

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

Town Kingston

Place (neighborhood or village) Jones River Village

Address 201 Main Street

Historic Name James M. Tripp wkshp/H.L. Collamore House

Uses: Present residential

Original commercial

Date of Construction ca. 1848

Source Bartlett 1879

Style/Form Greek Revival/Gothic

Architect/Builder _____

Exterior Material:

Foundation stone

Wall/Trim clapboard/wood

Roof asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures none

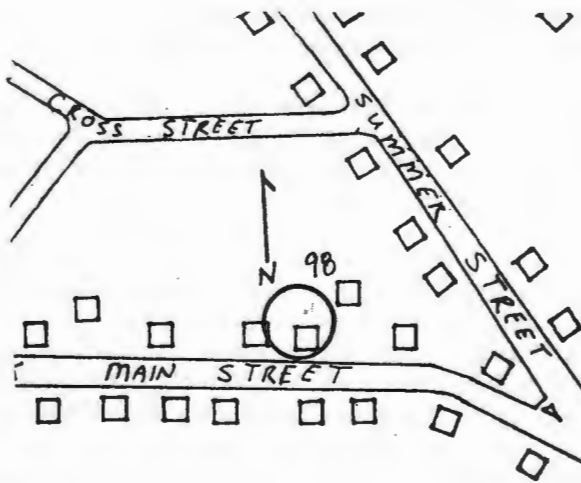
Major Alterations (with dates) workshop converted to dwelling (ca.1851); rear ell (mid-19th c.)

Condition good

Moved X no yes Date _____

Acreage less than one

Sketch Map



Recorded by V.Adams, N.Avery, M.Harrington, C.Meagher, J.Snow Setting set approx. 30 feet from sidewalk on Main Street;

Organization The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. gravel drive to the west; grass, trees, shrubs; paved walk

Date (month/day/year) June 1997 entrance; wood rail fence to the east.

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1997

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

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

The house at 201 Main Street is a front-gable, 1½-story, Greek Revival building with Gothic details and a 3-bay facade. The building rests on a stone foundation and is sheathed in wood clapboard with a simple wood cornice and corner boards. The building's front gable is embellished with wooden verge board below the eaves. The main entrance is located in the western bay of the facade. The wooden door, which is flanked by 6-pane sidelights, is composed of one large pane of glass and two recessed panels. A one-story, full facade, hipped-roof porch with a wood floor and three octagonal columns shelter the entrance. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with simple wooden surrounds and shallow pediments. A large shed-roof dormer projects from the west roof slope. A small, flat-roofed, 1-story bay projects from the west wall and a smaller flat-roofed bay projects from the east wall. There is a 1½-story ell (mid-19th c.) to the rear of the main block with a small screened room attached to its northwest corner. A brick chimney projects from the ridge of the rear ell. 201 Main Street is an unusual example of a Greek Revival/Gothic style building in this part of Kingston.

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 land on which 201 Main Street sits was originally part of a three acre lot given to Reverend John Stacey by Major John Bradford in 1720 (Melville 1976:70). The one acre lot on "the Point" was set aside for Reverend Stacey's house, while the remaining two acres to the northwest were for Reverend Stacey's gardens (Melville 1976:70). The house at 201 Main Street sits on part of these "garden" acres. 201 Main Street was built circa 1848 by James M. Tripp for use as a wheelwright's workshop (Bartlett 1879:12). James M. Tripp

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.

— **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. 98
Property Address:
201 Main StreetMassachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Facility
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.
98**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** *(continued)*

was one of several wheelwrights located along Main Street during the early and mid-19th century (Melville 1976:326). In 1851, the building was purchased by H.L. Collamore who finished it as a dwelling, added a cellar, a rear ell, and made other alterations. In 1861, Collamore sold the property to members of the Unitarian Society who added a bay window and prepared the house for a minister and his family. Reverend Phipps and his family came from East Bridgewater in March of 1861 (Bartlett 1879:12). Reverend Phipps died shortly after the end of the Civil War, but his widow, Mrs. Laura Phipps, who is listed as residing in 201 Main Street on the 1876 and 1903 maps, and her family continued to live in the house until they sold it to Mr. Frank Sampson, who is recorded living there until at least 1942 (Drew 1942 annotation of Bartlett 1879:45). By 1953, George F. McSherry, a store owner, and his son, George F. McSherry, Jr, who was enlisted in the U.S. Navy, were residing in the house (1953 Board of Registrars directory). Mr. McSherry continued to live at 201 Main Street until at least 1972 (Johnson 1972 annotation of Bartlett 1879:12). Today, the house remains in the McSherry family, owned by Carole L. McSherry (Town Database Records 1997).

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