanent structures. Archaeological survey and testing of the property could produce evidence (post holes, living surfaces, structural remains) of these early structures, including tents and their layout. Similar testing could also determine the location of occupation related features (trash areas, privies, wells) associated with tent encampments and early structures. Sheet refuse patterns may also be present.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
- Recreation
- Religion
- Social History

Period of Significance

1863 - 1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Berry Alfred; Whitcomb Joseph;
Bassett, Joseph; Snow, Nathaniel

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling as well as significant associations with the Methodist Camp Meeting movement. It conveys those associations through its well-preserved collection of buildings and the intact setting in which they continue to exist. Camp meetings were held every year in Yarmouth from 1863 to 1939, the years that constitute the district's period of significance. The district meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

The Yarmouth Camp Ground developed out of the Methodist Camp Meeting movement. The first camp meeting was a spontaneous interdenominational event that occurred in Kentucky in 1799. The Methodist Episcopal Church, established in America in 1874, soon became the sect most closely associated with the movement. The first Massachusetts meeting was held in Norton in 1805. South Wellfleet hosted the first Cape Cod meeting in 1819. By 1836, the movement had become popular enough in Eastern Massachusetts for Millenium Grove in Eastham to be selected as a permanent camp meeting site for the Methodist Episcopal Societies of Boston and Cape Cod. Transportation difficulties eventually led to dissatisfaction with the Eastham site. Thus, when the Cape Cod Branch Railroad extended service to Hyannis in 1854, interested parties began to look for a new meeting site in that area.

The Sandwich District Camp Meeting Association (SDCMA) was incorporated in 1862, and the following year, the core of the present Yarmouth Camp Ground was purchased. An important factor in the choice of that site was its proximity to the Yarmouth Depot, one mile to the north. Unlike other period camp grounds and resort areas (Craigville, Oak Bluffs, Falmouth Heights, etc.), Yarmouth was apparently not laid out according to a formal plan. Rather, its road and open space system seems to have evolved according to need around the established center of the worship area, now known as Tabernacle Park (map A). The camp ground developed rapidly during the next 25 years, adding acreage, roads, and footpaths, and replacing tents with fanciful Gothic Revival-style cottages.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Lovell, Irving W. The Story of the Yarmouth Camp Ground and the Methodist Camp Meetins on Cape Cod. Yarmouth. 1985
- Siebens, Caroline R. Camp Meeting. Yarmouthport, Yarmouth Historical Society. 1985.
- Swift, Charles F. History of Old Yarmouth. ed. Charles A. Holbrook, Jr. Yarmouthport, Yarmouth Histoircal Society. 1975.
- Massachusetts Historical Comm. Yarmouth Town Report. Typescript. 1984.
- Yarmouth Historical Commission. Yarmouth Historic Inventory. 1979ff.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 60.6 acres

UTM References

A	<u>19</u>	<u>394830</u>	<u>4615480</u>	B	<u>19</u>	<u>395020</u>	<u>4615500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>19</u>	<u>395190</u>	<u>4615480</u>	D	<u>19</u>	<u>395220</u>	<u>4615300</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Please refer to the attached assessor's map for a delineation of boundaries.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries conform to the holdings of the Yarmouth Camp Ground Association. They are the same boundaries that were in place at the end of the period of significance in 1939.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Consultant w/Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date 1989

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617)727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

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The first four cottages were built in the spring and summer of 1863, in time for the first camp meeting. Located near the intersection of Boston and Simpson Avenues in the area known as Prospect Hill, they were built for the Solomon Nickerson, George Marston, D. Birsley, and T. Harris families. The Civil War caused a brief delay in construction, but by 1868, the Hanover Square area was being developed by members of the Hanover Street Church in Boston. Building proceeded rapidly thereafter, resulting in a total of approximately 150 cottages by the mid-1880s. During these years, cottages took about three months to build and cost \$150-\$250. By 1900, the price had risen to \$250-\$500. Alfred Berry of South Yarmouth was the most prolific builder, followed by Joseph Bassett and Nathaniel Snow, Jr., of Wellfleet. Public buildings of the period included a train station and platform (1863; removed 1925); a dwelling for the caretaker known as Grove House (1 Oak Avenue; 1872); the Tabernacle (1890; Joseph Whitcomb, builder; demolished 1945); and a Dining Hall at Railroad and Park Avenues (1890; Joseph Whitcomb builder; demolished 1945?). A store (63 Grace Avenue; 1879) and ice cream parlor (no longer extant) were located next to the Dining Hall.

The enormous popularity of the Camp Ground is revealed by attendance figures, which routinely outstripped the year-round population for the entire town of Yarmouth. During its most active period in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, 6,000 people often attended the popular Sunday meetings. During the week, somewhat reduced crowds averaged 1,000 at the morning service, 2,000 at the afternoon service, and 1,200 at the evening service. The grounds could and did readily accommodate 2,000 overnight guests, while the excursion trains and local roads were each capable of handling 2,000 or more passengers per day. As a point of comparison, Yarmouth's population reached a high point of 2,423 in 1870 and declined thereafter. The camp meetings were not new in history, but were clearly a movement whose time had come again. Their combination of worship and socializing in a beautiful natural setting, far from the cares and heat of the city, united the national spirit of social reform and religious revivalism with the nascent summer resort movement.

The Sandwich District Camp Meeting Association was established on December 22, 1862, for the sole purpose of running the Yarmouth Camp Meeting. Membership consisted of the Presiding Elder of the Sandwich (New Bedford after 1869) Church District and a delegate from each actively participating church. Officers included a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Auditor. Reverend Pardon Kenney was the first president. Numerous committees such as Grounds, Tents, Victualling, Straw, Music, Police, and Transportation were also active during this period. Officers and committees were assisted by a handful of year-round employees. These were Agents who carried out Association plans, and a Grounds Keeper. Matrons, housekeepers, handymen, dining hall staff, horse grove attendants (as many as 600 horses might be on the grounds at any one time), gate tender, ticket sellers, lamp lighters, and policemen were hired on a seasonal basis. The Association treasury was

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supported by leases, concessions, entrance and horse grove fees, and rental of facilities for other "Grove Meetings."

On March 24, 1881, the SDCMA was replaced by the Yarmouth Camp Meeting Association, (YCMA) partially because the Sandwich District itself had been superceded by the more distant New Bedford District. The YCMA was administered by a Board of Managers consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine Directors. Although the Association was self-governing, the affiliation with the Methodist church remained, and the Presiding Elder of the District in which the Camp Ground was located was always a corporator of the Association. Two important independent organizations at the Camp Ground were the Ladies Improvement Society (1886-1947) and the Cottage Owners Association (COA; active from the early 1930s).

Camp Meetings were held every year from 1863 to 1939. The meetings lasted from seven to ten days, and were held in July or August. After 1908, the meeting always included two Sundays, the second of which was referred to as Big Sunday. The days revolved around religious services which typically included a 6:30 A.M. Prayer Meeting, and 8:30 A.M. Love Feast, a 10:00 A.M. Morning Worship Service, a 2:00 P.M. Afternoon Worship Service, 6:30 P.M. Tent and Cottage Prayer Meetings, and a 7:30 P.M. Evening Worship Service, followed by informal prayers and hymn singing in the cottages and tents at 10:00 P.M. Speakers included attending ministers, editors of religious publications, home missionaries, and representatives of church related institutions, such as schools of theology or Deaconess Homes and Hospitals. Topics were generally biblical, moral, or ethical in nature. Hymn singing, communion, and conversions were also popular. The closing evening service was the high point of each meeting. At this time, all of the tents and cottages as well as many trees were lit with Japanese lanterns, and concentric circles of worshipers allowed all participants to shake hands.

Religious services clearly dominated the meetings, but other activities were offered as well, especially as the 20th century wore on. Organized games such as baseball, tennis, badminton, horseshoes, and croquet were popular outdoor pastimes, while board games such as Parcheesi or dominoes were popular indoors. Some meeting-goers also took advantage of the natural setting with woodland hikes, and children enjoyed swimming in Dennis Pond or at the seashore. Group suppers, clambakes, and cook-outs also attracted many adherents.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the emphasis on worship services gradually declined. This, coupled with changes in the structure of the Methodist Church in 1939, and outside events like the Great Hurricane of 1938 and the advent of World War II, led to the final cessation of Camp Meetings in 1939.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetYarmouth Camp Ground Historic District,
Yarmouth, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

On July 7, 1945, the Rev. Percy Spurier addressed the Cottage Owners Association. As the last president of the YCMA, he announced the intention of that organization to sell the Camp Ground and of their desire to give the COA first right of refusal on the property. One month later on August 11, the two associations agreed to the property transfer. The COA raised funds for the sale price of \$5,525 by selling \$100 shares to the individual cottage owners. The transfer was consummated on December 15, 1945, and the present Yarmouth Camp Ground Association (YCGA) was incorporated on January 21, 1946. At the time of the transfer, the property consisted of 62 privately owned cottages in addition to 60.6 acres of land, Johnson Hall (#69), Grove House (#1), Power House, Dining Hall, the store (#63), Baker Cottage (#70), Bide-A-Wee Cottage (#64), and Elders Cottage (#8).

Today, the YCGA retains ownership of the land and Johnson Hall. The number of cottages is limited to 70, and any changes requiring a town building permit are also subject to Association approval to insure the area's continued harmonious character. Public utilities have been introduced to the area, and those cottages that were lacking have been updated with indoor plumbing and electrical service. Many of the cottages have also been enlarged to various degrees and winterized for year-round use. Nevertheless, the overall character of the area, embodied in fanciful Gothic cottages informally sited on narrow winding roads and surrounded by wooded glades, remains firmly rooted in the earlier years of its camp meeting days.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District,
Yarmouth, Massachusetts

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in interior areas of Yarmouth away from the Bass River are poorly understood, any surviving sites in the Camp Ground District would be important. Sites in this area offer the potential to document subsistence and settlement patterns of the inner-mid-Cape local, one of the least well known archaeological areas of the Cape. Sites in this area also offer the potential for a comparison of interior pond sites with more coastal or riverine sites. Since bedrock deposits are not present on the Cape, sites in this area also offer the potential for technological studies focusing on the nature and type of lithics used for tool manufacture.

Historical archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized individuals and practices in 19th century Methodist Societies. Camp Ground lay-out, sheet refuse patterns and detailed analysis of occupational related features have the potential for detailing life at Campground meetings, the differences or similarities between specific Methodist Societies and the adaptation of family groups to the Camp Ground structure. Archaeological survivals can also help document any changes, if any, which occurred as the Camp Ground developed from a temporary to more permanent layout.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service


National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District
Yarmouth, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM Coordinates

E.	19	394940	4614800
F	19	394940	4614900
G	19	394770	4614730
H	19	394840	4615020
I	19	394710	4615030

Neenah Bond
25% COTTON FIBER 

YARMOUTH CAMP GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT: DISTRICT DATA SHEETS
Yarmouth, Mass.

MAP#	INV.#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	C/NC Status
1	n/a	1 Oak Ave.	Grove House	1872	Vernacular	C
2	n/a	2 Oak Ave.	Yankee Div./garage	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C/nc
3	n/a	3 Oak Ave.	unknown	ca. 1930	Vernacular	C
4	229	4 Oak Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
5	228	5 Oak Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
6	227	6 Oak Ave.	Dr. Samuel Birmingham Cottage/guest hse.	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C/nc
7	n/a	7 Oak Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
62	226	62 Oak Ave.	"Seldomin"	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
17	n/a	17 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
18	224	18 Simpson Ave.	"Doll House"	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
19	XIII	19 Simpson Ave.	"Peep-of-the-Pond"	ca. 1880/1988	Gothic Revival/new	NC
20	221	20 Simpson Ave.	Sarah Bosworth Cottage ("Goodenuf")	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
21	220	21 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
22	216	22 Simpson Ave.	Benj. Lovell Cottage	ca. 1870	Gothic Revival	C
27	217	27 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1870	Gothic Revival	C

YARMOUTH CAMP GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT: DISTRICT DATA SHEETS, CONTINUED

MAP#	INV.#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	C/NC Status
28	n/a	28 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1960	Vernacular	NC
29	n/a	29 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
30	n/a	30 Simpson Ave.	unknown/shed	ca. 1960	Ranch	NC/nc
32	n/a	32 Simpson Ave.	James Greenwood Cott. shed	ca. 1890	Gothic Revival	C/nc
33	n/a	33 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1890	Gothic Revival	C
34	n/a	34 Simpson Ave.	Albert Dean Cottage ("Hyarba")	ca. 1890	Gothic Revival	C
35	n/a	35 Simpson Ave.	"NIK-NAK"	ca. 1920/60	Ranch	NC
36	218	36 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
37	n/a	37 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1950	Cottage	NC
52	219	52 Simpson Ave.	unknown	ca. 1865	Gothic Revival	C
23	236	23 Center Ave.	Dr. George Mitchell Cott. ("Shell Cottage")	1876	Gothic Revival	C
24	n/a	24 Center Ave.	Rev. Oscar Johnson Cott.	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
25	n/a	25 Center Ave.	Raymond Reynolds Cott.	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
69	235	69 Center Ave.	Johnson Hall	1871	Mansard	C
70	n/a	70 Center Ave.	Capt. L. D. Baker Cott.	1891	Victorian	C
12	214	12 County Rd.	unknown	ca. 1880/1960	Gothic Revival	C
38	215	38 County Rd.	unknown/shed	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C/nc
44	213	44 County Rd.	Flora Kendrick Cottage	ca. 1880/1980	Gothic Revival	C

YARMOUTH CAMP GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT: DISTRICT DATA SHEETS, CONTINUED

MAP#	INV.#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	C/NC Status
56	212	56 County Rd.	unknown/garage	ca. 1890	Gothic Revival	C/nc
31	n/a	31 Wellfleet Ave.	"The Knoll"	ca. 1890	Gothic Revival	C
39	211	39 Wellfleet Ave.	Rev. Nathaniel Cook Cott.	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
41	n/a	41 Wellfleet Ave.	unknown	ca. 1890	Gothic Revival	C
43	n/a	43 Wellfleet Ave.	unknown/garage	ca. 1960	Cape	NC/nc
40	n/a	40 Harlow Ave.	Rev. William Harlow Cott. ("Narragansett")	1876	Gothic Revival	C
42	210	42 Leafy Ave.	James Dickerman Cottage shed	ca. 1870	Gothic Revival	C/nc
46	n/a	46 Boston Ave.	William Eldridge Cottage shed	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C/nc
47	n/a	47 Boston Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
48	n/a	48 Boston Ave.	Algrnon Brett Cottage ("Acorn")	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
49	209	49 Boston Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
50	n/a	50 Hanover Sq.	Lucy Howe Cottage ("The Rest")	ca. 1880/1975	Cottage	C
51	n/a	51 Hanover Sq.	Capt. Seleck Matthews ("Harmony Cottage")	1873	Gothic Revival	C
53	n/a	53 Hanover Sq.	Maud Hancock Cottage	ca. 1868	Gothic Revival	C
54	n/a	54 Hanover Sq.	A. Chisolm Cottage	ca. 1868	Gothic Revival	C
55	n/a	55 Hanover Sq.	Arnold Rich Cottage	ca. 1868	Gothic Revival	C
26	n/a	26 Grace Ave.	unknown	ca. 1960	Repro. Cape	NC

YARMOUTH CAMP GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT: DISTRICT DATA SHEETS, CONTINUED

MAP#	INV.#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	C/NC Status
45	n/a	45 Grace Ave.	unknown	1970	Repro. Cape	NC
57	n/a	57 Grace Ave.	"Welikit"	ca. 1870/1960	Gothic Revival	C
58	n/a	58 Grace Ave.	unknown	ca. 1960	Ranch	NC
59	n/a	59 Grace Ave.	"Shady Nook"	ca. 1870	Gothic Revival	C
60	n/a	60 Grace Ave.	Tilden Snow cottage ("Red Haven")	ca. 1870	Gothic Revival	C
61	n/a	61 Grace Ave.	Rev. Wm. Moseley Cott. ("SUNINGIVE")	ca. 1870	Gothic Revival	C
63	n/a	63 Grace Ave.	T.T. Baxter Store	1879	Gothic Revival	C
64	237	64 Pleasant Ave.	Hiram Harriman Cottage ("Bide-a-Wee")	1879	Gothic Revival	C
65	238	65 Pleasant Ave.	"Babsie"	c1880	Gothic Revival	C
66	n/a	66 Pleasant Ave.	unknown	c1880	Gothic Revival	C
67	n/a	67 Pleasant Ave.	Percy White Cottage	c1870	Gothic Revival	C
68	n/a	68 Pleasant Ave.	William Tothill Cottage ("Capt. Bill's")/shed	c1890	Gothic Revival	C/nc
8	n/a	8 Park Ave.	"Elder's Cottage"	c1900	Gothic Revival	C
9	n/a	9 Park Ave.	Isaiah Snow Cottage	1898	Gothic Revival	C
10	234	10 Park Ave.	Capt. Doane Cottage	1876	Mansard	C
11	n/a	11 Park Ave.	unknown	c1880	Gothic Revival	C
13	n/a	13 Park Circle	unknown	c1880	Gothic Revival	C

YARMOUTH CAMP GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT: DISTRICT DATA SHEETS, CONTINUED

MAP#	INV.#	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	STYLE	C/NC Status
14	n/a	14 Park Circle	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
15	n/A	15 Elder Ave.	Elizabeth Taipe Cottage	ca. 1960	Ranch	NC
16	n/a	16 Elder Ave.	unknown	ca. 1880	Gothic Revival	C
A	n/a	n/a	Tabernacle Park	1863	Park	C

Total Resources

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	60	20
Structures	0	0
Sites	1	0
Objects	0	0
	<u>61</u>	<u>20</u>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001244

Date Listed: 08/28/90

Yarmouth Camp Ground
Historic District
Property Name

Barnstable
County

MA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth A. Savage
Signature of the Keeper

8/28/90
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Criteria considerations

Criteria exception A is applicable because this property was owned by a religious organization and used for religious purposes during its entire period of significance.

This information was confirmed with Ann Tait, MASHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/02/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/18/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001244

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/28/90 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Locally significant well preserved collection of buildings associated with the Methodist camp meeting movement from 1863 - 1939.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER George
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 8/28/90

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone

Signed Date



Photo # 1 of 7

Yarmouth Camp Ground H.D.

55, 54, 53 Hanover Sq.

Facing N.

Ceindace Jenkins, photographer 5/89

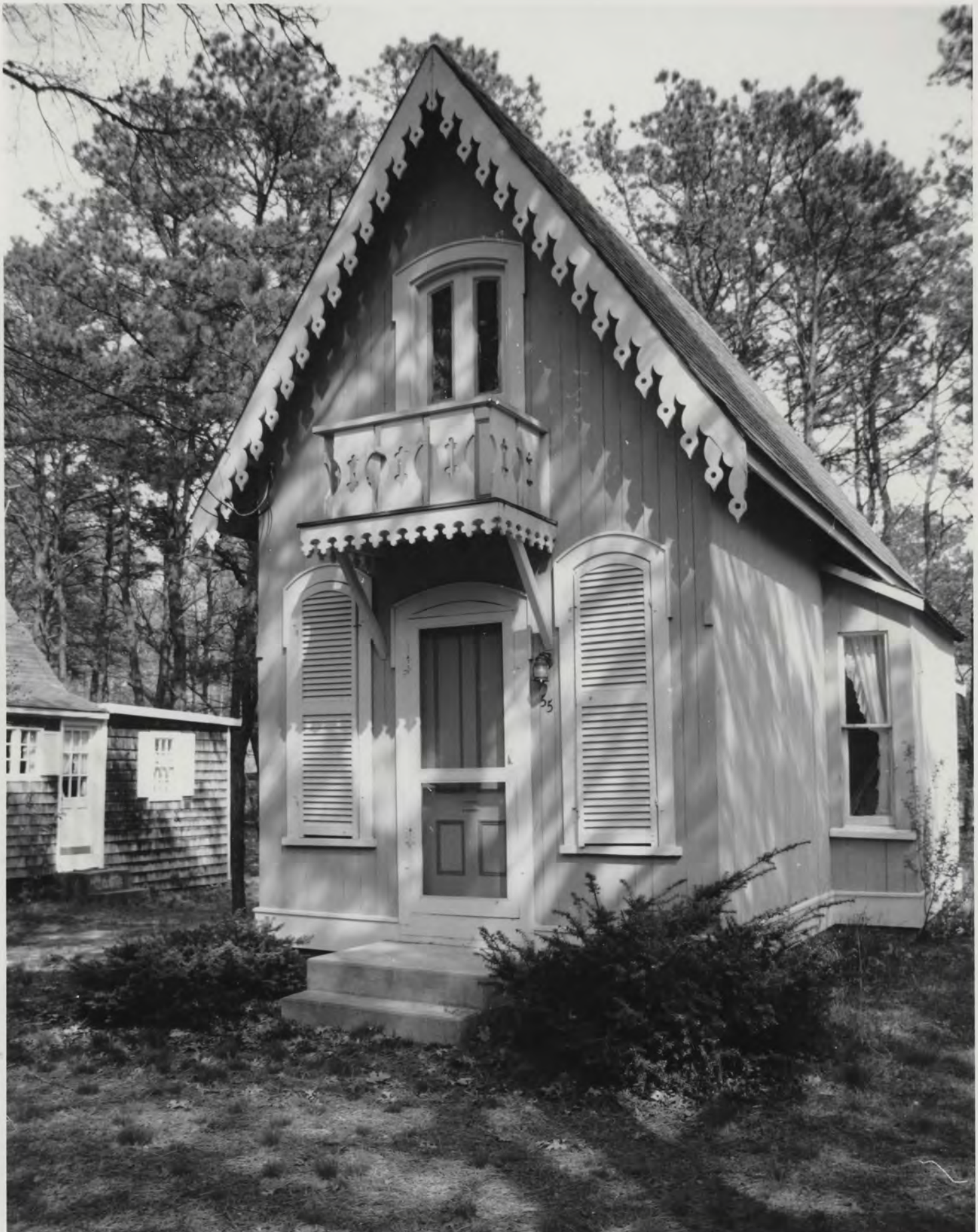


Photo #2 of 7

Yarmouth Camp Ground H.D.

55 Hanover Square

Facing NE

Candace Jenkins, photographer 5/89



Photo #3 of 7

Yarmouth Camp Ground H.O.

36, 37 Simpson Ave.

Facing NW

Candace Jenkins, photographer 5/89



Photo #4 of 7

Yarmouth Camp Ground H.D.

21 Simpson Ave.

facing NW

Candace Julius, photographer 5/89



Photo 5 of 7

Yarmouth Camp Ground H.D.

64 Pleasant Ave.

Pacing NE

Candace Jenkins, photographer 5/89



Photo 6 of 7

Yarmouth Camp Ground H. D.

6, 5, 4 Oak Ave.

Pacing SE

Candace Jenkins, photographer 5/89



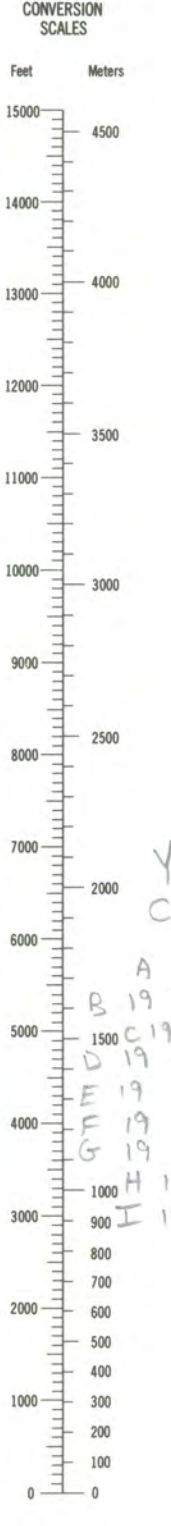
Photo 7 of 7

Yarmouth Camp Ground H.D.

19 Oak Ave.

facing S

Candace Jenkins, photographer 5/89



YARMOUTH
CAMP GROUNDS

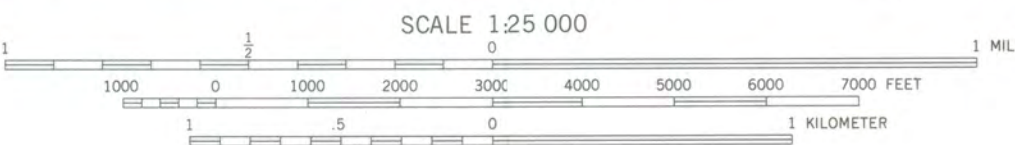
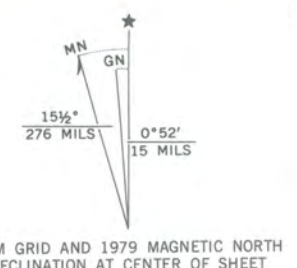
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B	19 395020	461550
C	19 395190	461540
D	19 395220	461530
E	19 394940	461420
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G	19 394770	461470
H	19 394840	461520
I	19 394710	461520

CONVERSION TABLE

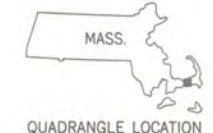
Feet	Meters
1	0.3048
10	3.048
100	30.48
1000	304.8
10000	3048
100000	30480
1000000	304800

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, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1939
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1973.
Field checked 1974.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS 258 (1972) and 339 (1973). 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
Boundaries in tidewater area from information furnished by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



SCALE 1:25 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET IN CAPE COD BAY AND 3.1 FEET IN NANTUCKET SOUND
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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

HYANNIS, MASS.
N4136.5—W7015.8 X 7.5
1974
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6967 III NE—SERIES V814

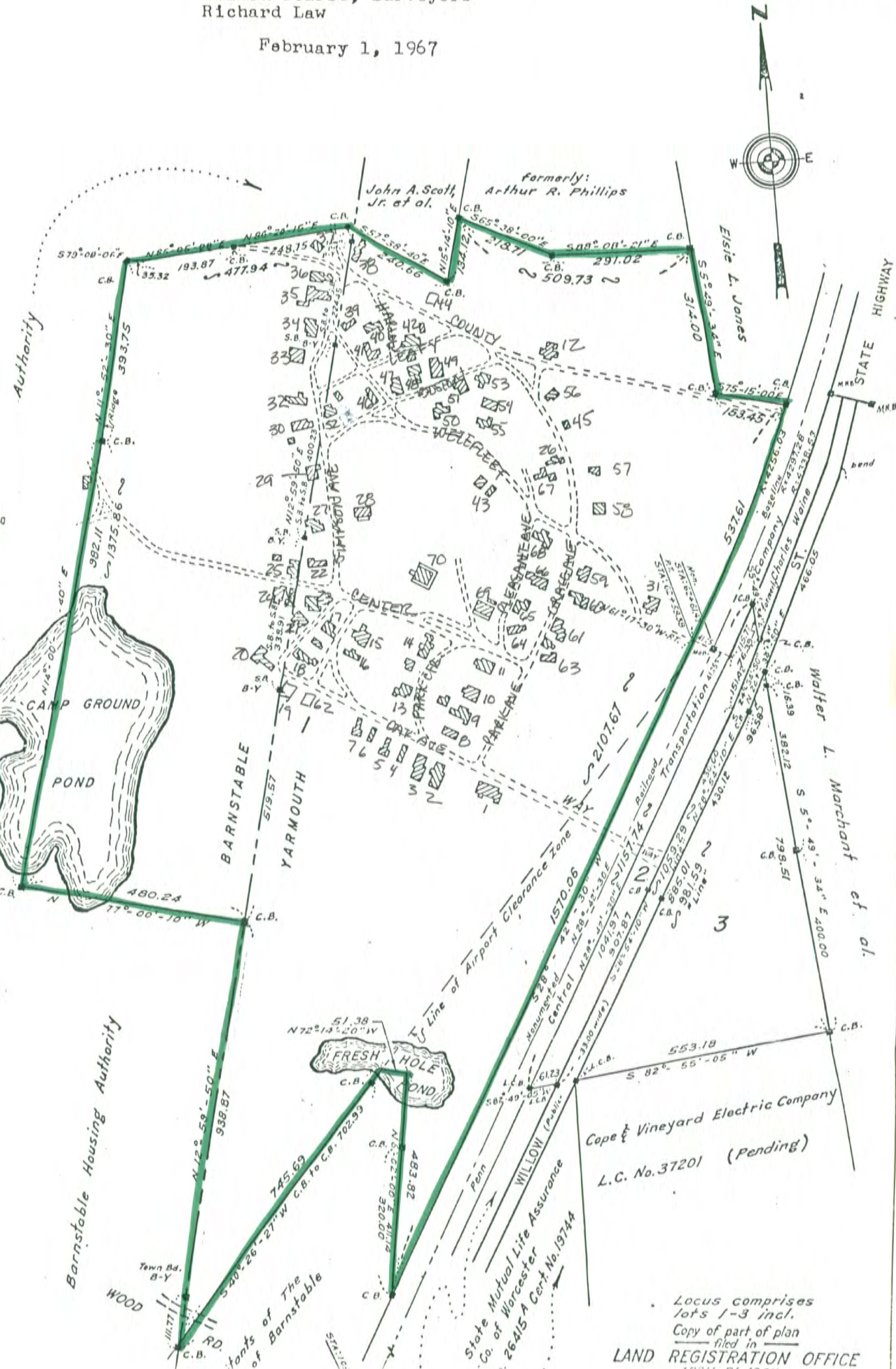
440077

PLAN OF LAND IN BARNSTABLE AND YARMOUTH

Nelson Bearse, Surveyors
Richard Law

February 1, 1967

35030A



Locus comprises
lots 1-3 incl.
Copy of part of plan
filed in
LAND REGISTRATION OFFICE

Yarmouth Camp Ground Association, Inc.
Hyannis, MA 02601

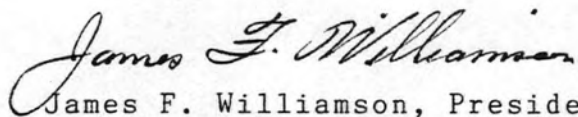
April 23, 1990

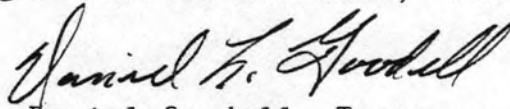
Mrs. Charlotte Benner, Chairman
Yarmouth Historical Commission
Yarmouth Town Hall
Yarmouth, MA 02664

Dear Mrs. Benner,

Please be advised that the officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Yarmouth Camp Ground Association, Inc., under the authority and power conferred by the charter and bylaws of the Yarmouth Camp Ground Association, does hereby approve the nomination of the Yarmouth Camp Ground Association to the Historic Register as proposed by the Yarmouth Historical Commission.

Yours truly,


James F. Williamson, President


Daniel Goodell, Treasurer

IRVING W. LOVELL
24 CENTRE AVENUE YCGA
HYANNIS, MASSACHUSETTS 02601

VT X
EF
1 June 1990

Ms. Valerie G. Talmage, Exec Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

RECEIVED

Ref: 24 Center Ave
Ypsomouth Camp Ground Historic District

JUN 6 1990

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Dear Ms Talmage:

Thank you for your letter of May 8, 1990 regarding referenced property.

Please be advised that as owners of the referenced property we most definitely concur in the property being added to the State Register, and in the MHC's nomination of the Camp Ground to the National Register of Historic Places.

We know of no community on Cape Cod more worthy of historical recognition and more needy of protection from encroaching population and economic growth.

Sincerely,
Irving W. Lovell
Barbara L. Lovell

52 Simpson Ave.
Yarmouth Camp Ground
Hyannis, MA. 02601
June 4, 1990

RECEIVED

Valery A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

JUN 5 1990

Dear Valery Talmadge:

MASS. HIST. COMM.

I and my family of two sons are pleased that we may become part of the Massachusetts Historical District. For myself at 87 years of age, I am delighted. My little property is full of gardens and if you get this way, please stop. Many birds come to the feeders, including orioles who attack halves of oranges.

I don't know how we got proposed but nothing nicer could happen to us, especially since the time "Independence Park," a commercial venture, attempted to "take us over." It will be nice not to have to keep our guard up, especially for our nice residential Treasurer, Mr. Goodell, who has had to face all these attempts.

Thank you for your notice.

Sincerely,

Ruth E. Roberts

This place was my
grandmother's - I am lucky.



UNIVERSITY HOUSE
RECEIVED

JUN 11 1990

MASS. HIST. COMM

Yermonth Camp Ground
Hyannis, Mass. 02601
June 9 '90

Dear Mrs. Salmage,

I was delighted to receive your letter of May 8 informing me that my little cottage on Yermonth Camp Ground will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

As I must fly back to Florida, Fla. for surgery the following week I will be unable to attend the important meeting on June 13.

All I can do at this writing is to express my appreciation to the Lowell, Historian of Commission and especially to Irving Yermonth Camp Ground.

Thank you for all your efforts.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Dorothea W. Tonnesen

P.S. I have been a resident for over 50 yrs.!
Tel. no. (508) 771-3860

(MRS.) DOROTHEA WADDELL TONNESEN

William H. Eames
Barbara K. Eames
6 Cove Lane Road
Whippany, NJ 07981
(201) 428-0566

RECEIVED

JUN 15 1990

MASS. HIST. COMM.

June 12, 1990

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

RE: APPLICATION FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
YARMOUTH CAMP GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT, YARMOUTH, MASS.
PROPERTY KNOWN AS 22 SIMPSON AVENUE

Dear Ms. Friedberg:

We are writing to express our support for the application to include the "Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District," Yarmouth, Mass., in the National Register of Historic Places of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

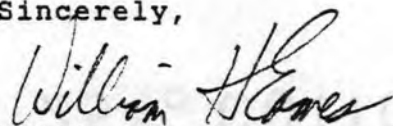
We are stockholders in the Yarmouth Camp Ground Association, and owners of the dwelling known as 22 Simpson Avenue within the proposed district, identified on your District Data Sheets as Map # 22, Inv.# 216.

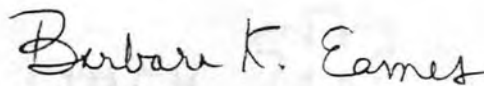
We have reviewed your earlier notice and mailing. I have spoken to you personally, and have received copies of Sections 7 and 8 and accompanying listings of the application Registration Form.

We certainly believe that the Yarmouth Camp Grounds are unique and deserving of special recognition as a site that should be protected from intrusion and commercial development in order to preserve their character and historical value. The buildings within the proposed district are well-preserved in a natural environment and reflect significant associations with the Methodist Camp Meeting movement during the years 1863 to 1939.

We believe listing of the district in the National Register will be beneficial, and support this application.

Sincerely,


William H. Eames


Barbara K. Eames

RECEIVED

JUL 20 1990

NATIONAL
REGISTER



July 9, 1990

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District, off Willow Street, Yarmouth and Barnstable (Barnstable County), Massachusetts 02664.

There has been no owner objection for the property listed above. Five letters of support were received for this nomination, and copies are enclosed.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

File

Barnstable Co.



February 22, 1991

Paul T. Lebel, Chair
 Barnstable Town Council
 Barnstable Town Hall
 367 Main Street
 Hyannis, Mass. 02601

Dear Mr. Lebel:

I am writing to inform you that the Yarmouth Camp Ground Historic District, which lies partially within the town of Barnstable, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 28, 1990. The district lies south of the Mid-Cape Highway and is roughly bounded by County Ave., Willow Street, Wood Road, and Camp Ground Pond. While most of the district's buildings lie within the Yarmouth town limits, a small portion of them are on the Barnstable side of the line. A copy of the map of the district is enclosed, as is some general information about the National Register program. Through a procedural error, MHC failed to notify the Barnstable town council and the Barnstable Historical Commission of our intention to nominate properties within the town's limits to the National Register of Historic Places. I apologize for that oversight. I will happy to discuss this matter with you further if you wish.

A certificate officially designating the district's listing in the National Register will be sent to the Barnstable Historical Commission shortly. A copy of that certificate will be sent to your attention.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
 National Register Director
 Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Pat Anderson, Barnstable Historical Commission
 Beth Savage, National Park Service
 Charlotte Benner, Yarmouth Historical Commission