

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number  
46/108

USGS Quad  
Plymouth

Area(s)

Form Number  
126

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Facility  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town Kingston

Place (neighborhood or village) Jones River Village

Address 22 Summer Street

Historic Name \_\_\_\_\_

Uses: Present residential

Original residential/duplex

Date of Construction mid-20th century/after 1960

Source Melville 1976/visual analysis

Style/Form Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

Exterior Material:

Foundation concrete

Wall/Trim clapboard/wood

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

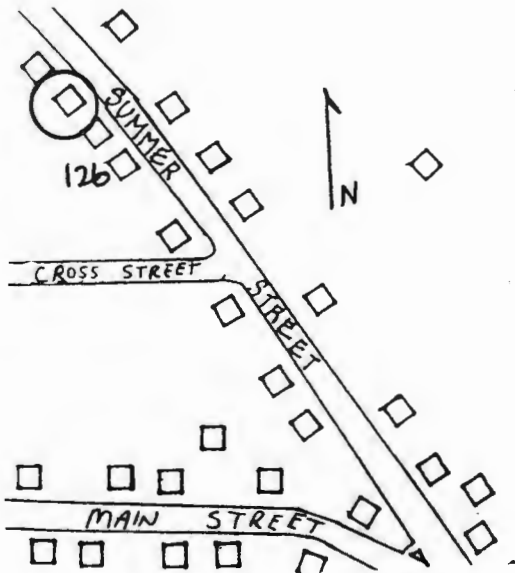
Major Alterations (with dates) 1-story, hipped-roof rear ell (mid-to-late 20th c.)

Condition good

Moved  no  yes Date \_\_\_\_\_

Acreage less than 1 acre

Sketch Map



Recorded by V.Adams, N.Avery, M.Harrington, C.Meagher, J.Snow Setting set back approx. 30 feet from street; 19th century

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. granite fence footing and posts at sidewalk's edge; grass,

Date (month/day/year) June 1997 trees, shrubs

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JUL 22 1997

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**BUILDING FORM****ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** — *see continuation sheet*

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

22 Summer Street is a 2-story, rectangular, 5-by-4 bay, hipped-roof, two-family, Colonial Revival-style house clad in wood clapboard and resting upon a concrete foundation. A 1-story, 2-by-5 bay, hipped-roof ell (mid-to-late 20th century) is located on the rear (W) elevation. The main entrance is centrally located on the facade (E) and consists of a paneled door flanked by narrow pilasters and three-light sidelights set below a blind segmental-arch fan. Secondary entrances are located on the rear along with two, 1-story bay windows. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sash with louvered wood shutters. A large, interior, brick chimney is centrally located at the ridge. 22 Summer Street and 24 Summer Street to the north are typical examples of mid-20th century architecture in this part of Kingston.

There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** X *see continuation sheet*

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local or state history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

In 1717, 41 residents of the northern part of Plymouth petitioned the General Court to be set off from Plymouth as a separate township or a precinct. They were allowed to become the north precinct of Plymouth on the condition that they maintain a suitable minister (Bailey 1920:33). At that time, the central part of the present town of Kingston belonged largely to Major John Bradford who gave the precinct fourteen acres of land in 1717. This land was to be used for the town woodlot, the Training Green, a burying ground, and a meetinghouse (Bailey 1920:36). In 1726, the north precinct, after having been a part of the town of Plymouth for 106 years, acquired its independence and became the town of Kingston (Bailey 1920:41).

The lower portion of today's Main Street was known as the Boston Road from the Plymouth line northward to "the Point" at Summer Street, and then north on Summer Street to the Duxbury town line. Today's Main Street from "the Point" westward was known as the Bridgewater Road (Melville 1976:377). It was around this intersection, on the slight hill which rises from the Jones River below, that the Kingston town center developed. Main and Summer streets (Route 3A) had been the town's first macadamized surface in 1906-7. By 1921, traffic along Summer Street (Route 3A) necessitated the widening of this road. In 1921, \$8,500 was appropriated for land-taking damages for the proposed widening; in 1922 the road south of the library was broadened resulting in the removal of several buildings (Melville 1976:143).

22 Summer Street, along with 24 Summer Street to the north, was constructed in the mid-20th century/after 1931 on the site of a large estate previously owned by Lewis Henry Keith. Lewis and his father Henry K. Keith

**BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES** X *see continuation sheet*

- Bailey, Sarah Y. *The Story of Jones River in Pilgrim Plymouth, 1620-1726*. Kingston, MA, 1920.  
 Bailey, Sarah Y., and Emily F. Drew. *The Civic Progress of Kingston [and] A History of Her Industries, Two Hundred Years, 1726-1926*. Kingston, 1926.  
 Board of Registrars. *Persons Listed by the Board of Registrars in the Town of Kingston for the Year 1953*. Board of Registrars, Kingston, Massachusetts, 1953.  
 Drew, Emily. *Kingston: the Jones River Village, 1944* (Edited and annotated by Doris M. Johnson, 1995).  
 Drew, Thomas Bradford. "History of Kingston," in D.H. Hurd, *History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts*. Philadelphia, 1884.  
 Jones, Henry M. *Ships of Kingston*. Memorial Press, Plymouth, MA, 1926.  
 Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Reconnaissance Survey Report: Kingston*. Boston, 1981.  
 Melville, Doris Johnson. *Major Bradford's Town: A History of the Town of Kingston, 1726-1976*. Kingston, 1976.

— Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Community:  
Kingston

KIN. 126  
Property Address:  
22 Summer Street

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Massachusetts Archives Facility  
22 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.  
126

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** *(continued)*

had a store on Summer Street next to the Kingston Depot (Melville 1976:118). Lewis won \$100,000 in the Louisiana lottery, spending \$8,000 of it on the construction of a large house which once stood on this site. The building was a large, 2½-story, 3-by-3 bay, mansard-roof, Second Empire-style building with multiple, arched dormers and projecting bay windows. A large, 1½-story, mansard-roof barn with cupola stood to the rear of the house (Melville 1976:125). This building, known as the "Lottery House," stood empty for years after Lewis' children had established homes of their own. The building survived the widening of Summer Street in 1922 but burned and was torn down in 1931. 22 and 24 Summer Street were built in the mid-20th century on this site. 22 Summer Street was built by Emerson Tewksbury after 1960. Remnants of the Keith Estate remain: granite fence footings and posts, identical to those found across the street at 31 Summer Street (MHC 128, late 19th century/1880), mark the eastern edge of the property at the sidewalk. In 1997, the house was owned by Jeffrey and Susan Kent (Town Database Records 1997).

**BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES** *(continued)*

*Plymouth County Directory*. Stillman B. Pratt & Company, Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1867.  
Thompson, Elroy S. *History of Plymouth, Norfolk, and Barnstable Counties, Massachusetts*. New York, 1928.  
Town Database Records. Assessor's Office, Kingston Town House, Kingston, Massachusetts, 1997.  
Vertical Files located at the Local History Room of the Kingston Public Library.

**Maps**

1820-1830 *Five School Districts*. Anonymous.  
1831 *Map of Kingston*. John Gray.  
1876 *Map of the Town of Kingston, Plymouth County, Mass.* E.N. Boyden.  
1879 *Atlas of Plymouth County*. George E. Walker & Co.  
1903 *Atlas of Plymouth County*. George E. Walker.  
1928 *Map of Kingston with Key*. Anonymous.