

FORM B - BUILDING

Assessor's number
46/100

USGS Quad
Plymouth

Area(s)

Form Number
75

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

Town Kingston

Place (neighborhood or village) Jones River Village

Address 213 Main Street

Historic Name Baptist Church

Uses: Present church

Original church

Date of Construction 1886

Source Melville 1976

Style/Form Gothic Revival/Queen Anne

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material: _____

Foundation brick

Wall/Trim clapboard/wood shingle/wood

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

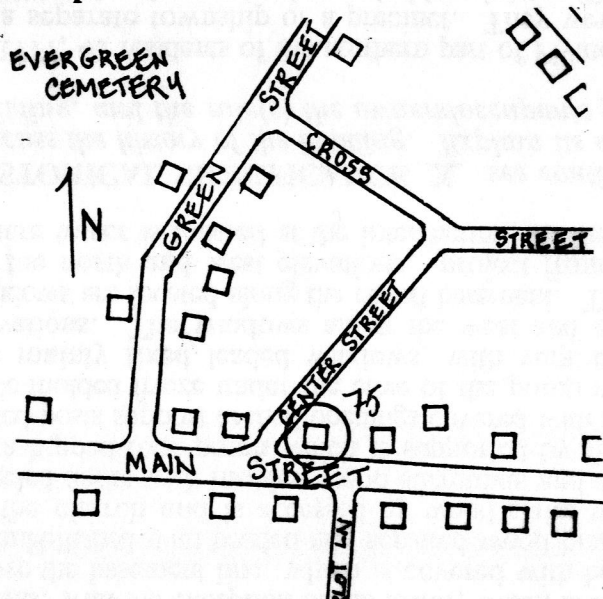
Major Alterations (with dates) none

Condition good

Moved X no yes Date _____

Acreage 1 acre

Sketch Map



Recorded by V.Adams, N.Avery, M.Harrington, C.Meagher, J.Snow Setting grass, trees, shrubs; set back approx. 30 feet

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. from Main Street, Belgian block drive to the west,

Date (month/day/year) June 1997 cast iron perimeter fence; parking lot to rear.

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1997

MASS. HIST. COMM.

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

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

The Baptist Church is a large scale, 1½-story, cross-gable, wood-frame, Gothic Revival building with Queen Anne details, which rests on a raised brick foundation. The building is sheathed in wood clapboards of various widths, with the exception of the tower, which is covered by shingles, and approximately four feet of the walls above the basement line, which is covered with board-and-batten siding. The church has a wood cornice and is embellished with beaded and scrolled wood brackets. The main entrance is located at the northwest corner of the church and is accessed by wood stairs with metal pipe railing. The door consists of paired wood paneled doors with molded wood surrounds and a three-light transom above. The main entrance is protected by a hipped-roof porch which is supported by fluted posts and a railing composed of turned balusters. The fluted posts support arched openings covered with board and batten siding and decorated with medallions. The wide molded frieze under the eave of the porch roof consists of heavy dentils and a large cornice. Windows are mainly fixed leaded windows, with very large Gothic arched windows on the north, east, and west elevations. The windows along the west and east elevations contain stained glass. Single-light basement windows are located along the raised basement. The gable ends, which are decorated with a sunburst pattern, on the north and west elevations, project from the wall and are supported by scrolled brackets. A large, square tower is located at the intersections of the cross-gables in the northwest corner of the church. The

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.

The Baptist Church, located at 213 Main Street, was built by the Baptist Society in 1886. The Baptist Society was formed by the first of two splits from the original Congregation Church in Kingston. The first split

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.
 Bartlett, Cornelius A. *Houses, Occupants, etc. in Kingston, Massachusetts (Between the Forge Bridge and the Great Bridge): 1867-1879*. Annotations of 1942 by E.F. Drew and of 1972 by Doris M. Johnson, Kingston, Massachusetts, 1879.
 Board of Registrars, Kingston, Massachusetts. *Persons listed by the Board of Registrars, Kingston, Massachusetts 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.

X 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 SHEETCommunity:
KingstonKIN.75
Property Address:
213 Main StreetMassachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
75**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)**

tower has Gothic arched openings on all sides, small balconies on the north and west sides, which are supported by large scrolled brackets, and a tin finial at the peak of the steep hip-roof. A 1-story, hipped-roof ell with a brick foundation and 2/2 double hung sash windows, is located on the east elevation. This ell is sheathed in clapboard similar to the main building. A secondary entrance composed of a wood door with two narrow vertical lights and recessed panels is located beneath a smaller, 1-story, corner tower at the eastern end of the north elevation. This tower has Queen Anne, multi-paned, fixed windows. A third entrance is located on the west bay of the north elevation. This entrance is enclosed by a porch and very similar in detail to the main entrance porch. A brick chimney is located above the entrance porch in the northwest corner of the church. The building is a highly embellished example of the Gothic Revival/Queen Anne style in this part of Kingston. It is notable for its large, Queen Anne style tower and oversized, Gothic windows.

There are no outbuilding associated with this property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

occurred in 1802 due to a conflict over funds remaining from the construction of the second meeting house and resulted in the establishment of the Baptist Society (Melville 1976:104). The second split occurred in 1828, when conservative members of the more liberal Unitarian church left to form the Second Congregational Society 209 Main Street, (MHC 100,1829) (Melville 1976:186). In 1805, the Baptist Society bought a lot of land for \$100 from John Bartlett at the corner of Main Street and Maple Street (Melville 1976:183). They built a church on this site, which they used as a place of worship until 1835. This church burned in 1900, and 258 Main Street was built on the site (Melville 1976:183). In 1835, the Baptist Society built another church on the corner of Main Street and Center Streets, the current location of the Baptist Church (Melville 1976:191). This church was built in the Gothic style and looked very similar to the Mayflower Congregational Church at 209 Main Street (MHC 100,1829) (Drew 1944:64). Horse sheds were built in an open semi-circle facing the meeting house (Drew 1944:64). In 1886, this structure was replaced by the present church (Melville 1976:191). The new church was built to the east of the older one so that the older church could be used during the construction (Drew 1942 annotation of Bartlett 1879:36). The building was built due to the "munificence" of Mr. Henry Glover, of Cambridge, son of Reverend Samuel Glover, of Kingston (Melville 1976:191). The horse sheds were removed when the new building was constructed (Drew 1932: 64). The house at 211 Main Street, (MHC 103,1829) was used as a parsonage for both the second and third Baptist churches. The Baptist Church remains in use as a church to the present day.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (continued)

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.

The Plymouth County Directory. Stillman B. Pratt & Co., 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

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

1903 *Atlas of Plymouth County*. George E. Walker.

1928 *Map of Kingston with Key*. Anonymous.

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220 Morrissey Boulevard
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Community:
Kingston

KIN.75
Property Address:
213 Main Street

Area(s)

Form No.
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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 The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

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

The Baptist Church possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with the history of the Baptist church in Kingston. The church is a highly embellished example of the Gothic Revival/Queen Anne style, unusual in this part of Kingston, and notable for its Queen-Anne style tower and oversized, Gothic windows. Its architectural form, age, and well-preserved setting on the corner of Main and Center Streets are all important elements of its local significance. It meets criteria A and C of the NRHP. The period of significance extends from 1886 to 1947. Additional historical research will be required to complete a nomination.

FORM B - BUILDING

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

PICKING
UNCL. PLYMOUTH
DIST A

KIN. 75

In Area no.	Form no.
	75



Location
Streets and

1. Town Kingston
Address Main & Center Streets
Name (3rd) Baptist Church
Present use church

Present owner Church

3. Description:

Date 1886

Source date on building

Style Gothic Revival

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric shingle

Outbuildings (describe) _____

Other features _____

Altered no Date _____

Moved no Date _____

5. Lot size:

One acre or less ☒ Over one acre _____

Approximate frontage 100'

Approximate distance of building from street

25'

6. Recorded by Bill Johnson

Organization JRCW Hist Soc

Date 2-20-79

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) _____

Original use _____

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

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

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.)