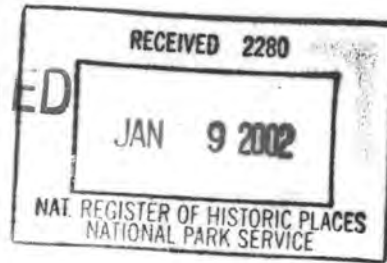


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Teaticket School

other names/site number School Administration Building

2. Location

street & number 340 Teaticket Highway / MA Route 28 at Sandwich Road not for publication

city or town Falmouth vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02540

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon November 7, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Pattie Andrews

2/22/2002

Teaticket School
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		building
		sites
		structures
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: office (school administration)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial

Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick; wood trim; other: cast stone

roof slate

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

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

Summary Description of the Teaticket School

The 1927 Colonial Revival-style Teaticket School is a 1 ½-story masonry building with a T-plan, under a slate gable roof with central cupola. Exterior walls are laid up in red brick trimmed with cast stone quoins and splayed window lintels, and a wooden modillion cornice. Other prominent features include large banks of windows and a projecting pedimented portico centered on the south facade. The only important changes occurred in the 1960s when the school was converted to the school administration building. At that time original wooden window sash, doors, and columns at the front portico were replaced on the exterior, and the interior was subdivided by partitions. Other original details were left intact. The Teaticket School was one of several masonry municipal buildings constructed in Falmouth in the early 20th century, reflecting the town's new prosperity and growing population. The Colonial Revival style was consciously chosen to integrate these large masonry structures with the town's historic wood-frame building stock. Over time, the school has played a key role in maintaining the identity of the village, providing an anchor in time and place as the surrounding area has become ever more densely developed and assumed the character of a commercial strip.

Location and Site of the Teaticket School

The Teaticket School occupies a 6.68 acre, trapezoidal lot of rising ground that is bounded by two well-traveled roadways: Sandwich Road on the southwest and Teaticket Highway/State Route 28 on the southeast. Most of the site is maintained in turf and is scattered with a variety of shade trees, some mature and some newly planted. The building is roughly centered on the lot and set well back from both roadways. It faces the V-shaped intersection over a large sloping lawn, presiding over the village of Teaticket. Commercial enterprises dominate the area south of the school while neighborhoods to the north, east, and west are largely residential. In both cases, activities are housed in a mix of historic and contemporary buildings with the latter predominating.

The lower half of the front lawn is surrounded by a wooden post and rail fence, painted white. A granite

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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

block that stands at the intersection of the two roadways proclaims that this area was designated as the Teaticket Village Green in 1996. A flagpole is located a short distance back from the intersection, while a brick pedestal with a sloping marble top and bronze plaque is located closer to the school building. The plaque, which is dedicated to the history of the village, bears the following inscription:

"Falmouth, Teaticket Village, Incorporated 1661. This green is dedicated to the village of Teaticket, to its originators, the Wampanoag people who called it Tataket; to the early settlers who created the village; to the Portuguese people who farmed the land and established the strong village identity that remains today; and to the many people whose tireless efforts made possible this Teaticket Village Green."

The upper portion of the school site is terraced into two levels, according to a plan prepared by H. V. Lawrence, Inc. in January, 1952. Two flights of concrete steps with metal pipe rails rise to the main entrance of the school building, reinforcing its symmetry. Beds of day lilies are found on the slope of the lower terrace. Vehicles enter the site from Teaticket Highway where a U-shaped drive accesses a paved parking lot that abuts the north and east sides of the building. The drive and a smaller parking area were in place by 1952. A former ball field, east of the parking lot, was added to the site before 1952. It is now set aside for community use.

Description of the Teaticket School

The Teaticket School is a good example of a Colonial Revival style schoolhouse that displays a variety of well-proportioned motifs, all working together to form a harmonious design. The most important exterior change that to the school is the replacement of original 12/12 and 8/8 window sashes with the current 1/1 sash. Lesser changes include the replacement of original wooden doors, and of the four monumental columns that define the front entrance with metal units in the 1960s. The interior retains most of its original materials including maple floors, pressed tin ceilings, plaster walls with wooden

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

baseboards, dados, and picture rails, and blackboards. Partitions that divide former classrooms into smaller office spaces are the primary interior alteration. No additions or demolitions have changed the original form of the building.

Current Exterior Appearance

The school is designed in the Colonial Revival style and is characterized by the twin themes of symmetry and simplicity. It is built on a T-plan, consisting of a main block and rear wing. Both sections rise one story from a concrete foundation and high basement story to a hip roof covered in dark red and gray-green slate. A gutter system is integral to the cornice molding. The building is crowned by a wooden cupola with copper roof.

Exterior walls are covered in red brick laid up in common bond with mortar that displays a coarse, multi-colored aggregate. The building is trimmed with cast stone and wooden elements. The former include quoins that define the corners of the main block and splayed lintels over most windows and window groups. The lower quoin at the west end of the facade acts is inscribed with the date 1927, commemorating the start of construction. Wooden trim is painted a deep yellow cream and consists of a continuous entablature including architrave, frieze, and cornice. Other wooden trim includes door surrounds and the pedimented frontispiece. Large banks of windows light the primary story while slightly smaller windows light the exposed basement story.

The symmetrical eleven-bay front facade is focused on a monumental pedimented portico that is supported by four fluted metal columns that replaced plain wooden columns. The columns rise to a triangular pediment that is trimmed with modillions and contains a round clock face centered in the plastered field. The primary building entrance is centered behind the portico and is approached by a flight of six brick steps that lead to a brick landing. Metal pipe rails replace a more delicate original metal railing that consisted of slender balusters with molded banister ending in a spiral at the newel post. The door has a molded architrave frame that is headed by a broken segmental pediment with small urn, supported on carved ancones. Original six-panel double-leaf wooden doors have been replaced by metal units, and the seven arched lights that made up the transom have been replaced by a single pane. This entrance is no longer used. A single two-pane window is located above the door. Single windows at the first and basement stories frame the door. The first story openings contain 1/1 sash (originally 8/8) and the smaller basement openings are covered with decorative metal grilles that appear to be original. The

(continued)

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Teaticket School
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walls that frame the central portico are dominated by groups of four windows at both the basement and first stories. All are headed by continuous, splayed, concrete lintels. The basement openings contain 1/1 sash that replaced original 8/8 sash. Larger first story windows contain similar 1/1 sash headed by transoms; the original sash was 12/12.

The east and west gable ends of the main block are nearly identical. Both contain secondary entries in their north bays which approached by brick steps. The west side entry retains its original cast iron railing while that on the east now has a modern pipe rail. Both entries are framed by pilasters that rise to gabled hoods supported on large, scrolled consoles. As with the primary entrance, original wooden doors have been replaced with metal units. The east entry, adjacent to the parking lot, now serves as the primary building entrance. Small, single windows are located above the entries and paired windows are adjacent at the basement level. All contain modern 1/1 sash. In contrast, the small segmental-arch windows that light the gables retain their original radiating wooden glazing bars. Otherwise these end walls are blank. The rear elevation of the main block is largely covered by the rear wing. The narrow, framing walls are blank except for one small, single-pane, square opening located beneath the cornice and abutting the wing on each side.

The east and west sides of the rear wing are similar. The west wall contains two groups of four windows at the first story. The basement story contains a similar window at the north end along with a single window and two paired windows at the south end. The east wall also contains two groups of four windows at the first story. The basement story contains a paired window and an entrance at the north end and two paired windows at the south end. The entry has the same type of gabled hood on consoles found on the side elevations of the main block. The inner pair of windows has been bricked in. The rear elevation of the wing contains another similar secondary entry that is now approached by a concrete handicap access ramp.

The interior plan originally consisted of wide, double-loaded, central corridors that ran through both the main block and wing at both stories. It was intersected by stair halls rising from the secondary entries on the end walls of the main block. Fire screens consisting of double-leaf multi-pane doors set in multi-pane glazed frames separated the three vestibules from the corridor. Large classrooms flanked the corridor at the first story while specialized rooms of varying size occupied the basement level. Conversion from classroom to administrative use has left the plan basically intact although classrooms

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Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

and the west vestibule have been subdivided to create smaller offices. Original interior finishes including narrow maple floor boards, pressed tin ceilings with cove moldings, plaster walls with wooden baseboard, dado, and picture moldings, and classroom blackboards remain in place. They have been covered with modern materials like carpeting and drop acoustical ceilings in only a very few instances.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded on the property, it is possible that sites are present. Six sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property represent several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that have been identified as favorable indicators for most types of prehistoric sites. The school property includes a well drained, level to moderately sloping land surface within an area of rising topography. Kettle hole type freshwater wetlands are located less than 1000 feet of the western property boundary and the headwaters of a stream that drains south to Little Pond a similar distance to the south. Several tidal estuaries and the natural resources associated with a marine related ecosystem are located within one mile east and south of the nominated area along the Vineyard Sound coastline. These areas would have played an important role in Native American subsistence and settlement strategies in the area. One drainage, located east of the nominated area and a known locus for Native American settlement, drains south to Perch Pond then Great Pond and Vineyard Sound. Given the above information and the size of the nominated area (6.68 acres), a high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources on the school property. This conclusion is supported by a recent archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted for the Town of Falmouth by the University of Massachusetts, Amherst (Donta, Arcuti and Mulholland 1996). That study considered the area around Perch Pond to the east to be of extreme interest in the study of the prehistory of Falmouth. The reconnaissance study expected as of yet unidentified, prehistoric sites to be found in the Perch Pond area, the vicinity of Long Pond, less than one-half mile west of the nominated property and around other wetlands in the locale. The Teaticket School property is included in the above area.

A low potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the school property. Little historic land use has been reported on the nominated parcel prior to construction of the Teaticket School in 1927-28. A portable school was present on the site prior to completion of the present school. That school, which existed for a short period of time on the site, was removed and probably left few traces of its presence. Artifact distributions may be present related to activities conducted on the school grounds.

(end)

Teaticket School

Name of Property

Barnstable, 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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Ethnic: European

Period of Significance

1927-1951

Significant Dates

1927-28 (design, construction)

1933 (primary meeting place of Portuguese Civic

League of Mass., Falmouth Chapter)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Haynes & Mason

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Falmouth Historical Society

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

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Historical Significance

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

Introduction/Summary

The Teaticket School, now the Falmouth School Administration Building, is an imposing building that expresses the serious nature of its educational mission and the high premium that the Town of Falmouth has long placed on such matters. Designed in 1927 by the Fitchburg firm of Haynes & Mason and completed in 1928, it initiated the modern trend to large, consolidated, elementary schools in Falmouth. It was also the town's second modern masonry schoolhouse, preceded only by the Junior High School (later Hall School) of 1925. Like other Falmouth schools of its period, it is a well-detailed example of the Colonial Revival style that displays a variety of well-proportioned motifs, all working together to form a harmonious design. In addition to its standard educational mission, the Teaticket School is noted as a centerpiece of the surrounding Portuguese community, and is the place where many learned the rudiments of American culture and language in order to gain citizenship. The Teaticket School remains as a primary symbol of a village that has lost much of its historic character to commercial development in the second half of the 20th century. The Teaticket School possesses integrity of location, design (partial), materials (partial), workmanship, feeling, and associations, and meets criteria A and C of the National Register. It stands today as a tangible and very visible expression of community pride and character, anchoring its village in time and place. It is significant on the local level with a period of significance that extends from 1927 to 1951.

History and Significance

The Town of Falmouth occupies a large geographic area at the southwest corner of the Cape Cod peninsula with an extensive coastline along both Buzzards Bay (west) and Vineyard Sound (south). Settlement began in the 1660s in the vicinity of present-day Falmouth Village on Vineyard Sound. Teaticket, located immediately northeast of Falmouth Village, is one of several villages that developed in ensuing decades. Its name is derived from the Wampanoag word Tataket, meaning "at the principal tidal stream".

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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

Public education began soon after settlement in Falmouth in accordance with Colonial law. Following the typical regional pattern, a single schoolmaster served the entire town, roving among the several villages and boarding with local families. Educational opportunities expanded in the second half of the 18th century when the town was divided into two school districts (1759) and a committee was appointed to plan a grammar school in Falmouth Village (1763). Small district schoolhouses began to appear throughout the town in the early 19th-century, with a total of nineteen by the mid-19th century.

The district system was consolidated into a village grammar school system in 1866 and over the next several years, new schoolhouses were constructed in Woods Hole, Quissett, West Falmouth, North Falmouth, Hatchville, Waquoit, Davisville, East Falmouth, and Teaticket. Most were small, one-room structures that accommodated grades one through eight. Higher education was provided by private institutions like the Falmouth Academy of 1835 (NR: 1998).

The Teaticket Grammar School was constructed in 1874 by Henry W. Jenkins, a local builder from East Falmouth. It was a typical one-story, front-gable structure with crowning belfry. It stood on the west side of Teaticket Highway, near the 19th century village center, a site well south of the present location. After a disastrous fire of 1912, it was replaced by an up-to-date hip-roof schoolhouse which survives today as the headquarters of the Edward Hopper Gardiner Post #2569 Veterans of Foreign Wars of Falmouth. Before completion of the present school in 1928, this small building had been supplemented by a "portable school" to serve the growing village population. Pupils christened the portable school as the "Chicken School." At that time, the Teaticket School offered programs in the manual training arts and for special needs students.

The early 20th century was a time of rapid population growth for Falmouth in contrast to the region as a whole. In Falmouth the year-round population grew by 75.1% between 1870 and 1915, a period when the seasonal population was also seeing large increases. (MHC 1985: 16) The largest part of this growth was accounted for by immigrants from the Azores who often arrived as crew on whaling ships. Residents of Portuguese descent rose from 81 in 1895, to 283 in 1905, to 658 in 1915, creating a large community which was centered in Teaticket and East Falmouth. The resulting pressure on the school system created extremely overcrowded conditions in those two villages that were reported by the School Committee in 1921. At that time, 140 pupils in grades one through six occupied three room in East Falmouth, while 91 students shared two rooms in Teaticket. In both districts, grades one and two were being operated on the "platoon system" with grade one attending for half the day and grade two for the remainder of the day.

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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

Falmouth's population continued to rise at the very rapid rate of 75.5% throughout the first half of the 20th century. (MHC 1985: 21) Thus, it is not surprising that in 1926, the School Department reported crisis conditions in Falmouth Village and East Falmouth where much of this growth was concentrated and where the majority of classes had over 45 students. In two extreme cases, one class had 55 students, and another had 63. To solve the problem, a new schoolhouse in Teaticket, which lay between Falmouth Village and East Falmouth, was proposed:

"By the erection of a new school building at Teaticket the congestion in the Village and East Falmouth Schools would be relieved, and the 80 pupils now receiving special class instruction under unfavorable conditions could be taken care of as well. Teaticket seems to be the logical location for a new elementary school because it is the most rapidly growing section and because the number of pupils now attending the Village and East Falmouth Schools who live in Teaticket warrant a school building there." (School Department Annual Report 1926: 9-10)

That same year, Town Meeting appropriated \$100,000 to construct a new Teaticket School. When the new school was completed, the school committee noted that "The last one room building in use was discontinued when the Teaticket portable building was discarded for the New Teaticket School" (School Department Report 1927: 32)

Haynes & Mason of Fitchburg were selected as architects for the new schoolhouse and the Eastern Construction Co. was awarded the primary construction contract. Haynes & Mason were involved in many public works projects and designed several schools on Cape Cod in the early and mid-20th century. The firm still continues operations in Fitchburg under the name of Haynes, Lieneck & Smith. Apparently well satisfied with their work on the Teaticket School, the town engaged the firm the following year to design the Central Fire Station at 399 Main Street. (NR 1998)

By the end of 1927 the Teaticket School was nearly complete including grading and construction of granolithic walkways. With an unexpended balance of \$30,000, the Building Committee reported that they had sufficient funds to complete the project and cover any unforeseen expense: "the building will be completed ready to be occupied without asking the town for any further funds." (School Department Report 1927: 48)

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

The new Teaticket School opened on schedule and within budget on March 12, 1928. It was described thus:

"This new elementary school contains six class rooms on the main floor; and on the ground floor a kitchen, lunch room, and facilities for household arts, as well as a manual training shop and rooms for basketry and weaving. The building is situated at the junction of the State Road and the Sandwich Road and within walking distance of the pupils who live in this district. The congestion at the Village School and particularly at the East Falmouth School will be somewhat relieved by the opening of the new building." (School Department Report 1928: 5)

Building plans by Haynes & Mason that are dated March 22, 1927 and remain on file at the school, provide more detail about the design process. They show a larger building whose rear wing was nearly as wide as the main block. That rear wing was focused on a large assembly hall and gymnasium with a stage at its north end, creating a central space that rose through both stories. This core was framed by corridors that accessed classrooms and other specialized spaces that were located along the outer walls. Although this is not documented in available town and school department reports, the town apparently found this plan too expensive, and deleted the assembly hall/gymnasium prior to construction. Instead, this function was accommodated by placing a moveable wall between the fourth and fifth grade classrooms. The plan described above in March 1928 is essentially that shown on the 1927 plans, minus the core. Most of the other details shown on the 1927 plans appear to have been executed.

The new school incorporated an illuminated clock that was centered in the pediment that rose above the main entrance portico. Louis Rebesa, a prominent member of the local Portuguese community, offered to fund the purchase and installation of a clock as a memorial to his eldest son Manuel who had recently died at age seventeen as he was heading off to the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now University of Massachusetts). Mr. Robinson, who taught agriculture at Falmouth High School, approached the school committee on Mr. Rebesa's behalf and quickly gained their support. It is not clear whether the town or Mr. Rebesa eventually provided the funds. The clock, which was the only exterior clock on a Falmouth school, was a special honor for Teaticket and, by extension, the surrounding Portuguese American community. As the only exterior clock available for public viewing in the village, it further enhanced the highly visible school's role as a community beacon. The Rebesa family has recently offered to restore the clock to working order.

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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

The Teaticket School was part of a regional trend that replaced the small (often one-room) ungraded, wood-frame schoolhouses of the 19th century with larger masonry structures serving separate elementary, junior high school, and high school populations. As the first step in this process, Falmouth purchased the old Lawrence Academy (NR 1998) in 1890 to serve as its first high school. Its replacement, the handsome Shingle Style Lawrence High School of 1895 (demolished 1953), was considered a model of its type and was published in several educational journals. Falmouth adopted a junior high school model in 1919 and constructed a junior high school building in 1925. The Junior High School, later known as the Hall School, was the first large, masonry school building in Falmouth. The Teaticket Elementary School was the second such school and the first to serve elementary grades.

The new Teaticket School embodied the essence of early-20th century schoolhouse architecture. This period produced standardized designs that reflected modern educational theories, while also responding to the needs of rapidly growing populations. Mass, proportion, correct window placement to admit maximum amounts of natural light and air, and quality construction were considered key elements of good design. Technical issues like heating, ventilation, sanitation, and fire safety were topics of special concern. Judicious use of architectural detail was recommended, reflecting the belief that beautiful surroundings made an important contribution to the learning process.

Like most schools of the period on Cape Cod, the Teaticket School is designed in the Colonial Revival style. Key stylistic elements include the monumental two-story pedimented portico centered on the south facade, the cupola centered on the slate gable roof, the wooden modillion cornice, and the cast stone quoins defining the building corners. Banks of large windows immediately identify the building as a school. The spacious school grounds, which included a long, terraced front (south) yard and east-side playing fields, also met some of the stated aims of the Falmouth school system.

"Since one of the functions of the school is to give the child, and the community as well, an appreciation of the beautiful, the grounds should be improved by shade trees, shrubs, and flowers, and in front of the building, a well-kept grass plot."
(School Department Report: 1927: 32)

The Teaticket School has long been associated with the Portuguese-American community that came to dominate the surrounding village in the early-20th century. Beginning in the late 1890s and continuing through the 1920s, large numbers of Portuguese settled in Falmouth, especially in Teaticket, East

(continued)

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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

Falmouth, and Waquoit. Many came from the Azores by way of whaling ships which had recruited them to fill out their crews.

The new Teaticket School quickly became a centerpiece of the surrounding Portuguese-American community and a symbol of their rising stature within the town as a whole. It was here that adults attended the naturalization classes that allowed them to achieve citizenship. It was also here that children who were steeped in Portuguese culture at home learned American history and ideals as well as the language, often becoming the first English-speaking members of their families.

The process of assimilation was furthered by the Portuguese American Civic League of Massachusetts which was organized in 1930 to promote the civic, political, educational and social welfare of recent arrivals. Falmouth's Portuguese-American community became actively engaged in this movement in 1932-1933 when a Falmouth Council was chartered. According to village historian, Raleigh Costa,

"Many of its leading activists were from Teaticket and the Teaticket School was their principal meeting place. The League was a patriotic organization pledging its full allegiance to America and American ideals. One of the principal efforts of the Falmouth Council was to support naturalization classes. The naturalization classes were taught by Howard F. Barrows, long time principal of the Teaticket School, and Mary Q. Cobb who taught there for many years. The naturalization classes qualified many immigrants for citizenship..... The Teaticket School under Principal Howard F. Barrows welcomed the Portuguese and transformed them into Americans who were at home in their new land." (Book of Falmouth 1986: 397)

The League was involved in many other community-related efforts as well. In recognition of its growing stature within the town as a whole, the League gained two seats on the town's Civil Service Commission, an influential board that oversaw staffing of Falmouth's police and fire departments. The League also encouraged its members to run for local offices. This effort was enhanced by establishment of Boy Scout Troop #41 which was headquartered at the Teaticket School. The troop was organized in the late-1920s by Paul L. Swift and led by the dynamic Frank Rego from 1937-1944. Within three months, the troop won B ratings at the Cape Cod Council Camporee and A ratings thereafter. The troop also won three consecutive competitions for the W. W. Wood Post American Legion Scout trophy

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

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award, earning permanent possession in 1942. Many scouts went on to distinguish themselves in World War II and to serve in several town offices including selectman.

A new Teaticket School was recommended in 1963 to provide modern facilities for a growing population. The new school building opened on Maravista Avenue Extension, northeast of the former site, in 1967. (Book of Falmouth 1986: 51) At that time, the existing school building was converted to use as the School Administration Building which it remains today.

In 1996, the prominently-sited former school again became a focus of community effort when a large portion of its front yard was set off by a post and rail fence, and designated as the Teaticket Village Green.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Falmouth and in the Upper Cape in general are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. While archaeological research has been active throughout much of the Cape during most of the 20th-century, the Upper Cape, including Falmouth has been neglected during this effort. Limited amateur artifact collections are available for the town. These collections, when present, often lack locational and contextual information reducing their value for understanding the nature of settlement and subsistence change within the town. Limited numbers of professional archaeological surveys in the town have also rarely included substantial excavations and have focused on their immediate area with little interpretation of the role of local sites and issues of regional prehistory. The above information indicates the systematic study and interpretation of any surviving sites in the town can be important in better understanding the prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Falmouth and in the Upper Cape locale. Prehistoric sites in the Falmouth locale can contribute information relating to a number of potential research topics, many of which are directly related to the town's location in a coastal area and it's glacial history. Cape Cod's human settlement history of approximately 11,000 years combined with sea levels considerably lower than today following deglaciation created an environment in which human populations adapted to changing resources at first characterized by an inland environment which increasingly became coastal as sea level rose until it basically stabilized approximately 5,000 years ago. Prehistoric sites in the Falmouth area can contribute information relating to the ways Native settlement and subsistence systems adapted to this change and modified through time. Prehistoric sites in the area can also contribute information relating

(continued)

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to Native tool technologies and the effects of raw material availability . The lack of bedrock lithic source areas on the Cape and in Falmouth resulted in Native peoples trading for raw materials or adapting to cobble technologies and exploitation of lithic sources available in local glacial outwash deposits. Prehistoric sites in the Teaticket School locale may contain information indicating the extent to which locally available outwash deposits were used as source areas for local tool manufacture and the effect those source materials had on various tool production techniques and sequences.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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Martin, George H. *Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System: A Historical Sketch.* New York. 1915.

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Interview with Arthur Rabesa, Sr. of Mashpee.

(end)

Teaticket School
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.68 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 367020 4603090
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 367200 4603050
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 367230 4603000
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 366990 4602850
Zone Easting Northing

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 Candace Jenkins, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 2001

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard 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 Town of Falmouth

street & number 58 Town Hall Square telephone 508-548-0151

city or town Falmouth state MA zip code 02541

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**

Teaticket School
Falmouth (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is shown on the attached Town of Falmouth assessor's map #34.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is based upon current property lot lines, which have not changed since the close of the period of significance.

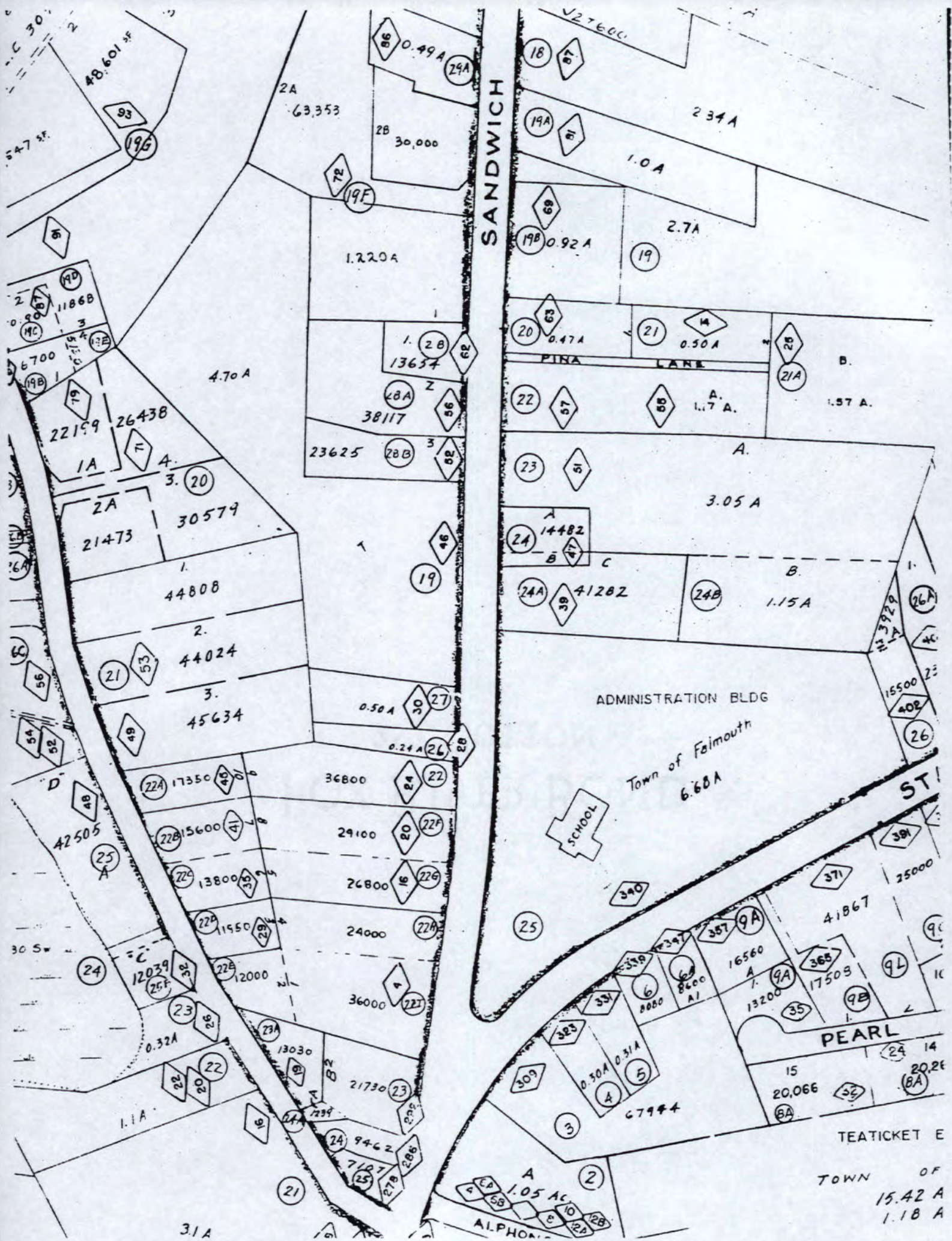
(end)

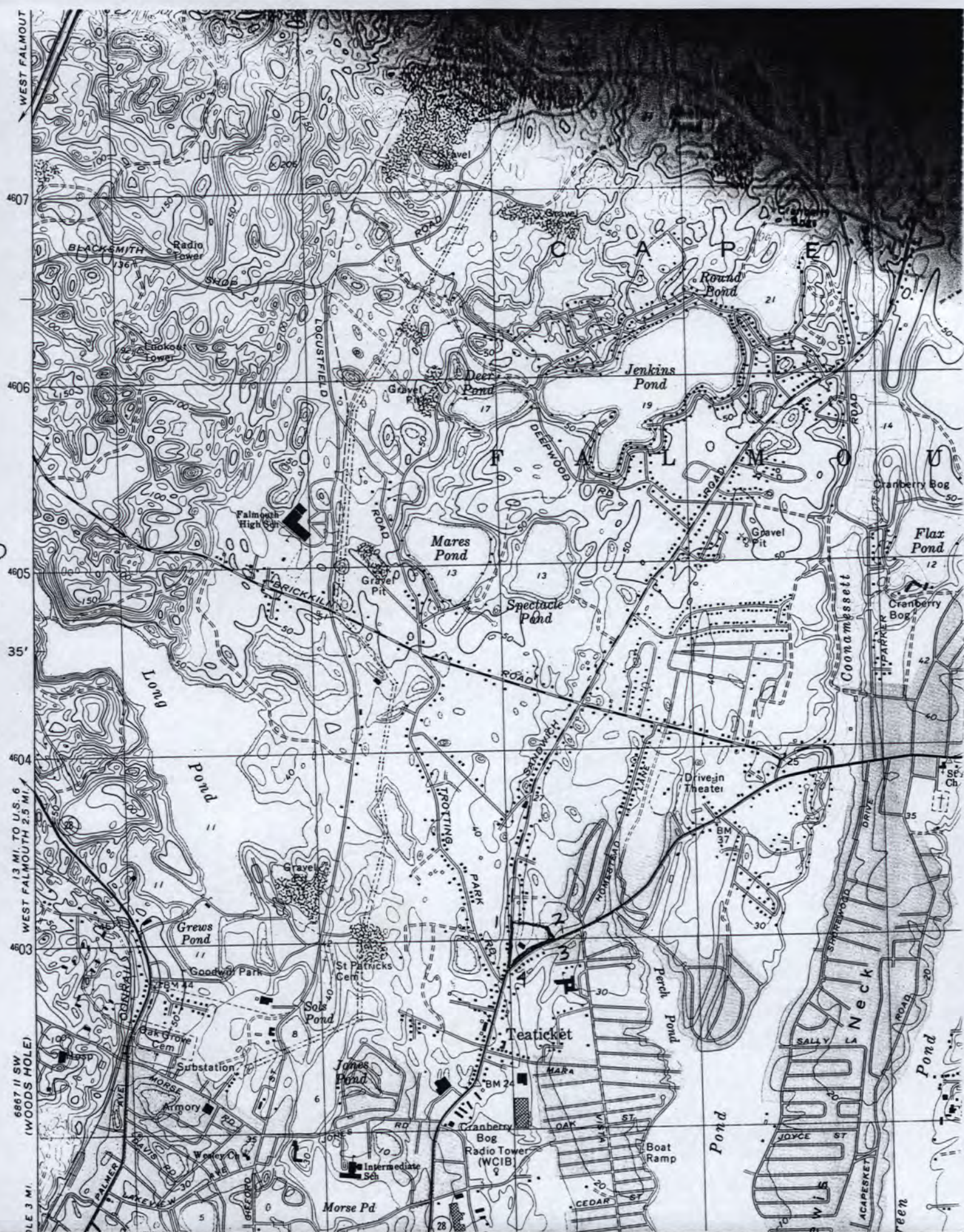
Photographs

Taken by Candace Jenkins, 1999-2000

1. View facing northeast
2. View facing northwest
3. South façade facing northwest

(end)





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Teaticket School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/29/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/14/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000082

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2.22.02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Teaticket School

Photo #1

340 Teaticket Hwy
Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA

View facing NE

9/20/1999

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

IRRADIATED



Teaticket School Photo #2

340 Teaticket Hwy

Falmouth, MA

views facing NW

June 2000

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St., Belmont, MA

IRRADIATED



Teatideet School Photo #3

340 Teatideet Hwy

Falmouth, MA

South Parade Beach NW

June 2000

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St., Belmont, MA

IRRADIATED

Teaticket School
Falmouth, MA
Falmouth Quad 1:25,000
① 19/367020/4603090
② 19/367200/4603050
③ 19/367230/4603000
④ 19/366990/4602845

IRRADIATED



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1936. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 259 and
260 (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
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information furnished
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:25 000
1 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
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 AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1.6 FEET
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
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

FALMOUTH, MASS.
N4130—W7030/7.5
1972
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 0867 II SE—SERIES V814

X40054



TOWN OF FALMOUTH
Scale 200 feet to an inch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DIVISION
IRRADIATED

Teaticket School
310 Teaticket Highway @ Sandwich Rd.
Falmouth, MA
Town of Falmouth Assessors Map # 34
Scale 1" = 200'
Corrected through Jan. 1999

89

FOR ASSESSING PURPOSES ONLY
Not to be used for deed descriptions
nor scaled for land surveys

CORRECTED TO JAN. 1999

SHEET 34



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

November 7, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

IRRADIATED

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Teaticket School, Falmouth (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 in the Certified Local Government community of Falmouth were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support, from the Falmouth School Superintendent, has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Ann Sears, Falmouth Historical Commission, CLG coordinator
Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant
Peter L. Clark, Superintendent of Schools
Mary Pat Flynn, Board of Selectmen
Sarah Korjeff, Cape Cod Commission