

KIN.67

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

Assessor's Number 44-52	USGS Quad Plymouth	Area(s) A	Form Number 67 update
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Town KINGSTON

Place (neighborhood or village) TRIPHAMMER

Address 24 WAPPING RD.

Historic Name _____

Uses: Present FAUNCE SOCIETY HOUSE

Original RESIDENCE

Date of Construction @ 1644

Source HISTORY OF KINGSTON

Style/Form COLONIAL

Architect/Builder JOHN DOANE

Exterior Material: CEDAR SHINGLES

Foundation FIELD STONE

Wall/Trim CEDAR SHINGLE

Roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures ATTACHED

BARN + SCREEN PORCH

Major Alterations (with dates) SCREEN

PORCH ADDED @ 1988

Condition VERY GOOD

Moved no yes Date 17TH CENTURY

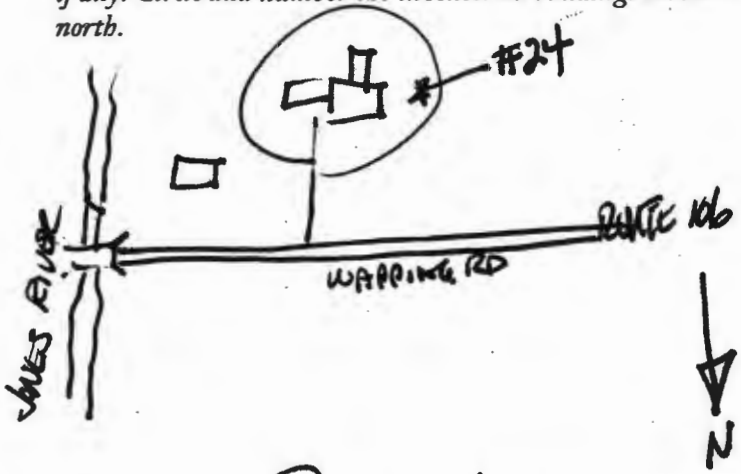
Acreage ± 4 ACRES

Setting IN OPEN FIELD, 10 FT WAS

ORCHARD, SET BACK FROM ROAD

Sketch Map

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 GORDON MASSINGHAM

Organization KINGSTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION ORCHARD, SET BACK FROM ROAD

Date (month/year) JUNE 22, 1996

RECEIVED

JAN 9 1997

BUILDING FORM

KIN.67

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION see continuation sheet

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

THE ORIGINAL PART OF THE HOUSE APPEARS TO BE EXCEEDED OLD. THE BEAMS ARE VERY RICH HEWN AND MAY WELL HAVE SURVIVED FROM THE 16TH CENTURY. THE 17TH CENTURY PORTIONS OF THE ARE IN GOOD REPAIR, INCLUDING AN EXCELLENT CENTRE CHIMNEY WITH DUTCH OVEN. THE NEWER ADDITIONS ARE TASTEFULLY DONE DESPITE THE ADDITION OF MODERN CONVENIENCES THE HOUSE REMAINS A UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF EARLY CONSTRUCTION.

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.

THE LAND ON WHICH THE HOUSE IDENTIFIED WAS GRANTED TO JOHN DORNE IN 1639 BY THE PLYMOUTH COLONY SELECTMEN. DORNE MOVED TO EASTHAM IN 1644, SELLING THE PROPERTY TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE EARLIEST PORTION OF THE HOUSE WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT CLOSER TO THE RIVER, AND THEN WAS MOVED TO ITS CURRENT LOCATION ABOUT 1750. IT IS SAID THE OLD CELLAR HOLES CAN STILL BE FOUND NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF JONES RIVER + FURNACE BROOK. BRADFORD WILLED THE PROPERTY TO HIS YOUNGEST SON JOSEPH. LATER IS PASSED TO THE COOK FAMILY AND THEN TO FARRANCE FAMILY. ⁽¹⁸⁶²⁾ THE OLD HOUSE ONCE SHELTERED AN ACADIAN FAMILY, THE LEBLANCS BROUGHT TO PLYMOUTH COLONY BY GENERAL WINSLOW

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES see continuation sheet

DORIS JOHNSON MELVILLE, MAJOR BRADFORD'S TOWN
ALLIANCE OF UNITARIAN WOMEN, A JONES RIVER PILGRIMAGE
WALTER H. FARRANCE, MY OLD COOK HOUSE.

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
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Community

KINGSTON

KIN. 67

Property Address

24 WAPPING RD.

Area(s)	Form No.
	<u>67</u>

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

The Doane House is recognized as one of the oldest houses in Kingston, and therefore in Plymouth Colony. The original structure, which is now incorporated into the main house, was built before 1644. The main house was built in the 18th Century. Several more recent additions have not significantly altered the character of the house. The house is situated on about four acres of land. Much of the original land grant is now a Town Park which abuts the property. The park, which is kept in a natural state, was given to the town by the Faunce Family.

John Doane was an important Plymouth Colony figure. He was a member of the Leyden congregation who came to Plymouth Colony before 1629. He served as Assistant Governor in 1633 and was made a deacon of the church in 1634. In 1639 Doane was granted 100 acres of upland and meadow on the Jones River where he built the original structure near the confluence of the Jones River and Furnace Brook. He also had a sawmill on the property. In 1644 he joined Thomas Prence, Edward Bangs and other colonists who purchased land from the Nauset sachem Monomoyick and settled what was to become Eastham on Cape Cod- the fourth Plimoth Colony Town. Doane sold his Jones River property to Governor William Bradford, who in turn willed it to his son Joseph. The property is one of the few associated with William Bradford that survives.

In the early 18th Century the house briefly sheltered a family of Acadians, the LeBlancs, brought from Nova Scotia by General Winslow. The property was purchased by the Cook family, who about 1775 moved the old house to its present location and built around it, the structure that survives today. In 1865 the property was purchased by Walter Faunce, the descendent of John Faunce- a passenger on the ship Anne who come to Plimoth Colony in 1623. The property remains in the Faunce family to this day- and is used largely for family reunions.

The property represents the expansion of Plymouth Colony from its original settlement on Town Brook to adjacent areas, in this case the rich farmland and opportunity for mill sites along the Jones River a few miles north. The original Plimoth Colony settlement was on a rather narrow strip of arable land and the back country was rocky and not suitable for agriculture.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

PI. KING
V.S. FAYMOR
ALSO
DELTA

KIN.67

In Area no.	Form no.
	67



1. Town Kingston
Address 24 Wapping Road
Name The George Faunce Society
McDowell House
Present use vacation use by Society family
Members, site of Annual Meeting of Society
Present owner The George Faunce Soc. Inc.

3. Description:
Date center portion was built by John Doane prior to 1644
Source "History of Kingston - 1726-1976 by Doris J. Melville - p. 333"
Style wood frame colonial

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. - Indicate north.

Architect _____
Exterior wall fabric wood shingles
Outbuildings (describe) _____
Other features very old fireplace with bake ovens built in, old crane, etc.
owned by Walter Faunce who sold to
Shery who now lives in Marshfield
Altered by Mr. Shery Date _____
Shery sold to Margaret J. McDowell
Moved center portion was Date _____
moved by Walter Faunce from its original

5. Lot size: site along Jones River in back of Faunce house prior to 1775
One acre or less _____ Over one acre
Approximate frontage 120'
Approximate distance of building from street _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by _____
Organization _____
Date _____

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) John Doane

Original use Homestead

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Aboriginal | _____ | Conservation | _____ | Recreation | _____ |
| Agricultural | _____ | Education | _____ | Religion | _____ |
| Architectural | _____ | Exploration/
settlement | _____ | Science/
invention | _____ |
| The Arts | _____ | Industry | _____ | Social/
humanitarian | _____ |
| Commerce | _____ | Military | _____ | Transportation | _____ |
| Communication | _____ | Political | _____ | | |
| Community development | _____ | | | | |

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

4

23 1/2

here four generations have lived. Relics are to be seen of the Fuller and Alden families of the Mayflower, the well-known Barker family of Pembroke, as well as families of Boston, including the Rev. Mather Byles, the "Tory Parson of the Hollis Street Church," rare and interesting silhouettes and china.

The highway which passes the house was named, some time in the dim past, for the famous thoroughfare which leads out to the westward from the city of London. Now that the river is low because of repairs to the old mill dam, there is excellent opportunity for those who are interested to examine the highway bridge from Mrs. Barker's wharf. At the time of its building, it was considered a wonderful piece of bridge architecture, being patterned from the Great Bridge on the Plymouth Road, now replaced by a curved-arch structure.

Next beyond Mrs. Barker's is the house built by Capt. Thomas Willett, who became the first English mayor of New York City. Beyond on the opposite side of the street is the old Cook house now owned by Mr. Walter H. Faunce. These two houses have interesting history. Built on lands granted to Thomas Willett and John Doane, respectively, in 1639, they are rivals for the honor of being the oldest house in the colony. Mr. Faunce believes his house was built by John Doane, who removed to Eastham in 1644, selling his property to Governor Bradford from whom it descended to his younger son Joseph, later passing into the Cook family, and by inheritance to Mr. Faunce. (The house formerly stood well back from the present highway, down near the mouth of Furnace Brook, where may be seen traces of the cellar and orchard. There, and it was then a very old house, it became the home of the LeBlancs, one of the families brought back from Acadia by General Winslow to be scattered among the towns of the Old Colony. Later the house was moved up from its early site and remodelled to its present form. The Willett house was bought in 1653 by William Bradford, father or son, remained in the Bradford family for about a century, became the home of the Rev. William Rand, and in 1685 passed into the Faunce family by whom it is still owned. (These houses are not open to the public.)

ask Smithy Drew

he purchased it from estate of Cook

Refreshments will be served at the different houses; post-cards and copies of "The Story of Jones River", telling the early history of the town, and giving illustrations of many of the places seen on the Pilgrimage, will also be on sale. Guides for the Old Burying Ground will be furnished free of charge. The houses will be open throughout the afternoon, and need not be taken in the order in which they are listed, the Pilgrimage being made independently, not as a group.

A Jones River Pilgrimage

Under the direction of the Kingston branch of the Alliance of Unitarian Women, a group of interesting colonial houses will be open to the public in the old Jones River neighborhood, now KINGSTON, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, from 2 to 5.30 o'clock.

Admission to the Series, 50c.

1. "Woodside," the old Brewster homestead. Built about 1690 by Joseph Holmes, ancestor of the Holmes family of Kingston of shipbuilding fame, on land given him by his step-father, Major William Bradford and called by him "the north part of my farm at Stony Brook, near to the Tussock Brook, and on the line between Duxbury and Plymouth towns," this part of the colony being for more than one hundred years a part of Plymouth town. Before Major Bradford's time, the lands were a part of the farm of his father, William Bradford, the Second Governor of Plymouth Colony. Joseph Holmes married Mary Brewster, the daughter of Love; in 1741, a generation after the house was built, it passed with the surrounding lands, into the possession of the Brewster family by whom it has ever since been owned. The present owners, the Misses Brewster, are the nearest to the Pilgrims of any persons now living, being only the sixth generation from Elder William of the Mayflower company, the father of the Leyden and Plymouth movements. The Old Bay Path, the "Payth to the Massachuset," passed the door, the ancient Indian trail which became the first highway between Plymouth and Boston, and along which marched Governor Winthrop and his attendants on their journey of state from Massachusetts Bay to Plymouth Colony in 1632. At the town line, the northern limit of this farm, they were met by Governor Bradford, Elder Brewster and others, and escorted to the Governor's house, which may possibly have been Number 2, but was probably the house on Town Square in Plymouth, the official home of the governor.

The house, itself, is most interesting, and there is an unusual collection of colonial relics, including many which date from the Mayflower, the Fortune and the Little James, in which came the first members of the family.

From "Woodside" we pass over the old Boston Road, now Summer Street, past the sites of early Bradford houses, to

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CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Forms of Shelter

Unexpected "shadows," revealed in the ground during an investigation of reported Indian artifacts in Kingston, have provided "the first and only clear example" of what type of house the Pilgrims built for themselves in their earliest years here, according to Doctor James Deetz, assistant director of Plimoth Plantation and archeology professor at Brown University. The knowledge uncovered by the important archeological dig at the site where Isaac Allerton lived on the bank of the Jones River has taken shape as a replica of the earliest known type of Pilgrim house on the re-created 1627 village street at Plimoth Plantation, where it is known as the Billington House (because it occupies the site — in relation to the other building as re-created — assigned to Billington in 1627).

No buildings from the earliest Pilgrim era still survive today — the Sparrow House on Summer Street in Plymouth is sometimes referred to as the "oldest house" and uses a date of 1644, but it is a structure much amended during the centuries. In Kingston, both the Thomas Willet house on the north side of Wapping Road and the John Doane house across the street may have claim to a date at least as early as the Sparrow House, since the original sections of both structures are believed to have been built before the two men moved, Doane to Eastham in 1644 and Willet to the Rehoboth area about 1650.

*Aunt
Maggie's
house*

One of the reasons the early buildings have not survived is that the construction material of choice was wood, since the thick forest had to be cut back anyway. But wood does not have the lasting qualities of stone or brick and this has made tracing details of Pilgrim construction methods into a detective story.

The untrained eye, in the summer of 1972, would have seen only a field running alongside Spring Street to the Jones River at the base of the Rocky Nook peninsula — a field of grass and weeds with no trace of the old Indian trail used by the colonists as the Bay Path, long since replaced by Main Street (Route 3A) several hundred yards inland to the west. Except a few lilac bushes, there were no visible reminders of a farmhouse leveled by fire in the early 1900s.

It appeared to be just a lovely four-acre site with a view of the water, an excellent location for the new home being planned by Orfeo H. Sgarzi.

R BRADFORD'S TOWN:

HISTORY OF KINGSTON

1726-1976



Doris Johnson Melville

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My old book house
 was moved from a
 spot back from its
 present location
 subsequent to the
 spring of 1775 and
 was occupied at an early
 day by a family of Acadia,
 one of a number that were
 shipped to our shore by the
 English. In the division
 of the Est of Charles Sittle
 it is described as land
 formerly of Mr Doane.
 Mr Doane and ^{some of his} heirs
 Ebenezer Washburn
 purchased of the heirs of
~~Chas Sittle~~ later sold
 to Robert Cook. Chas Sittle
 died young and if we may
 believe all we read, the youngest
 daughter joined the Angelic
 quire at an early age.
 Mrs Sittle lived in
 what is known as the Old