



Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the



Recorded by Deirdre Brotherson

Organization Kingston Historical Commission

Date (month/year) May 1998

s-97A
 KIN. 282
 Form Number

USGS Quad DVX Area(s) 282

Town Kingston

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 120 Summer Street

Historic Name A. Hammond House

Uses: Present residence

Original residence

Date of Construction c.1878

Source maps

Style/Form Italianate

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood clapboard

Roof asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved ☒ no ☐ yes Date _____

Acreage .5 acres

Setting

linear village near railroad

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AUG. 25 1998

MASS. HIST. COMM

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

☒ *see continuation sheet*

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

☒ *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.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET



☐ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

If checked, you must attach

Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s) FormNo.

	282
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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The residence at 120 Summer Street was built c.1878 in the Italianate style. This 3x4 bay, wood frame, 2 story building sits on a brick foundation. The building is clad with wood clapboards. The front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys are located at the roof ridge. The entrance is located on the south elevation. The entrance contains an Italianate style door with paired round arch glass lights. The entrance is covered by a one story open porch with a flat roof. The porch roof is supported by chamfered posts with Egyptian capitals and brackets at the porch cornice. The windows are mixed with 1/1 sash single and paired windows all of which have bracketed hoods. Bay windows project from each elevation and are also enhanced with brackets at the cornice. The cornerboards are thin and flat. The cornice is boxed with returns. A decorative verge board enhances the front gable.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

This house first appeared on the 1879 map and was owned by A. Hammond. By 1903 W.C. (Walter C.) Hammond owned the property. Hammond was associated with the shipbuilding industry and he had extensive landholdings. In 1895, George Shiverick started boat building in a yard on land leased from Hammond at the landing, about where Maple Street now intersects with Landing Road.

The Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable for about two hundred years. The first Italianate houses in the United States were built in the late 1830's; the style was popularized by the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing published in the 1840's and the '50s. By the 1860s the style had completely overshadowed its earlier companion, the Gothic Revival. Most surviving examples date from the period 1855-80, earlier examples are rare. The decline of the Italianate style began with the financial panic of 1873 and the subsequent depression. When prosperity returned late in the decade, new housing fashions - particularly the Queen Anne style - rose quickly to dominance. Identifying features of the Italianate style include: two or three story buildings, low-pitched roof with wide overhang eaves with decorative brackets beneath; tall, narrow windows, commonly arched or curved; many examples have a square cupola or tower.

This is a good example of the Italianate style. Not many buildings of this type were built in Kingston and fewer currently remain with their architectural integrity intact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Melville, Doris Johnson. Major Bradford's Town: A History of Kingston: 1726-1976. Kingston, MA., 1976.

[KPL]

MAPS:

1726 Kingston. John Gray [MHC]

1795 A Plan of the Town of Kingston. John Gray. [MHC]

1820-30 Five School Districts [KPL]

1876 Town of Kingston. Boyden (w/directory). [KPL]

1876 Town of Kingston, Enlargement of Village. Boyden. [KPL]

1879 Atlas of Plymouth County. George E. Walker. [MHC]

1896 Bird's Eye View of Kingston [KPL & MSL]

1903 Atlas of Plymouth County. George E. Walker. [KPL]

Sanborn Insurance Company Maps:

Plymouth: 1896 June

1901 April (1896, 1901, 1906 include Kingston Village

1906 Feb. and Factories in Kingston)

Kingston: 1912 (6 sheets)

1925 (7 sheets)

1943 (7 sheets)

1954 (8 sheets)