



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 inventoried building. Indicate north.



Recorded by Deirdre Brotherson
 Organization Kingston Historical Commission
 Date (month/year) May 1998

or's number _____ USGS Quad Dux Area(s) _____ Form Number 294

Town Kingston

Place (neighborhood or village) _____

Address 149 Summer Street

Historic Name T. Baker House

Uses: Present residence

Original residence

Date of Construction c.1890

Source maps

Style/Form Queen Anne

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim wood shingles

Roof slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures
carriage barn

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved ☒ no ☐ yes Date _____

Acreage 1 acre

Setting
linear village near railroad

RECEIVED

AUG 25 1998

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions when completing this form.

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. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s) FormNo.

	294
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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The residence at 149 Summer Street was built c.1890 in the Queen Anne style. This 3x5 bay, wood frame, 2 story building sits on a brick foundation. The building is clad with wood shingles with scalloped shingles in the gable of the side bay. The front gable roof is covered with slate shingles. A brick chimney is located at the ridge in the center of the roof. The sidehall entrance contains a early 20th century wood door with a large, square glass pane in the upper section. The door is protected by an elaborate entry porch with a gable roof supported by turned posts with stick work in the front gable. The windows contain 2/2 sash with flat surrounds. The window in the front gable is paired and contains Queen Anne sash in the upper sections. The south elevation has a central projecting bay with stick work in the gable. Stick work is also present in the front gable. The original design may have had a one story, open wrap around porch. It appears that the porch in the facade side has been enclosed. The porch on the south elevation remains open and is supported by turned posts with exposed rafter tails near the cornice. A 2 story side gable ell is attached to the rear of this building. A 1-1/2 story, front gable carriage house with the same detailing as the main house is located toward the rear of the property.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

This house was built by T. Baker c.1890. This is one of the best examples of high style Queen Anne architecture in Kingston. The Queen Ann style was the dominant style of domestic building during the period from about 1880 until 1900. The style was named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name is rather inappropriate, for the historical precedents used by Shaw and his followers had little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture that was dominant during her reign (1702-14). Instead, they borrowed most heavily from late Medieval models of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. The half-timbered and patterned masonry American subtypes are most closely related to this work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindle work and free classic subtypes are indigenous interpretations. American architects and builders based their initial designs on Shaw's work but soon, the style became open to interpretation and took on an "American" style. Identifying features of this style include steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable; patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and other devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance; asymmetrical facade with partial or full-width porch which is usually one story in height and extend along one or both side walls.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:**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)

Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community Property Address
Kingston 149 Summer Street

KIN.294

Area(s)	FormNo.
	294

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:



- ☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible only in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Statement of Significance by Deirdre Brotherson

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

This property may be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of high style Queen Anne building.