

Preliminary Study Report

Proposed Local Historic Districts:

Tarkiln Local Historic District

Proposed Properties to be added to Existing Local Historic Districts:

Bradford Local Historic District
Winsor Local Historic District
Powder Point Local Historic District
King Caesar Local Historic District

By: The Duxbury
Local Historic District Commission

December 2018

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SUMMARY

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IMPORTANT DATES

The expected date of the Public Hearing for Duxbury is: March 9, 2019
The expected date of the Town Meeting is March 9, 2019
There is currently 1 proposed new Local Historic District (Tarkiln)
There is currently 1 proposed property in the Bradford Local Historic District
There are currently 2 proposed properties in the Winsor Local Historic District
There are currently 2 proposed properties in the Powder Point Local Historic District
There is currently 1 proposed property in the King Caesar Local Historic District

INTRODUCTION

In Duxbury, MA, a small community with rich history, a bylaw has been enacted to protect the homes and structures that make the town remarkable. The bylaw, created by the Local Historic District Commission (LHDC), is used to determine which structures are believed to have historical value, and subsequently place those structures under protection from demolitions and building alterations.

Duxbury structures under protection of the bylaw are considered to be part of a Local Historic District (LDH).

Several Local Historic District homes exist in the town today, and many community members are considering designating their properties as well. Homes are added to the Local Historic District during the Annual Town Meeting, and there are currently seven (7) proposed properties found as potential Local Historic District homes for the spring 2019 Town Meeting.

The Local Historic District of Duxbury is crucial for protecting the historical structures that give the town its unique charm. Some community benefits of historic districts include:

- Preserving the character and aesthetic of Duxbury
- Protecting the rich history and beauty of Duxbury
- Fostering a sense of pride within the community
- Providing educational opportunities for generations to come
- Connecting Duxbury residents to the past

METHODOLOGY

The process of creating the Local Historic Districts began with recognizing areas of town that are deemed to be of significant historic importance. After identifying neighborhoods of historic distinction, the LHDC recruited ambassadors who would help encourage community participation.

One prominent ambassador in town is David Corey of Surplus Street. As a result of the hard work of the Commission, ambassadors, and Mr. Corey, the town now has ten (10) significant historic districts and counting.

Recruiting community members with historic homes remains a volunteer effort. Informal gatherings are conducted in a low-pressure, educational session, where members are informed of the LHD and the benefits of participation. So far, the Commission is pleased with the community's inclination to contribute to historic preservation in Duxbury.

One goal of the LHDC this year is to add more adjoining properties within the established districts. While identifying potential properties for 2019 Town Meeting, the Commission focused on properties adjacent to the Surplus Street, Washington Street, Stetson Place, and King Caesar Historic Districts.

The intrinsic value of Duxbury's history is irreplaceable, and it is the LHDC's hope and intention to spread preservation efforts for future generations and years to come.

SIGNIFICANCE

245 Summer Street, Tarkiln Community Center (Formerly Tarkiln School – Inventory Form No.: DUX.327)

History and Description taken from the MACRIS Inventory Form Continuation Sheet.

The Tarkiln School is a c. 1871 one – room schoolhouse with a 1908 mirror image portion and a 1926 connector between the two. Though it ceased being a schoolhouse c. 1950, it remains in town use as a community center and recreational center.

The building is designed in the Greek Revival/Italianate Style and is set back from Summer Street about 200 feet. It faces south and sits on approximately 6 acres. It consists of two 1 ½ story front gabled, one- room school houses (pavilions, joined by a connector to form a U-shaped footprint). The foundation of the East Pavilion is

constructed of massive Granite slabs, whereas the foundation of the West Pavilion is fieldstone. Both Pavilions are rectangular and three bays wide. The West Pavilion is approximately 3'- 0" longer than the East. The Connector, which was constructed in 1926, is a side-gabled structure on concrete foundation. There is one large brick chimney that sits in the center of the connector, just behind the ridge.

Both pavilions feature a central window and a 6-panel wooden replacement door. The doorway on the West, which is much wider than the present door, has been in-filled. The East Pavilion is the earlier of the two and was constructed in 1871 and is significant as a good example of a Greek-Revival style one room schoolhouse which was expanded in the early 20th Century. Tarkiln School exemplifies Duxbury's commitment to educating its youngsters and it appears to be among the oldest school buildings in town. The Tarkiln School retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship and association.

In 1884, the school was called an Elementary School; by 1894, it was one of nine Schools in Duxbury, including the High School. The West Pavilion was added in 1907 with the intention of establishing a Grammar School. The North Pavilion was designed by H. Dennison White of Duxbury.

The 1926 connector was designed by L.F. Parker of Buzzards Bay. L.F. Parker may have been related to the Superintendent of Schools, John. W. Parker. In 1927, the town purchased another 4.8 acres of land surrounding the school, although the 1944 Assessors map depicts the footprint of the school w/out the connector and standing on only 1.3 acres of land.

The school operated until about 1950, when it was no longer needed. At this time, it became a community center hosting evening coffee houses, crafts courses and meetings for such groups as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Concessions are now sold from the rear of the building for games held at the adjacent playing fields (which are heavily used).

900 Tremont Street (Inventory Form No.: DUX 471)

The Amaziah Delano House at 900 Tremont Street is significant as a well-preserved example of an early Colonial Cape and as one of a collection of historic homes along Tremont Street. It predates the Revolutionary War and built about 1737. It would be an excellent addition to the other homes in the Bradford Local Historic District, including 931 and 942 Tremont Street (Gershom and Gamaliel Bradford Houses), which are individually listed on the National Register.

Notably, Amaziah Delano's great-grandfather was Philip Delano (De Lannoy), who came from Leiden, Holland to Plymouth Colony in 1621 on the "Fortune." In 1637, Phillip was granted land in present-day Duxbury by the Plymouth Colony Court. Amaziah's grandfather Thomas Delano married Rebecca Alden, whose father was John Alden, a passenger on the Pilgrim ship "The Mayflower."

In Colonial times, travelers used the home as a stagecoach stop on the Plymouth Road (now Tremont Street). Before the Revolutionary War, it served as a dance hall for British soldiers who would come from their headquarters in Marshfield to cotillions where a fiddler would play. A second floor ballroom included a spring-form dance floor and a fireplace framed by hand-painted tiles said to have been designed by an itinerant painter. Both remain in what is now the master bedroom.

In 1793, William Freeman purchased the home, and his family owned it for the 19th century. It appears on the 1833 Map of Duxbury as "W. Freeman." By 1920, the home was converted to a restaurant - "The Old Orchard

Cottage and Tea Room.” It was well-known in Duxbury for its delicious baked goods and ice cream. The restaurant was converted back to a home by the 1960’s. Fireplaces in the kitchen and living room still include bake ovens. Five mature apple trees that provided shade for customers are maintained by the current owners.

14 Powder Point Avenue (Inventory Form No.: DUX13)

History taken from the MACRIS Form B Continuation Sheet.

The Isaac Chandler house was built in 1809 on the North side of Powder Point Avenue (then called Powder Point Road). It is a "true cape with typical layout and interesting features, but obviously a modest house compared to the larger ones all around it".

Isaac Chandler was a carpenter and the house was constructed between that of Jephthah Delano (who was his father-in-law) and Nathaniel Weston. A popular story about the house being foreclosed on by Benjamin Cushman is not corroborated by documents and the deed is quite ordinary. It states that the house was sold to Benjamin Cushman on July 27, 1816 for \$375. The "best remembered" owner is Soule, who purchased the property in 1870. Soule was a "block and pump maker" and some of his pumps were still in the house according to its owner in 1968.

281 Powder Point Avenue (No Inventory Form Found)

Style: Ranch Built: 1937

Name: Spring House Material: Wood

Area: Powder Point Summer Residence

Significance: Inspirational site for Rachel Carson's book: "Silent Spring" Acreage: 1.09

Area: C- 1800 SF

This ranch style house was built as a summer home by Genevieve Thomas of Boston on land purchased from her friend and next-door neighbor Olga Owens Huckins on Powder Point. This property was a Native American summer camp for over two thousand years for the purpose of fishing. It has a vernal pool and 1/5 off a larger pond. The current owners as of 2015 have placed a Conservation Restriction on this part of it.

As originally built, it was a one-room ranch with a galley kitchen and small bath. It has had two additions in the last 30 years, but still is a single story. The house faces west and now has a large deck around the west and south sides. A new wing to the south contains a bedroom, a kitchen and a screened-in porch with a sleeping loft above the kitchen. Most recently, in 2010, the screened-in porch has been changed into a sun room with stairs to the basement, where there is a master bedroom and bath with a walk-out porch.

This property may have been where the DDT spraying of the summer of 1957 and the dead birds triggered Rachel Carson's book "Silent Spring".

Owners: Genevieve Thomas, 1937 To: The Nature Conservancy C-1970 To: Barbara Fleming, C-1971
To: Dangona, C-1990
To: Robert C. Vose III and Judith A. Vose, 2010

397 Washington Street – Edgar Reed House (Inventory Form No.: DUX.208)

History taken from the MACRIS Form B Continuation Sheet.

The Edgar Reed House at 397 Washington Street, on the campus of Island Creek Oysters, is a large 2 ½ story, side-gambrel structure in an early Colonial Revival style. There is a paved driveway to the North of the house. The main block of the structure is comprised of a side-gambrel roof with a deep verandah wrapping around it's west and south elevations and a large, pedimented cross-gable on the façade.

There is a narrow center chimney and exterior walls are clad with synthetic siding and trim. Windows are primarily 6/2 on the first floor and 2/2 on the second floor where they have a diamond-paned light in the upper sash. The fenestration includes both single and double windows.

The porch has a lattice base and slender Doric Columns paired on clapboard clad bases, round balusters in dense groups of three and heavy railings. The off-center front entrance is marked by a pedimented gable, wide wood steps, a wide door with a square pane of glass and sidelights with leaded glass.

Centered on the front façade is a wide, gabled dormer with three windows and a pedimented gable with a lunette window in the tympanum. The South elevation is comprised of an angled bay window with hip roof in the center with a single window on each side and small paired windows in the attic. The North elevation has an angled bay window with a hip roof on the first floor; East elevation has two hip roof dormers at the outer end.

This house is an example of 1900 residential construction in Duxbury village by summer residence during a period when the village was completing its transition from a shipbuilding center to a summer resort community.

405 Washington Street – Richards House (Inventory Form No.: DUX.212)

History taken from the MACRIS Form B Continuation Sheet.

This Federal/Victorian/Eclectic Colonial was originally built for Nathaniel Winsor in 1800. He was a prominent shipbuilder in Duxbury. The house passed through his various family members and was later sold to Captain George C. Cushman in 1890. (Cushman was a Duxbury native and veteran of the Civil War.) He called it "The Lookout". Cushman was one of the founders and first Commodore of the Duxbury Yacht Club. He died in 1912, and his heirs sold the house to Nellie A. Clapp (wife of William F. Clapp) by 1915. It later became part of the marine biology campus of Clapp Laboratories, and is currently owned by Island Creek Oysters.

The house is a cubical two-story Federal style building with a hip roof and a small rear addition. It is set back from and above the street. There is a granite block retaining wall along the street and the house itself sits atop a berm. The home has double interior end wall chimneys on the East and West elevations.

The exterior walls are currently clad with vinyl siding and trim. Windows are 6/6 replacement windows with vinyl trim. Both facades feature a deep, gabled Victorian-era entrance portico, which are similar in form but slightly different in detailing. The West entrance has turned posts and a 6-panel door with glazed lights in the upper row, while the south entrance has square posts and a 9-panel door with glazed lights in the upper row. The Nathaniel Winsor House I is an unusually large example of a Federal Period Residence in Duxbury and a rare example of double interior end wall chimneys. The building is significant for its size, chimneys, two distinct facades and elaborate, well-preserved entry porches.

This home is one of at least ten homes on Washington Street and Winsor Street that were built for members of the Winsor family. Washington Street was laid out in 1798 as the shore road leading from the town's commercial core, then located in South Duxbury and extended northerly to the Bluefish River. Captain John Howland and Nancy Winsor (Nathaniel's daughter) built 390 Washington Street on land given to John by Nathaniel Winsor. Captain George P. Cushman (1837-1912) owned the house in 1903, when the property was known as "The Lookout". He sold property to the south of his house in 1900 to Edgar Reed, who built the residence at 397 Washington Street.

Dr. William Clapp (1891-1951) founded a marine biology lab in 1933 in the barn behind this residence. For more than 20 yrs., Dr. Clapp's research focused on identifying the causes and possible prevention of the breakdown of materials submerged in marine waters, especially with respect to the shipworm, *Teredo* and the gribble, *Limnoria*. This structure is part of a laboratory complex of contiguous parcels on Duxbury Bay associated with Island Creek Oysters (formerly Battelle) which also owns the former Sanford Winsor House at 403 Washington Street.

247 King Caesar Road (Inventory Form not found)

Home: John and Ellen King Built: 1904

Style: Colonial Neighborhood: Powder Point

Architect: Joseph Everett Chandler Boat House 1910

Material: Wood, Clapboard

Powder Point in Duxbury currently contains about one hundred and fifty homes. It is an important part of this early Town and was used for Native American summer camps for about three thousand years for fishing and hunting. The Pilgrim Fathers began farming on the Point about 1627-28. In 1808 Ezra Weston, the largest ship-owner America built a grand Federal Colonial home and pier at 120 King Caesar Road.

Only after the Powder Point Bridge to the beach was built in 1887 and the Railroad came to Town in 1871 did the Point begin to become a summer community with larger houses. This house and boat house (1904 & 1910) at 147 King Caesar Road was and still are one of about seven grand homes still on this Road that formed the core of elegant summer homes of 1900-1920.

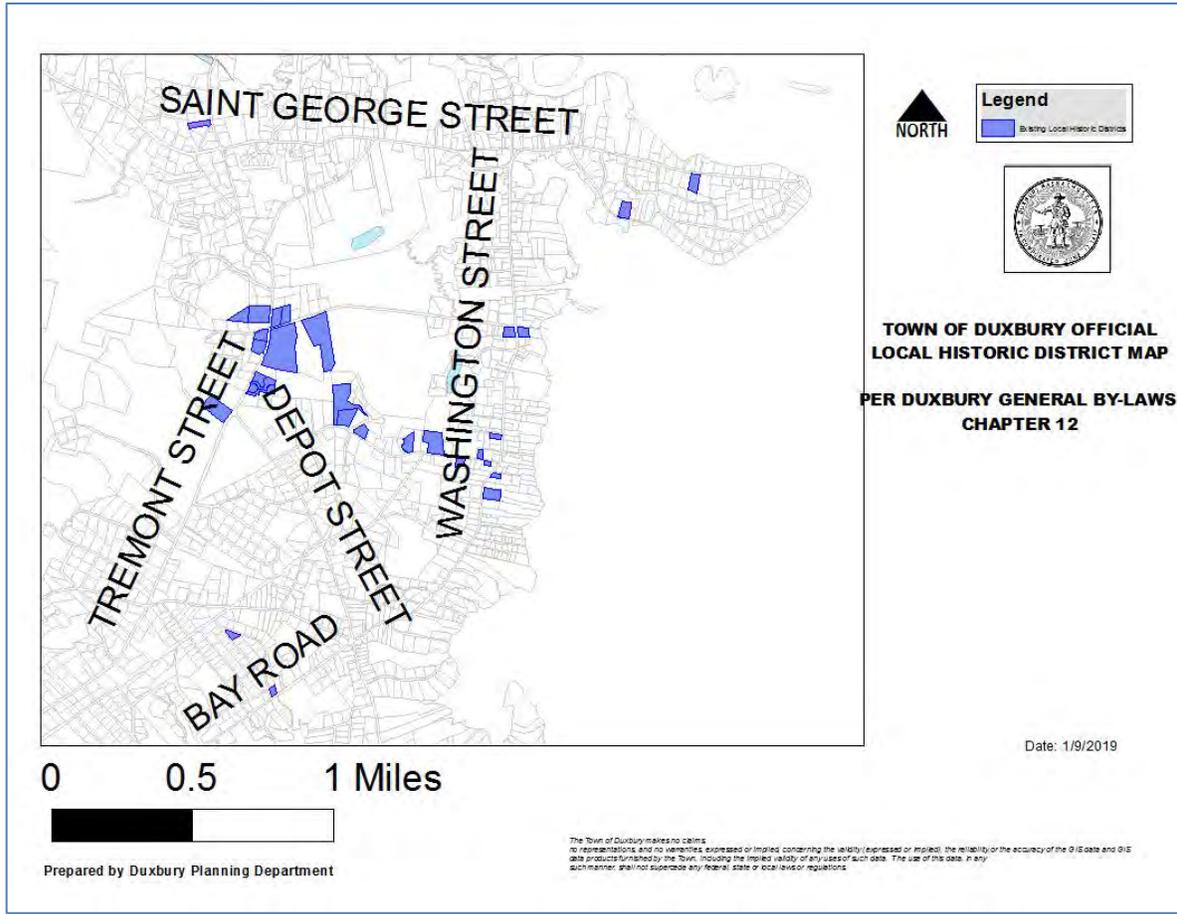
Owner : Charles and Ellen King 1904 To : William H. Hendren III and Eleanor Hendren C- 1980

JUSTIFICATION OF THE BOUNDARIES

The Local Historic District Commission focuses on intersections, nodes, around town and we invite property owners to consider "volunteering" their home as either an extension of an existing Local Historic District or as the beginning of a new Local Historic District. The proposed districts are delineated by the existing boundaries of the included properties. In addition to being visible from the public ways they abut, the properties help to illustrate various stages of Duxbury's Maritime history.

In all cases, a larger area was considered, but given the type of feedback we've had from the community and given that the community has done a good job of preserving its history thus far, we are trying to keep the establishment of districts as a guided volunteer effort.

The only district we have included this year that is also part of a National Register District is the Washington Street District, which is also known as the Shipbuilder's District.



CHAPTER 12: LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT BYLAW

The Town of Duxbury hereby creates a Local Historic District, to be administered by an Historic District Commission as provided for under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40C, as amended.

12.1 Purpose

The purpose of this bylaw is to aid in the preservation and protection of the distinctive characteristics and architecture of buildings and places significant in the history of the Town of Duxbury, the maintenance and improvement of their settings and the encouragement of new building designs compatible with the historically significant architecture existing in the Local Historic District(s) when this Bylaw was first adopted in 2011. This Bylaw does not

seek to establish an architectural museum, but instead to inform concerning the historical process of architectural growth and adaptation to heighten a sense of educated pride in our heritage.

12.2 Definitions

The terms defined in this section shall be capitalized throughout this Bylaw. Where a defined term has not been capitalized, it is intended that the meaning of the term be the same as the meaning ascribed to it in this section unless another meaning is clearly intended by its context. As used in this Bylaw the following terms shall have the following meaning:

“Alteration” or “To Alter”	The act or the fact of rebuilding, reconstruction, restoration, replication, removal, demolition and other similar activities.
“Building”	A combination of materials forming a shelter for persons, animals or property.
“Certificate”	A Certificate of Appropriateness, a Certificate of Non-Applicability, or a Certificate of Hardship.
“Commission”	The Historic District Commission as established by this Bylaw.
“Construct” or “To Construct”	The act or the fact of building, erecting, installing, enlarging, moving and other similar activities.
“Display Area”	The total surface area of a Sign, including all lettering, wording, designs, symbols, background and frame, but not including any support structure or bracing incidental to the Sign. The Display Area of an individual letter Sign or irregular shaped Sign shall be the area of the smallest rectangle into which the letters or shape will fit. Where Sign faces are placed back to back and face in opposite directions, the Display Area shall be defined as the area of one face of the Sign.
“District”	The Local Historic District as established through this Bylaw consisting of one or more District areas, and as shown on the most current Official Local Historic District Map of the Town of Duxbury.
“Exterior Architectural Feature”	Such portion of the exterior of a Building or Structure as is open to view from a public way or ways, including but not limited to architectural style and general arrangement and setting thereof, the kind and texture of exterior

building materials, and the type and style of windows, doors, lights, Signs and other appurtenant exterior fixtures.

“Official Local Historic District Map of the Town of Duxbury”

The map showing the Districts as established through this Bylaw, and as may be amended from time to time. The delineation of the District boundaries are based on the parcel boundaries in existence and shown thereon at the time of adoption.

“Person Aggrieved”

The applicant; an owner of adjoining property; an owner of property within the same historic district as the property within one hundred feet of said property lines and any charitable corporation in which one of its purposes is the preservation of historic places, structures, buildings or districts.

“Signs”

Any symbol, design or device used to identify or advertise any place of business, product, activity or person.

“Structure”

A combination of materials other than a Building, including but not limited to a Sign, fence, wall, terrace, walk or driveway.

“Substantially at Grade Level”

Located at the existing or altered surface of the earth or pavement which does not/will not exceed one foot in height above the surface of the earth or pavement.

“Temporary Structure or Building”

A Building not to be in existence for a period of more than two years. A Structure not to be in existence for a period of more than one year.

12.3 District

The District shall consist of one or more District areas as established through this Bylaw, and as shown on the Official Local Historic District Map as may be amended from time to time through this Bylaw, hereby made part of this General By-Laws of the Town of Duxbury Chapter 12 Local Historic Districts.

12.4 Commission

12.4.1 The Commission shall consist of five (5) regular members appointed by the Board of Selectmen. When the Commission is first established, two

members shall be appointed for one year, two members shall be appointed for two years, and one member shall be appointed for three years. Successors shall each be appointed for terms of three years. Vacancies shall be filled within 60 days by the Board of Selectmen by appointment for the unexpired term. All members shall serve without compensation. Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

124.2 The Commission shall include among its regular or alternate members, if practical, a Duxbury property owner who resides in each District containing more than one property owner, one Duxbury resident chosen from two nominees put forward by the Board of Realtors covering Duxbury, one Duxbury resident chosen from two nominees put forward by the chapter of the American Institute of Architects covering Duxbury, and one Duxbury resident chosen from two nominees put forward by the Duxbury Rural and Historical Society. If within thirty days after submission of a written request for nominees to any of the organizations herein named insufficient nominations have been made, the Board of Selectmen may proceed to make appointments as it desires.

124.3 The Board of Selectmen may at its sole discretion, appoint up to a maximum of four (4) alternate members to the Commission for three (3) year terms. The available alternate members with the longest continuous length of service as an alternate may be substituted and vote on a one for one basis, in place of any regular member(s) who may be absent or has/have an actual or apparent conflict of interest, or in the case of a vacancy in the regular memberships.

124.4 Each member shall continue to serve in office after the expiration date of his or her term until a successor is duly appointed.

124.5 Meetings of the Commission shall be held at the call of the Chairman, at the request of two members and in such other manner as the Commission shall determine in its Rules and Regulations.

124.6 A quorum is necessary for the Commission to conduct a meeting. At least three (3) members of the Commission (or Alternate Members with voting rights as to a matter(s) under consideration) must be present.

12.5. Commission Powers and Duties

125.1 The Commission shall exercise its powers in administering and regulating the Construction and Alteration of any Structures or Buildings within the District as set forth under the procedures and criteria established in this Bylaw. In exercising its powers and duties hereunder, the Commission shall pay due regard to the distinctive characteristics of each Building, Structure and District area.

- 1252 The Commission, after public hearing, may by vote of two thirds (2/3rds) of its regular members (not to include alternate members) from time to time adopt, and from time to time amend, reasonable Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Bylaw or M.G.L Chapter 40C, setting forth such forms and procedures as it deems desirable and necessary for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business, including requirements for the contents and form of applications for Certificates, hearing procedures and other matters. The Commission shall file a copy of any such Rules and Regulations with the office of the Town Clerk. Fees for all Commission matters shall be set by the Board of Selectmen.
- 1253 The Commission, after a public hearing duly posted and advertised at least 14 days in advance in a conspicuous place in Town Hall and in a newspaper of general circulation in Duxbury, may adopt and from time to time amend guidelines which set forth the designs for certain Exterior Architectural Features which will meet the requirements of the District. No such design guidelines shall limit the right of an applicant for a Certificate to present other designs to the Commission for approval.
- 1254 The Commission shall at the beginning of each fiscal year hold an organizational meeting and elect a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and Secretary, and file notice of such election with the office of the Town Clerk.
- 1255 The Commission shall keep a permanent public record of its resolutions, transactions, decisions and determinations and of the vote of each member participating therein.
- 1256 The Commission shall undertake educational efforts to explain to the public and property owners the merits and functions of a District.

12.6. Alterations and Construction Prohibited Without Certificate

- 1261 No Building or Structure, or any part thereof, which is within a District shall be Constructed or Altered in any way which affects the Exterior Architectural Features visible to the unaided eye from any point of the public way on which the underlying lot or property has frontage, viewed from a point that is no closer to the Building or Structure than the closest edge of pavement, or paved sidewalk if any, unless the Commission shall have first issued a Certificate with respect to such Construction or Alteration, except as this Bylaw otherwise provides.
- 1262 No building permit for Construction of a Building or Structure or for Alteration of an Exterior Architectural Feature within a District and no demolition permit for demolition or removal of a Building or Structure within a District shall be issued by the Town or any department thereof until a Certificate as required under this Bylaw has been issued by the Commission.

12.7. Procedures for Review of Applications

- 127.1 Any person who desires to obtain a Certificate from the Commission shall file with the Town Clerk and the Commission an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness or non-Applicability or of Hardship as the case may be. The application shall be accompanied by such plans, elevations, specifications, material and other information, including in the case of demolition or removal a statement of the proposed condition and appearance of the property thereafter, as may be reasonably deemed necessary by the Commission to enable it to make a determination on the application. The date of the filing of an application shall be the date on which a copy of such application is received by the office of the Town Clerk.
- 127.2 The Commission may appoint one of its members to initially screen applications for Certificates to informally determine whether any application includes and/or is submitted with sufficient information upon which the Commission may reasonably take its required actions. Within fourteen (14) days following the first filing of an application for a Certificate with the Town Clerk, the Commission, at an otherwise appropriately convened meeting, or its appointee may determine without need for a public hearing that insufficient information has been provided, in which case the application may be once returned to the submitting party, with written advice as to what was considered to be lacking, and the applicant will then thereafter be required to re-file the application before any further Commission action is required. Any second filing of essentially the same application must be formally acted upon by the Commission as is otherwise provided in this Bylaw.
- 127.3 The Commission shall determine within fourteen (14) days of the filing of an application for a Certificate whether said application involves any Exterior Architectural Features which are within the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- 127.4 If the Commission determines that an application for a Certificate does not involve any Exterior Architectural Features, or involves an Exterior Architectural Feature which is not subject to review by the Commission under the provisions of this Bylaw, the Commission shall forthwith issue a Certificate of Non-Applicability.
- 127.5 If the Commission determines that such an application involves any Exterior Architectural Feature subject to review under this Bylaw, it shall hold a public hearing on the application, except as may otherwise be provided in this Bylaw. The Commission shall hold such a public hearing within forty-five (45) days from the date of the filing of the application. At least fourteen (14) days before said public hearing, public notice shall be given by posting

in a conspicuous place in Town Hall and in a newspaper of general circulation in Duxbury. Such notice shall identify the time, place and purpose of the public hearing. Concurrently, a copy of said public notice shall be mailed to the applicant, to the owners of all adjoining properties and of other properties deemed by the Commission to be materially affected thereby, all as they appear on the most recent applicable tax list, to the Planning Board, to any person filing a written request for notice of hearings, such request to be renewed yearly in December, and to such other persons as the Commission shall deem entitled to notice.

- 127.6 A public hearing on an application for a Certificate need not be held if such hearing is waived in writing by all persons entitled to notice thereof. In addition, a public hearing on an application for a Certificate may be waived by the Commission if the Commission determines that the Exterior Architectural Feature involved, or its category, is so insubstantial in its effect on the District that it may be reviewed by the Commission without a public hearing. If the Commission dispenses with a public hearing on an application for a Certificate, notice of such application shall be given to the owners of all adjoining property and of other property deemed by the Commission to be materially affected thereby as above provided, and ten (10) days shall elapse after the mailing of such notice before the Commission may act upon such application.
- 127.7 The Commission shall grant a Certificate, or issue a written decision, within sixty (60) days from the date the pertinent application was filed (or re-filed in the event the application was once returned for lack of information), unless the applicant consents in writing to a specific enlargement of time by which such an issuance may occur. In the absence of any such enlargement of time, should an issuance not be forthcoming within the prescribed time, the applicant is entitled as of right to a Certificate of Hardship.
- 127.8 If the Construction or Alteration for which an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness has been filed shall be determined to be inappropriate and therefore disapproved, or in the event of an application for a Certificate of Hardship, the Commission shall determine whether, owing to conditions especially affecting the Building or Structure involved, but not affecting the District generally, failure to approve an application will involve a substantial hardship, financial or otherwise, to the applicant and whether such application may be approved without substantial detriment to the public welfare and without substantial derogation from the intent and purposes of this Bylaw. If the Commission determines that owing to such conditions failure to approve an application will involve substantial hardship to the applicant and approval thereof may be made without such substantial detriment or derogation, the Commission shall issue a Certificate of Hardship.

- 1279 By the concurring vote of at least three members who were present throughout any relevant public hearing and the Commission's discussion leading up to its finding, the Commission must adopt a specific written findings setting forth the basis on which it was initially determined that the application in question involved an Exterior Architectural Feature subject to approval by the Commission and may then:
- A. Grant an appropriate Certificate for the work to be performed, to remain effective regardless of any subsequent change in the ownership of the property; or
 - B. Grant an appropriate Certificate for the work to be performed, to remain effective regardless of any subsequent change in the ownership of the property, with conditions and limitations requiring architectural or plan modifications as to those matters not excluded under Section 9 of this Bylaw which are within the Commission's review jurisdiction; or
 - C. Deny the application with a written statement of the basis for the denial, at which time it may provide written recommendations for changes not excluded from the jurisdiction of the Commission by Section 9 of this Bylaw which, in a subsequent application, might be acceptable to the Commission; or
 - D. Deny the application with a fact specific written statement of the basis for the denial without further recommendations, if essentially the same application has previously been the subject of a prior denial accompanied by written recommendations pursuant to sub-paragraph 7.7C above.
- 127.10 Should the Commission, during the course of reviewing an application, find that it does not have review jurisdiction under this Bylaw it shall make an appropriate finding of Non-Applicability.
- 127.11 Each Certificate or written decision upon an application by the Commission shall be dated and Signed by the Chairperson or such other person as the Commission may designate and shall be deemed issued upon filing with the Town Clerk.
- 127.12 Each Certificate or written decision upon an application by the Commission shall be promptly served on the applicant by the Town Clerk who shall promptly forward a copy thereof to the applicant at the address shown on the application, by first class mail, postage prepaid, and a copy shall be further provided to the Building Commissioner, Planning Board and Board of Selectmen.
- 127.13 Nothing contained in this bylaw shall be deemed to preclude any person contemplating construction or alteration of a Building or Structure within a District from consulting informally with the Commission before submitting any application referred to in this bylaw on any matter which might possibly be within the scope of the Bylaw, and such informal consultations are in fact

encouraged. Nothing contained in this bylaw shall be deemed to preclude the Commission from offering informal advice to a potential applicant prior to receiving an application. However, any such preliminary advice offered by the Commission shall not be deemed to set a precedent nor in any way limit the Commission in the exercise of its functions under this bylaw.

12.8. Criteria for Determinations

- 1281 In deliberating on applications for Certificates, the Commission shall consider, among other things, the historic and architectural value and significance of the site, Building or Structure; the general design, proportions, detailing, mass, arrangement, texture, and material of the Exterior Architectural Features involved; and the relation of such Exterior Architectural Features to similar features of Buildings and Structures in the surrounding area.
- 1282 In the case of new Construction or additions to existing Buildings or Structures, the Commission shall consider the appropriateness of the scale, shape and proportion of the Buildings or Structure both in relation to the land area upon which the Building or Structure is situated and in relation to Buildings and Structures in the vicinity. The Commission may in appropriate cases impose dimensional and setback requirements in addition to those required by applicable statute or bylaw, however, such requirements shall not further limit the maximum floor area ratio and height of a Building as defined and permitted in the Duxbury Zoning Bylaw.
- 1283 When ruling on applications for Certificates on solar energy systems as defined in Section 1A of Chapter 40A, the Commission shall consider the policy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to encourage the use of solar energy systems and to protect solar access.
- 1284 The Commission shall not consider interior arrangements or architectural features not subject to public view.
- 1285 The Commission shall not make any recommendation or requirement except for the purpose of preventing developments incongruous to the historic aspects or the architectural characteristics of the surroundings and of the District.
- 1286 The Commission may impose requirements on the screening and location of above ground features of septage systems. Such requirements shall not conflict with requirements of the Duxbury Board of Health.

12.9. Exclusions

- 1291 The Commission's review jurisdiction shall not include the following:
A. Temporary Buildings, Structures, seasonal decorations or Signs

subject, however, to conditions pertaining to the duration of existence and use, location, lighting, removal and similar matters as the Commission may reasonably specify.

- B. Terraces, walks, patios, driveways, sidewalks and similar Structures, provided that any such Structure is Substantially at Grade Level.
- C. The number of the residents' personally owned or leased and regularly used motor vehicles which may be routinely parked within the boundaries of a residential property.
- D. Storm windows and doors, screen windows and doors, and window air conditioners.
- E. The color of paint applied to the exterior surfaces of Buildings or Structures.
- F. The color of materials used on roofs.
- G. Signs of not more than two (2) square feet in Display Area in connection with use of a residence for a customary home occupation or for professional purposes, provided only one such Sign is displayed in connection with each residence and if illuminated is illuminated only indirectly; and one Sign in connection with the nonresidential use of each Building or Structure which is not more than six (6) square feet in Display Area, consists of letters painted on wood without symbol or trademark and if illuminated is illuminated indirectly.
- H. The reconstruction, substantially similar in exterior design, of a Building, Structure or Exterior Architectural Feature damaged or destroyed by fire, storm, or other disaster, provided such reconstruction is begun within one year thereafter and carried forward with due diligence.
- I. The point of access served by handicapped access ramps designed solely for the purpose of facilitating ingress or egress of a physically handicapped person, as defined in M.G.L c.22 s13A.

1292

Nothing in this Bylaw shall be construed to prevent the following;

- A. Ordinary maintenance, repair or replacement of any Exterior Architectural Feature within a District which does not involve a change in design, material or the outward appearance thereof.
- B. Landscaping with plants, trees or shrubs.
- C. The meeting of requirements certified by a duly authorized public officer to be necessary for public safety because of an unsafe, unhealthful or dangerous condition.
- D. Any Construction or Alteration under a permit duly issued prior to the effective date of this Bylaw.
- E. Upon request the Commission shall issue a Certificate of Non-Applicability with respect to Construction or Alteration in any category not subject to review by the Commission in accordance with the above provisions.

12.10. Categorical Approval

- 12.10.1 The Commission may determine from time to time after a public hearing, duly advertised and posted at least fourteen (14) days in advance in a conspicuous place in Town Hall and in a newspaper of general circulation in Duxbury, that certain categories of Exterior Architectural Features, Structures or Buildings under certain conditions may be Constructed or Altered without review by the Commission without causing substantial derogation from the intent and purpose of this Bylaw.

12.11. Enforcement and Penalties

- 12.11.1 No Alteration or Construction of any Building or Structure wholly or partially in a District for which a Certificate is required by this Bylaw shall deviate from the terms and conditions of such a Certificate.
- 12.11.2 The Building Commissioner of the Town of Duxbury shall enforce this Bylaw upon a determination by the Commission that a violation exists, and subject to the approval of the Town Manager, may institute proceedings in Superior Court pursuant to M.G.L. c.40C §13 for injunctive or other relief and/or imposition of fines.
- 12.11.3 The Commission, upon a written complaint challenging some enforcement action by the Building Commissioner, received by the Town Clerk within five (5) days following such decision, by a Person Aggrieved, or other citizen of or property owner in the Town of Duxbury, shall hold a timely public hearing to determine whether or not the Building Commissioner's action should be upheld, in whole or in part.
- 12.11.4 Whoever violates any of the provisions of this By-law shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$300.00 for each offense under the provisions of M.G.L. Chapter 40C, Section 13. Each day during any portion of which such violation continues to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

12.12 Appeals

- 12.12.1 An appeal of a determination of the Commission, except as to the propriety of a decision to invoke the provisions of M.G.L. c. 40C § 13 (institution of an action in Superior Court) by the Building Commissioner, may be taken by a Person Aggrieved by filing a written request with the Town Clerk, acting as an agent of the Commission, within twenty (20) days of the issuance of a Certificate or a disapproval. In the event of such an appeal, the Duxbury Town Manager, or his delegate, shall make a timely request to the Metropolitan Area Planning Council that it promptly designate an arbitrator(s) with competence and experience in such matters to hear such an

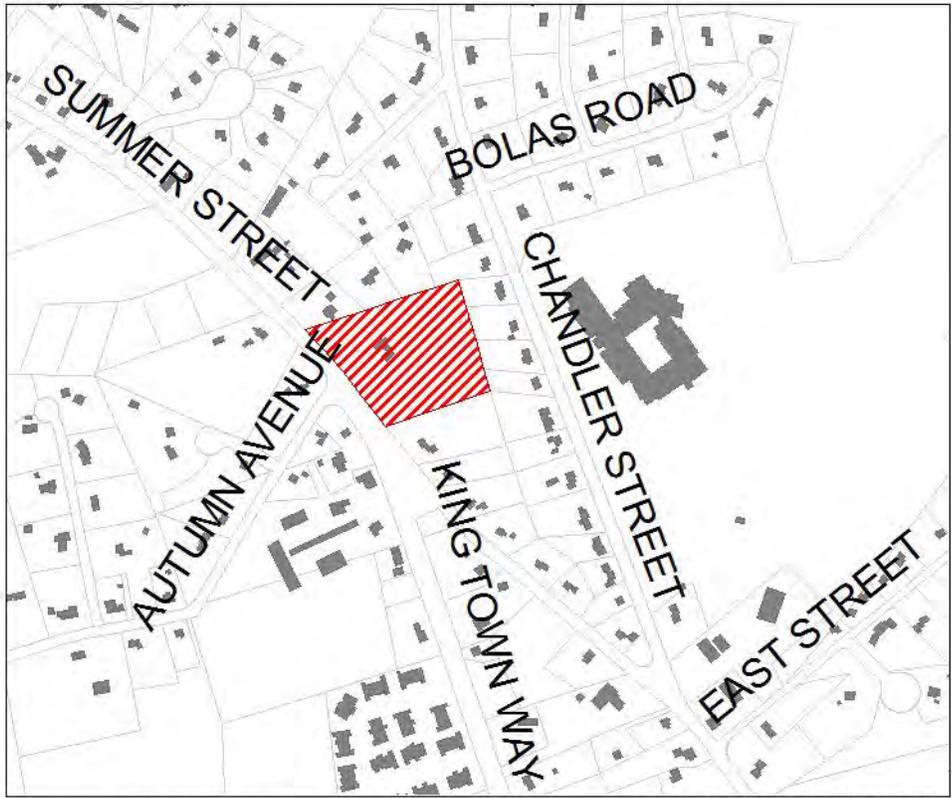
appeal. If such a person(s) is/are so designated he/she/they must hear the appeal in a timely manner and issue a written decision within forty-five (45) days of the request as specified in M.G.L. c. 40C § 12. The arbitration decision shall be binding on the parties, unless a Complaint seeking a further appeal is filed in Superior Court within twenty (20) days from the filing of the arbitration decision with the Town Clerk, pursuant to M.G.L. c. 40C § 12A.

12.13. Validity and Separability

12.13.1 The provisions of this Bylaw shall be deemed to be separable. If any of its provisions, sections, subsections, sentences or clauses shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Bylaw shall continue to be in full force and effect.

MAPS

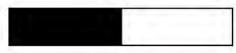
Proposed Tarkiln Local Historic District



Legend
 Proposed 2019 LHDs



0 450 900 Feet



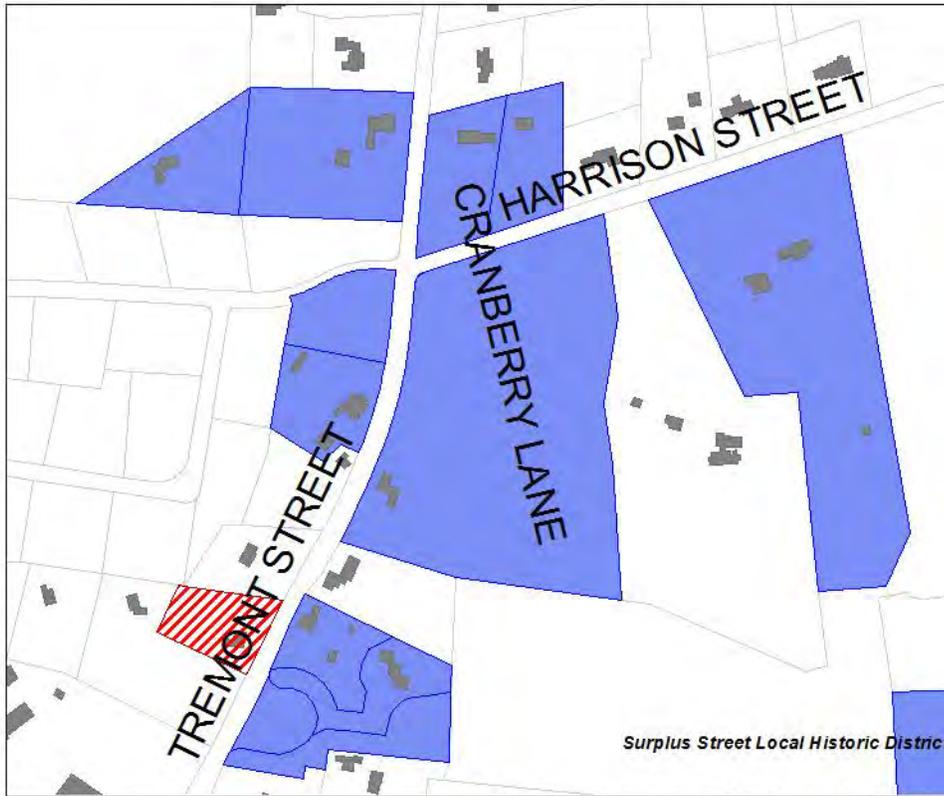
Article ___ Proposed New Local Historic Districts
Annual Town Meeting 2019

Date: 1/9/2019

Proposed Tarkiln LHD
245 Summer Street

Prepared by Duxbury Planning Department

Proposed Addition to the Bradford Local Historic District



Legend

- Proposed 2019 LHD
- Existing Local Historic Districts



0 275 550 Feet



Article ___ Proposed New Local Historic Districts
Annual Town Meeting 2019

Date: 1/9/2019

Proposed addition to Bradford Local Historic District:
900 Tremont Street

Prepared by Duxbury Planning Department

Proposed Additions to the Winsor Local Historic District



Legend

-  Proposed 2019 LHDs
-  Existing Local Historic Districts



0 365 730 Feet



Date: 1/9/2019

Proposed addition to Winsor Local Historic District:
397 and 405 Washington Street

Prepared by Duxbury Planning Department

Proposed Addition to King Caesar Local Historic District



Legend

- Proposed 2019 LHDs
- Existing Local Historic Districts



0 400 800 Feet

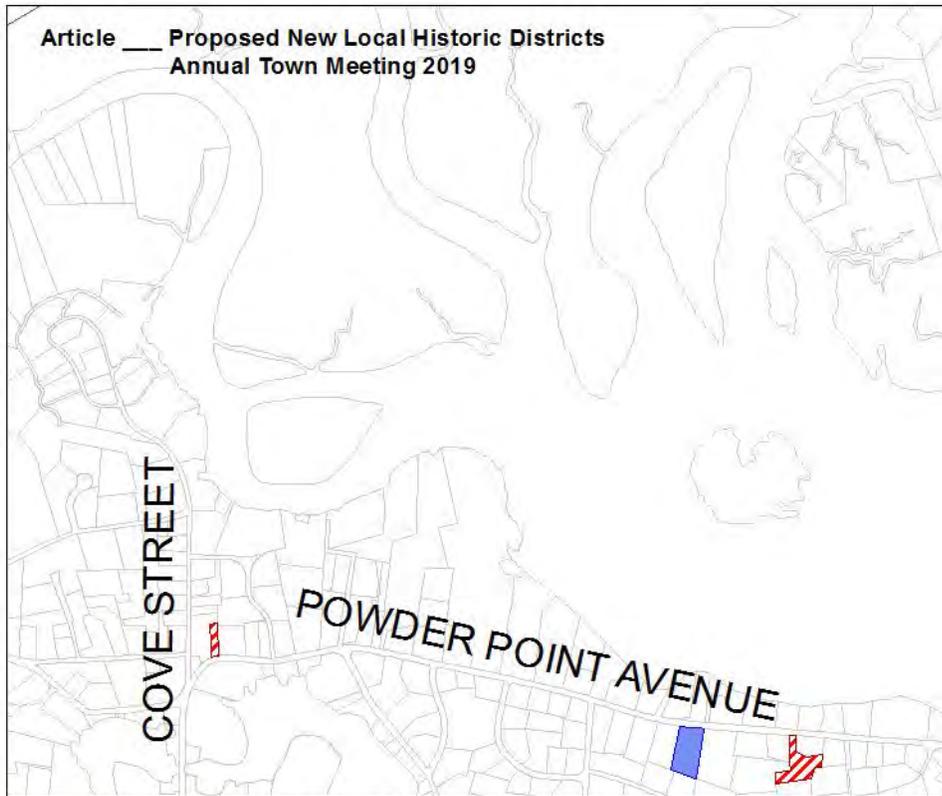


Prepared by Duxbury Planning Department

Proposed addition to King Caesar Local Historic District:
247 King Caesar Road

Date: 1/9/2019

Proposed addition to Powder Point Road Local Historic District



Article ___ Proposed New Local Historic Districts
Annual Town Meeting 2019



Legend

-  Proposed 2019 Additions
-  Existing Local Historic Districts



0 750 1,500 Feet



Date: 1/9/2019

Proposed additions to Powder Point Local Historic District:
14 Powder Point Avenue, Duxbury, MA
281 Powder Point Avenue, Duxbury, MA

Prepared by Duxbury Planning Department

PROPERTY INDEX

STREET ADDRESS	CURRENT OWNER(S)	INVENTORY	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
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245 Summer Street	Town of Duxbury	Yes DUX.327	1871	Tarkiln School School No. 4 Sunnyside	Greek Revival - Italianate
900 Tremont Street	Mr. & Mrs. M.&A. McGee	Yes DUX.471	r1775	Amaziah Delano House Old Orchard Cottage and Tearoom	Colonial Cape.
14 Powder Point Avenue	Mr. & Mrs. F.&J. Guitart	Yes DUX.13	1809	Isaac Chandler House	Colonial - Federal
281 Powder Point Avenue	Mr. & Mrs. R.C.&J Vose III	No	1937	Spring House	Ranch
397 Washington Street	Ditch Digger LLC (Under Purchase & Sale with Mr. J Mark)	Yes DUX.208	C1900	Edgar Reed House	Colonial Revival
405 Washington Street	Ditch Digger LLC	Yes DUX.212	1800	Nathaniel Winsor First House	Federal
247 King Caesar Road	Mr. & Mrs. W.&E. Hendren	No	1904	King House	Colonial Neighborhood

245 SUMMER STREET – TARKILN COMMUNITY CENTER

CURRENT VIEW



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	DUX.327
Historic Name:	Tarkiln School
Common Name:	School No. 4 - Sunnyside - Tar Kiln School
Address:	245 Summer St
City/Town:	Duxbury
Village/Neighborhood:	Tarkiln
Local No:	90-500-023
Year Constructed:	1871
Architect(s):	Parker, L. F.; White, Herbert Dennison; Works Progress Administration
Architectural Style(s):	Greek Revival; Italianate
Use(s):	Abandoned or Vacant; Community Center; Public School; Sports Facility
Significance:	Architecture; Community Planning; Education; Politics Government; Recreation
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	Nat'l Register Individual Property (08/26/2009)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Clapboard; Wood Shingle Foundation: Concrete Cinderblock; Concrete Unspecified; Granite; Stone, Cut; Stone, Uncut



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

The MACRIS database and scanned files are highly dynamic; new information is added daily and both database records and related scanned files may be updated as new information is incorporated into MHC files. Users should note that there may be a considerable lag time between the receipt of new or updated records by MHC and the appearance of related information in MACRIS. Users should also note that not all source materials for the MACRIS database are made available as scanned images. Users may consult the records, files and maps available in MHC's public research area at its offices at the State Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, open M-F, 9-5.

Users of this digital material acknowledge that they have read and understood the MACRIS Information and Disclaimer (<http://mhc-macris.net/macrisdisclaimer.htm>)

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Tuesday, October 16, 2018 at 6:11: PM

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Assessor's Number 190-500-023 USGS Quad Duxbury Area(s) 0.. 132 7 Form Number _____

Town Duxbury

Place (*neighborhood or village*) Tarkiln



245 Summer Street
(Route 53)

Name Uses: Tarkiln

Present School

Original Community Center

School

Construction 1871 - east pavilion;
1908 - west pavilion

Duxbury Town Reports; plans

rm Greek Revival/Italianate

t/Builder H. Dennison White (1908);
L. F. Parker (1926)

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.

See continuation Sheet

Attached

Recorded by Karen L. Davis

Organization Duxbury Historical Commission

Date (*month I year*) October 2000

RECEIVED

JUL 03 2001

Exterior Material:

Foundation Granite slabs; fieldstone; concrete

Wall/Trim Clapboard/wood (shingles on rear of south building)

Roof Asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Playing field and tennis court

Major Alterations (*with dates*)

Connector - 1926

Condition Fair

Moved no **Date**

Acreage 5.76 acres

Setting Heavily trafficked street in residential area. Playing field to the rear and a tennis courts to the east.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Duxbury

245 Summer Street

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125**

Form No. Z1**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION****D** *see continuation sheet*

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

Designed in the Greek Revival/Italianate style, The Tarkiln Community Center (formerly the Tarkiln School) is set back about 200 feet back from Summer Street. Facing south, it stands on a lot of nearly six acres. Behind the building are two Little League fields with bleachers, and to the east are tennis courts. Paved and unpaved parking areas abut the building on the north, east and west; wooded land abuts on the west.

The building consists of two similar 1-1/2 story front gabled, one-room school houses (pavilions) joined by a connector to form a U-shaped footprint. The east pavilion rises from a foundation of massive granite slabs. (The facade foundation is parged.) The west pavilion rests on a fieldstone foundation. Both pavilions are rectangular in plan and three bays wide. The west pavilion is approximately three feet longer than the east. The connector is a side-gabled structure on a concrete foundation. One large brick chimney rises from the center of the connector, just behind the ridge. The facades of both pavilions feature a central window and a 6-panel wooden replacement door. The doorway on the west, which is much wider than the present door, has been infilled. All windows are covered with diagonally-braced wood shutters, apparently to secure the building. Door and window surrounds consist of simple frames and projecting cornices. On the east pavilion, Italianate-style paired brackets support the window hoods. It is likely that similar brackets once adorned the door hood. The west pavilion has projecting molded cornices above the door and windows with no brackets. Notable trim on both pavilions includes deep eaves, projecting cornices that return at the gable ends, corner pilasters and a wide 2-part frieze. In addition, each pavilion has a large lunette centered in its gable end. Bold molded casings surround each lunette, and the one on the west pavilion features a keystone. Both lunettes are clad with clapboards. A shed addition on concrete blocks projects from the rear of the west pavilion.

Plans for the 1908 pavilion (west) indicate that it was three bays wide and four bays long with chimney on the ridge. There was no basement. Two entrances flanked a central window, and a full width porch with a separate set of steps to each entrance spanned the facade. Sash were 6/6 with molded casings, and doors had six panels including a large central one that was probably glazed to light the vestibule. The building was clad with clapboards including the lunette, which was designed with its present keystone surround. Inside, two vestibules flanked a furnace and a coal room. Each vestibule led into a small hall which led into the classroom. "Sanitary appliances" were located in a separate building.

Plans for the 1926 addition of the connector reveal that both of the gable-front school houses were altered at that time. The doors on the 1908 building were to be replaced with double-leafed four panel doors topped by multi-light transoms. The single door on the east pavilion was of similar design. The central facade windows were to receive a 4/4 sash and bracketed lintels. The east elevation of the 1870 building was to receive six windows with paired 1/1 sash. The connector was much as it is today: Sash were to be 4/4. Another change shown on the 1926 plans was the removal of the furnace room and chimney from the west pavilion. Although it is not shown, the chimney and associated mechanical equipment in the east pavilion were probably also removed at that time. A new furnace and pump were installed in the basement of the connector and bathrooms were installed on the first floor.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Form No. 1,1

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 original Tarkiln School building (the east pavilion) was constructed in 1871 for what was then school District #4. Henry Wadsworth was chairman of the school committee, but the architect is unknown at present. (A photograph of the Millbrook School shows a remarkably similar building-- Duxbury Book, p. 90.) The Tarkiln School was one of thirteen in Duxbury. According to Town records, the 26' wide by 40' long, one-room school building had 13 foot ceilings. There were two seven foot square entrance vestibules fitted with iron sinks. These were accessed by separate doors on the facade -- one for boys and the other for girls, as was customary. The windows were double hung, the floors were of hard pine, and a three-foot tall chestnut wainscot covered the walls. There was a chimney with two flues -- one for smoke and one for ventilation. The classroom was furnished with desks and chairs for sixty students plus a recitation platform. In addition, there was a twelve foot square storage building behind the school. The total cost, as published in the 1872 Town Report, was \$2373.63.

By 1884, the school was called an elementary school. By 1894, it was one of nine in Duxbury, including the high school. In 1907, with the intention of establishing a grammar school at Tarkiln, the town authorized the construction of the west pavilion. Additional grammar school students were to come from North Duxbury and Ashdod. Elementary school children from the High Street area, who had been attending school in Pembroke, were also to be transferred to the enlarged Tarkiln School. Designed by H. Dennison White of Duxbury, the north pavilion was completed in 1908. Its classroom accommodated forty-two desks and a recitation platform

In 1926, L. F. Parker of Buzzards Bay designed the connector and made other alterations to the two existing pavilions (see description). The architect may have been related to the superintendent of schools, John W. Parker, who submitted the renovation plans for the "Tar kiln Grammar and Intermediate School" to the Department of Public Safety. In 1927, the town purchased an additional 4.8 acres of land surrounding the school. The 1944 assessors map, which depicts the footprint of the school without the connector, shows the school standing on 1.3 acres of land surrounded by the additional 4.8 acres.

In 1931, the Town Report noted that the Tarkiln School was by far the oldest in town. Teachers at the Tarkiln School included Miss Phosia Peterson (1894), Mrs. Ida M. Raymond (1906) and Eileen Marshall and Marion McGregor (1915).

The school operated until about 1950, when it was no longer needed. Still owned by the Town of Duxbury, the building is used as community center hosting evening coffee houses, crafts courses, and meetings for such groups as the Boy and Girl Scouts. Concessions are sold from the rear of the building for games held at the adjacent playing fields, which are heavily used. At present, the Town of Duxbury is evaluating recommendations for building maintenance and improvements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

 *see continuation sheet*

Duxbury Historical Commission file entitled "Tarkiln Building" (contains notes from Town and School Committee annual Reports).

Current assessors map.

Assessor's map book, 1944 (in Town Clerk's office vault).

Duxbury Planning Board. Duxbury Comprehensive Plan. Prepared by John Brown Associates, December 1999. pp. 5-15.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Form No. 327

Department of Public Safety Plan Records: Tarkiln School, June 1908; Tarkiln Grammar and Intermediate School, July 1926. (available at the State Archives).
Pillsbury, et. al. The Duxbury Book. pp. 89-91.

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement

Check all that apply:

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

Criteria: **XA** B XC D

Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Karen L. Davis

The Tarkiln School is significant as a good example of a Greek-Revival-style one room school house that was expanded in the early 20th century. The building exemplifies Duxbury's commitment to educating its youngsters, and while further research is needed into the history of Duxbury schools, it appears to be among the oldest extant school buildings in town. The Tarkiln School retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association; and fulfills National Register criteria A and C at the local level. See final report for a discussion of the National Register context for the Summer Street area.



Original yellow form: Eligibility file

Copies : Inventory form
Town file(w/corresp.)
Macris
NR director

Community: Duxbury

MHC OPINION: ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

Date Received: Date Due: Date Reviewed: 11/30/05

Type: x Individual _District (Attach map indicating boundaries)

Name: Tarkiln School Inventory Form: 327

Address: 245 Summer Street

Requested by: lhd

Action: _x_Honor _ITC _Grant _R&C _ Other:

Agency: Staff in charge of Review:

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DISTRICTS

- _Eligible
- _ Eligible, also in district
- _ Eligible only in district
- _ Ineligible
- _x_ More information needed

- _Eligible
- _ Ineligible
- More information needed

CRITERIA: _A _B _C _D

LEVEL: _Local _State _National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE by Peter Petrisko

The Tarkiln School is a c. 1871 one room schoolhouse with a 1908 mirror image portion and a 1926 connector between the two. Though it ceased being a schoolhouse c. 1950, it still remains in town use as a community center and recreational center.

Though interior photos of the 1871 portion were submitted, staff wanted to see interior shots of the 1908 section and the 1926 connector. In addition, heavily used playing fields are located behind the school and on the same lot. Staff wanted to know more about these playing fields. The land the fields are on was purchased in 1927. Were the playing fields established at that time or a later time? Are there associated buildings or additional structures located on the playing fields.

DUX.327

Original yellow form: Eligibility file
Copies: Inventory form)?
Town file(w/corresp.)
Macris
NR director

Community: Duxbury

MHC OPINION: ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

Date Received: 2/27/06 Date Due: Date Reviewed : 3/1/06

Type: x Individual _District (Attach map indicating boundaries)

Name: Tarkiln School Inventory Form: 327

Address: 245 Summer Street

Requested by: lhd

Action: _Honor _ITC _Grant _ R & C Other:

Agency: Staff in charge of Review:

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DISTRICTS

_ Eligible
 Eligible, also in district
 Eligible only in district
 Ineligible
More information needed

_Eligible
_ Ineligible
More information needed

CRITERIA: B _ x_C D

LEVEL: _x_Local State _ National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE by Peter Petrisko

Staff had questions regarding the playing fields built on the schoolhouse lot and also requested additional interior photographs of the 1908 building and the 1926 connector between the 1908 and 1871 sections. The photos were provided as well as photos of the playing fields.

The playing fields appear to have been started when the additional land was purchased by the town in 1927 for school use . The land was forested at the time, and by 1936 a WPA project was started to clear to land for playing fields. Unfortunately funds ran out and the fields were not completed. Completing construction of the fields didn't occur until 1951 when the school had closed and was taken over by the Tarkiln Youth Center. Volunteers helped clear the remaining portions of the lot and set out fields and tennis courts. In 1999 the town' s Recreation Department completely reworked the playing fields.

Staff feels that the playing fields should be included in the nomination as the land was bought and started to be developed within the historic period of significance of the property.

CURRENT VIEWS



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

900 TREMONT STREET

CURRENT VIEW



Photo by Pamela Campbell-Smith

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

140-015-000	Duxbury		471
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town/City: Duxbury

Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Bradford Local Historic District

Photograph



Address: 900 Tremont Street

Historic Name: Amaziah Delano House

Uses: Present: Residential

Original: Residential

Date of Construction: Circa 1737

Source: Pett

Style/Form: Colonial Cape

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material: Wood Shingle

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Cedar shingle

Roof: Cedar shingle and asphalt

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Garage (circa 1999) and shed.

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Condition: Excellent

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: .92 acres

Setting: Tremont Street is Route 3A. Highly trafficked mixed used residential / institutional area near Duxbury Town Hall.

Locus Map

See Continuation Sheet

Recorded by: Renee Mierzejewski

Organization: Duxbury Local Historic District Commission

Date (*month / year*): August / 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN Duxbury ADDRESS 900 Tremont St.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

471

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

This well-preserved Colonial Cape uniquely faces east rather than south. Other examples of this popular house type can be found at 907, 1296, and 1250 Tremont Street.

Five bays wide by two deep, the rectangular cedar shingled main block rises 1 ½ stories from a low fieldstone foundation to a cedar shingle roof. A two-story, asphalt roofed ell extends three bays to the west and is flush with the south elevation of the main block. One chimney is centered on the ridge of the main block, and another is at the west end of the ell. The main entrance, centered on the façade, contains a wood-panel door with integral divided-light transom. Fluted pilasters frame the door and rise to meet a narrow frieze board in the eaves. Windows contain 12/12 sash with projecting frames set into the eaves. Other details include simple corner boards and a close-fitting box cornice with no returns at the roof end. A cedar shingled 1 ½ story, two car garage, built to resemble a stable, stands to the southwest of the house. Deeply set back behind the house is a small single-side cedar shingled shed topped with an asphalt roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 Amaziah Delano House predates the Revolutionary War and built about 1737. Amaziah Delano's great-grandfather was Philip Delano (De Lannoy), who came from Leiden, Holland to Plymouth Colony in 1621 on the "Fortune." In 1637, Phillip was granted land in present-day Duxbury by the Plymouth Colony Court. Amaziah's grandfather Thomas Delano married Rebecca Alden, whose father was John Alden, a passenger on the Pilgrim ship "The Mayflower."

In Colonial times, travelers used the home as a stagecoach stop on the Plymouth Road (now Tremont Street). Before the Revolutionary War, it served as a dance hall for British soldiers who would come from their headquarters in Marshfield to cotillions where a fiddler would play. A second floor ballroom included a spring-form dance floor and a fireplace framed by hand-painted tiles said to have been designed by an itinerant painter. Both remain in what is now the master bedroom.

In 1793, William Freeman purchased the home, and his family owned it for the 19th century. It appears on the 1833 Map of Duxbury as "W. Freeman."

By 1920, the home was converted to a restaurant - "The Old Orchard Cottage and Tea Room." It was well-known in Duxbury for its delicious baked goods and ice cream. The restaurant was converted back to a home by the 1960s. Fireplaces in the kitchen and living room still include bake ovens. Five mature apple trees that provided shade for customers are maintained by the current owners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Stopping Places Along Duxbury Roads, by Margery MacMillan, pub. 1991, Duxbury Rural & Historic Society.
The House at 900 Tremont Street, by Billie Pett, unpublished.
Assessor's maps: 1944 and 2001.
Current assessor's records.
Historic Duxbury Map, 1833.
Plymouth County Registry of Deeds.
Plymouth County Registry of Probate.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

TOWN Duxbury ADDRESS 900 Tremont St.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

|

471

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

The Amaziah Delano House at 900 Tremont Street is significant as a well-preserved example of an early Colonial Cape and as one of a collection of historic homes along Tremont Street. Ideally, it should be nominated as part of a National Historic Register District with the other homes in the Bradford Local Historic District: 907, 931, 942, 987, and 992 Tremont Street; and 251 Harrison Street. 931 and 942 Tremont Street (Gershom and Gamaliel Bradford Houses) are already individually listed on the National Register. Boundaries would have to be determined based on the ages of the newer buildings in the area, excluding those on the perimeter that are not yet fifty years old and including as non-contributing those newer buildings that are interspersed among the historic resources. The Amaziah Delano House would also be individually eligible. The nearly 300 year old home has retained integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It fulfills National Register Criteria A and C on the local level.

Dufbury

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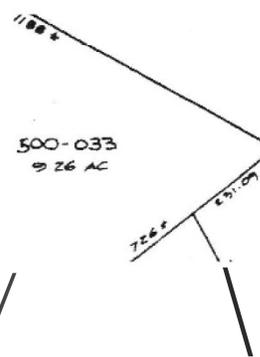
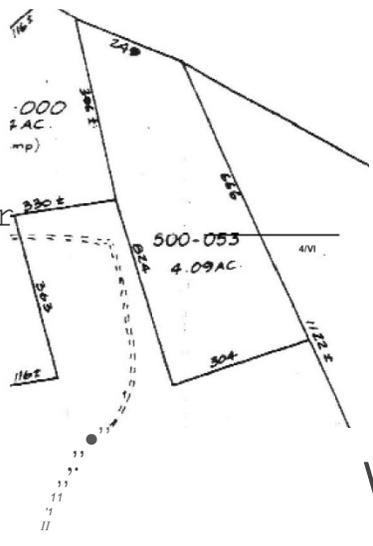
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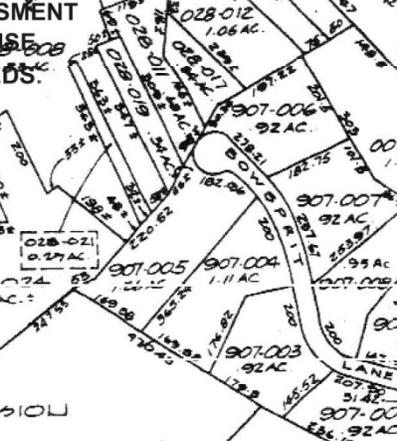
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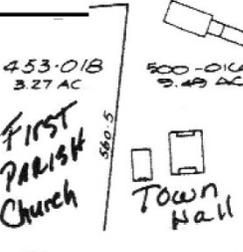
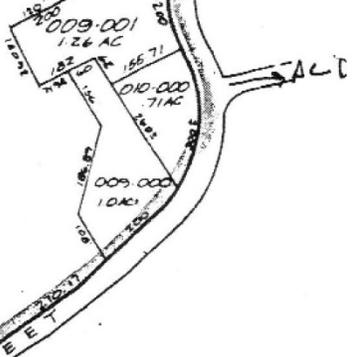
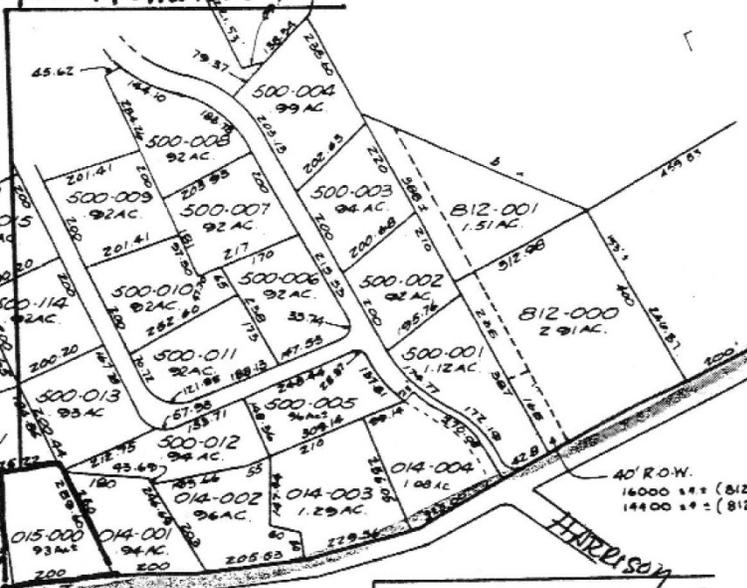
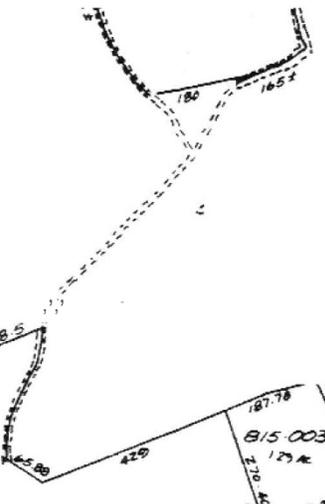
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LIBDIVISION
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SEE S

NHC# 471
900 Tremont St



40' ROW.
16000 ± ± (B12-000)
14400 ± ± (B12-001)

SCALE IN FEET

Ann 1000

CURRENT VIEWS



Photo by Pamela Campbell-Smith



Photo by Pamela Campbell-Smith



Photo by Pamela Campbell-Smith



Photo by Pamela Campbell-Smith

14 Powder Point Avenue

CURRENT VIEW



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	DUX.13
Historic Name:	Chandler, Isaac House
Common Name:	
Address:	14 Powder Point Ave
City/Town:	Duxbury
Village/Neighborhood:	Duxbury
Local No:	
Year Constructed:	1809
Architect(s):	Chandler, Isaac
Architectural Style(s):	Colonial; Federal
Use(s):	Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture
Area(s):	DUX.B: Old Shipbuilder's Historic District
Designation(s):	Nat'l Register District (08/21/1986)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Wood Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Shingle Foundation: Granite; Stone, Uncut



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Saturday, October 27, 2018 at 5:10: PM

NREDS J 1

FORM B - BUILDING

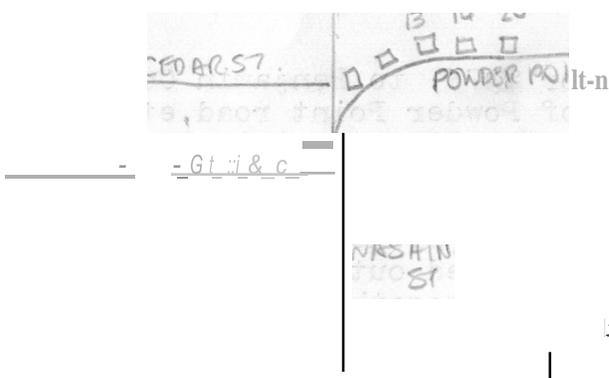
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

In Area no.	Form no.
	3



Town Duxbury
 Address 14 Powder Point Ave.
 Name Isaac Chandler House
 Present use residence
 Present owner F. Rollins Maxwell
 Description:
 Date 1809
 Source Duxbury Rural & Historical Society Research
 Date 1809

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



Architect Isaac Chandler - builder
 Exterior wall fabric wood shingle
 Outbuildings (describe) none
 Other features _____

Altered no Date _____
 Moved no Date _____
 Size: _____
 One acre or less _____ Over one acre _____
 Approximate frontage 70 feet
 Approximate distance of building from street 30 feet

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

Recorded by Dorothy Wentworth
 Organization Duxbury Rural & Historical Society
 Date Oct 10 1968

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) Isaac Chandler
 Original use residential
 Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aboriginal | Conservation | Recreation |
| Agricultural | Education | Religion |
| Architectural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Exploration/
settlement | Science/
invention |
| The Arts | Industry | Social/
humanitarian |
| Commerce | Military | Transportation |
| Communication | Political | |
| Community development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
 Isaac Chandler, carpenter, for \$55.50, bought "a house lot on the north side of Powder Point road between the house that Jephthah Delano lives in and Nathan Weston's house," and there he built a house in 1809, right next to that of his father-in-law, Jephthah Delano.

There is a story that Isaac was captured at sea during the War of 1812 and while he was in prison in Halifax, Benjamin Cushman foreclosed a mortgage and took possession of the property. He became wealthy and finally died all alone at his desk, counting his money. It must have been a spite story for the records do not bear it out. There is no record of a mortgage deed or a foreclosure and the deed by which Benjamin got the place is a very ordinary document:

Isaac Chandler, carpenter, for \$375, to Benjamin Cushman, cordwainer, land and house on northside of Powder Point road, etc., dated July 27, 1816, and signed by Isaac Chandler and Abigail, his wife.

So much for the story that has maligned poor Benjamin all these years. However, the last part, that he died all alone, very old, counting his money, must be true, for 13 heirs appeared out of nowhere, and when they sold the property in 1870, the 13, together with some spouses, put 22 signatures to the deed.

Lot Soule, who bought in 1870, is the best remembered owner; in fact, the house is known as the Lot Soule place by many. Lot was a "block and pump maker," according to a deed and some of his pumps are still in his house, found by the present owner, F. Rollins Maxwell. Lot

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSAGIUSSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:	Form No:
Property Name: Isaac Chandler	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.
worked in a shop farther to the east, near a wharf and shipyard.

The house is a true cape with typical layout and interesting features, but obviously a modest house compared to the larger ones all around it. That may be a fortunate circumstance, for there it sits, a fine example of the kind of house a skilled carpenter built for his own home, the house of Isaac Chandler, carpenter, built in 1809.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

CURRENT VIEWS



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

281 POWDER POINT AVENUE

CURRENT VIEW



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



CURRENT VIEWS



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

397 WASHINGTON STREET

CURRENT VIEW



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	DUX.208
Historic Name:	Reed, Edgar House
Common Name:	Battelle Memorial Institute Laboratory Complex
Address:	397 Washington St
City/Town:	Duxbury
Village/Neighborhood:	Duxbury
Local No:	119-147-405
Year Constructed:	c 1900
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Colonial Revival
Use(s):	Business Office; Laboratory - Research Facility; Secondary Dwelling House; Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture; Commerce; Maritime History; Recreation; Science
Area(s):	DUX.B: Old Shipbuilder's Historic District
Designation(s):	Nat'l Register District (08/21/1986)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Vinyl Siding; Wood Foundation: Granite; Stone, Uncut



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Monday, August 27, 2018 at 9:00: AM

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

119-147-405	Duxbury	B	DUX.208
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NRDIS 08/21/1986

Town/City: Duxbury
Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Duxbury Village

Photograph



West (façade) and south elevations (view NE)

Address: 397 Washington Street

Historic Name: Edgar Reed House

Uses: Present: commercial

Original: residential

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Source: see bibliography

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:

Foundation: granite rubble

Wall/Trim: artificial siding?

Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (*with dates*):
Siding (20th c)

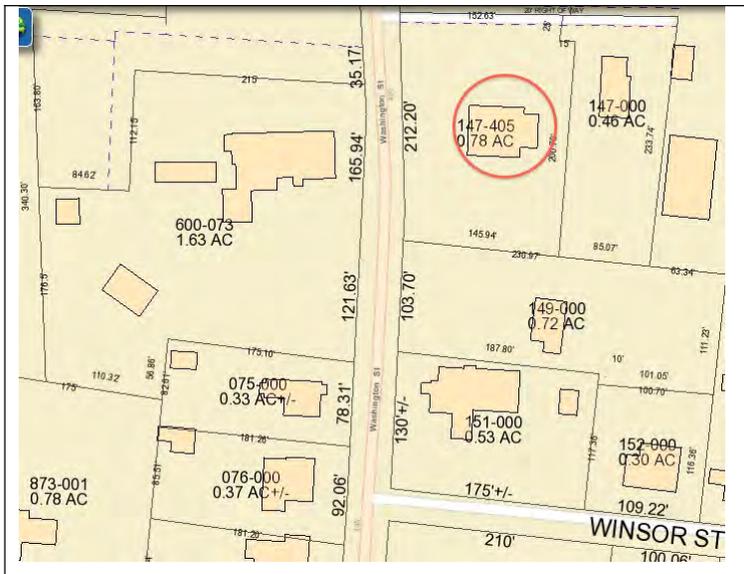
Condition: good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.78 acres

Setting: Located in mid-section of historic mixed-use corridor bordering Duxbury Bay and Bluefish River, in a densely settled, mostly residential area. Part of a large research and development facility (Battelle).

Locus Map



Recorded by: W. Frontiero and K. K. Broomer,
preservation consultants

Organization: Duxbury Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): December 2013

RECEIVED

DEC 20 2013

MASS. HIST. COMM.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

DUXBURY

397 WASHINGTON ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

B

DUX.208

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

397 Washington Street is a large, 2 ½ story, side-gambrel structure in an early Colonial Revival style. Facing west to Washington Street across a moderate setback, the building occupies a large, open, flat lot. The site is maintained chiefly in lawn, with scattered trees and shrubs. A paved drive is located to the north of the house.

The picturesque main block consists of a voluminous side-gambrel roof with a deep verandah wrapping around its west (façade) and south elevations and a large, pedimented cross-gable on the façade. A narrow chimney rises from the center of the building. Walls appear to be clad with artificial siding and trim. Windows are mainly 6/2 on the first floor, and 2/2 on the second floor, where they display diamond-paned light in the upper sash. Fenestration includes both single and paired windows.

The porch is composed of a lattice base, slender Doric columns paired on clapboard bases, round balusters in dense groups of three, and heavy railings. The off-center front entrance is marked by a pedimented gable, wide wood steps, a wide door with a square pane of glass, and sidelights with leaded glass. Centered on the facade is wide, gabled dormer with three windows and a pedimented gable with a lunette window in the tympanum.

The south elevation contains an angled bay window with hip roof in the center, with a single window on each side, and small paired windows in the attic. The north elevation features an angled bay window with hip roof on its first floor. The rear (east) elevation contains two hip roof dormers at the outer end. The assessors map suggests a one-story extension across the back, but it is not visible from the public way.

Much of the building is obscured by tall shrubbery and trees. An undated historic image shows an open flat lot, the porch rising from a solid knee wall (no lattice or railing), with stairways on both its west and south sides, and an angled bay window at the first floor on one end of the façade. A barn or carriage house, located to the northeast of the house, has prominent hip and gable roofs, and a large barn door opening and hip roofed dormer centered on the east façade, facing the street.

397 Washington Street is a handsome, animated example of the early Colonial Revival style in Duxbury. Well-preserved with the exception of its artificial siding, the building is distinguished by its dominant gambrel roof (a rare roof form in Duxbury), extensive and carefully detailed porch and main entrance, prominent cross-gable dormer, and unusually patterned window sash.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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 Edgar Reed house is an example of ca. 1900 residential construction undertaken at Duxbury village by summer residents, during a period when the village was completing its transition from a shipbuilding center to a summer resort community. Edgar Reed acquired real estate from George P. Cushman in 1900, and may have had this house built about that time. Cushman resided on the next property to the north (405 Washington Street, see form). Reed is listed in the 1903 Duxbury directory (incorrectly with his father's first name, Edwin) as a summer resident engaged in manufacturing in Worcester.

Edgar Reed (1852-1930) was born in Kingston and married Mary T. Soule there in 1876. In partnership with Thomas Prince, he established Reed & Prince in 1886 for the purpose of manufacturing rivets and burrs. The Worcester-based company incorporated in 1902 as Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company with Reed as its president. From its beginnings with five employees occupying 7,000 square feet of floor space, the company expanded by 1903 to over 500 employees in 165,000

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

DUXBURY

397 WASHINGTON ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

B

DUX.208

square feet of floor space. The company output was over 400 tons of finished products per month, consisting of rivets, burrs, wood screws, machine screws, stove bolts, tire bolts, and similar goods. Reed is not listed in the 1915 Duxbury directory and eventually maintained a summer residence in Lewiston, Maine, where he died in 1930. He and his wife gave the Town of Kingston a community house in 1926 on the occasion of the town's 200th anniversary.

This dwelling is part of a laboratory complex on Duxbury Bay associated with Battelle Memorial Institute. The world's largest nonprofit research and development organization, with more than 130 locations worldwide, Battelle was started in 1925 in Columbus, Ohio, and in 1964-1965 assumed responsibility for the management and operations of Duxbury-based William F. Clapp Laboratories. Dr. William Clapp (1881-1951), formerly with the Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology, had founded this marine biology lab in 1933 in the barn of his family property in Duxbury (see form for 405 Washington Street). For over 20 years, Dr. Clapp pioneered research on identifying the causes and possible prevention of the breakdown of materials submerged in marine waters, particularly with respect to the shipworm, *Teredo*, and the gribble, *Limnoria*. By the 1940s, Clapp Laboratories was consulting with the U. S. Navy, railroads, and private industry. The business incorporated as a non-profit laboratory in 1947.

Deed research is needed to determine whether Dr. Clapp owned this house before its acquisition by Battelle. In addition to this house and the house at 405 Washington Street, Battelle also owns the former Sanford Winsor House, 403 Washington Street (see form).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Historic maps and atlases: 1833 (Ford), 1857 (Walling), 1879 (Walker), 1903 (Richards), 1923 (Fish), 1941 (USGS).

Town directories: 1894 (Cohasset), 1906 (Carver), 1915 (Duxbury and Kingston).

U. S. census and Kingston vital records via Ancestry.com: 1850-1940.

Plymouth County deeds, 800:105 (George P. Cushman from Edgar Reed, 1900). Massachusetts land records. Via <https://familysearch.org>. Accessed October 2013.

"Edgar Reed, Worcester Manufacturer, is Dead." *The Lewiston (Maine) Sun* (21 May 1930), 11:3.

Washburn, Charles G. *Industrial Worcester*. Worcester: The Davis Press, 1917, p. 176.

"History of Clapp Laboratories." *Duxbury Clipper*, Anniversary Issue (8 May 1975), p. 18. Accessed October 2013 from <http://theduxburyfile.wikispaces.com>.

Captain Cushman House (Clapp Laboratories and Battelle), 405 Washington Street. Historic photograph from William Facey Collection. Duxbury Rural and Historical Society page, www.flickr.com. Accessed October 2013.

Maclachlan, Morag. "Battelle: A Local Company with International Innovations." *Duxbury Clipper* (9 August 2000). Via <http://theduxburyfile.wikispaces.com>. Accessed October 2013.

"About Us. Battelle Memorial Institute. Via www.battelle.org. Accessed October 2013.

Old Shipbuilder's Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination. Prepared by Betsy Friedberg, Massachusetts Historical Commission, with members of the Duxbury Historical Commission. April 1986.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

DUXBURY

397 WASHINGTON ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

B

DUX.208

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



West (façade) elevation (view E)



Historic image (view E)

CURRENT VIEWS



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

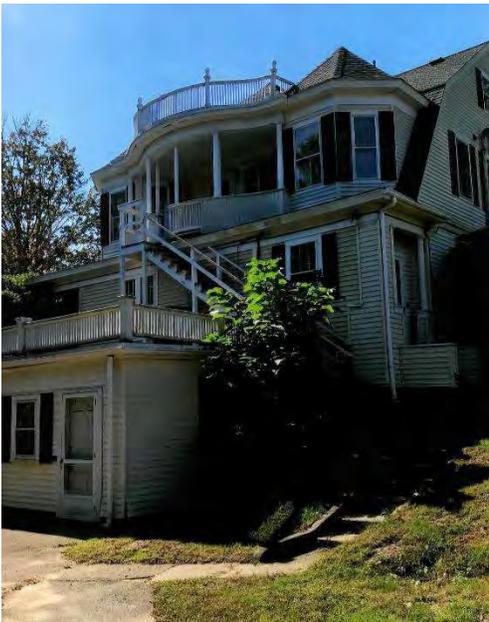


Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

405 WASHINGTON STREET

CURRENT VIEW



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	DUX.212
Historic Name:	Winsor, Nathaniel First House
Common Name:	Cushman, Capt. George P. House - Lookout, The
Address:	405 Washington St
City/Town:	Duxbury
Village/Neighborhood:	Duxbury
Local No:	119-146-405
Year Constructed:	1800
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Federal
Use(s):	Business Office; Laboratory - Research Facility; Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture; Commerce; Maritime History; Science
Area(s):	DUX.B: Old Shipbuilder's Historic District
Designation(s):	Nat'l Register District (08/21/1986)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Vinyl Siding; Wood; Wood Shingle



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Saturday, October 27, 2018 at 5:05: PM

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

119-146-405	Duxbury	B	DUX.212
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NRDIS 08/21/1986

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town/City: Duxbury
Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Duxbury Village

Photograph



West and south facade elevations (view NE)

Address: 405 Washington Street
Historic Name: Nathaniel Winsor House I
Uses: Present: commercial
 Original: residential
Date of Construction: 1800
Source: 1986 NR nomination; style
Style/Form: Federal/Victorian Eclectic
Architect/Builder:

Exterior Material:
 Foundation: not visible
 Wall/Trim: vinyl clapboards, shingles, and trim
 Roof: asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

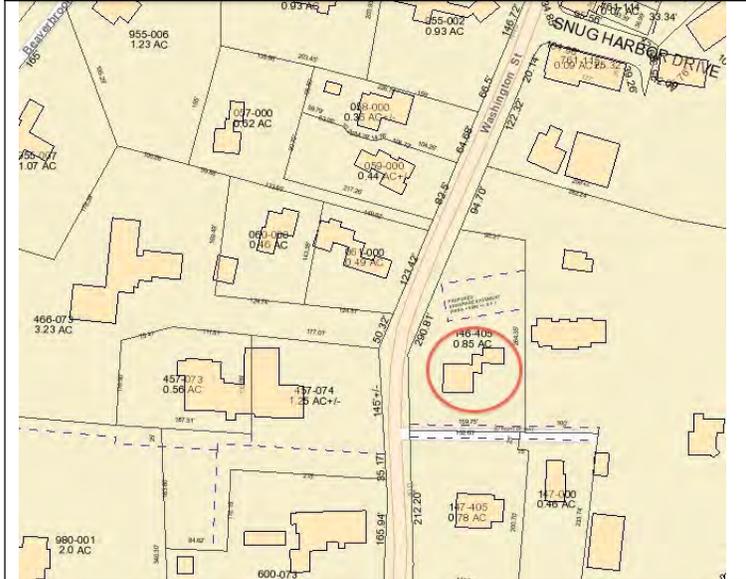
Major Alterations (*with dates*):
 Entry porches and band of patterned shingles (late 19th c);
 artificial siding (late 20th c)

Condition: good
Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.85 acres

Setting: Located in mid-section of historic mixed-use corridor bordering Duxbury Bay and Bluefish River, in a densely-settled, mostly residential area. Part of a headquarters complex for a research and development company.

Locus Map



Recorded by: W. Frontiero and K. K. Broomer,
 preservation consultants
Organization: Duxbury Historical Commission
Date (*month / year*): December 2013

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

DUXBURY

405 WASHINGTON ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

B

DUX.212

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

The Nathaniel Winsor House I is a cubical, two-story, Federal style building with a hip roof, and a relatively small rear addition. The house is generously set back from and above the street, with a granite block retaining wall along the street and a bermed platform under the building. The lot is maintained chiefly in lawn with scattered trees and a paved drive to the south of the house.

The substantial, five by five bay main block rises to a low hip roof with double interior end wall chimneys on the west and east elevations. Walls are clad with vinyl siding and trim. Windows typically have 6/6 replacement windows with vinyl trim. Although the west and south facades are both five bays wide, the windows are arrayed differently. The vinyl "clapboard" facades are ornamented with a wide band of patterned vinyl "shingles" between the first and second story windows, which flares out slightly over the first floor. Given the occasional use of this feature on other buildings in Duxbury, it is likely that it covers a similar band of wood shingles.

Fenestration on the west façade consists of an outer bay of windows on each end, and three grouped bays in the center. On the south façade, the outer two bays of windows are loosely grouped, while the center bay stands apart.

Both facades feature a deep, gabled Victorian-era entrance portico, which are similar in form but slightly different in detailing. Both entrances have a deep portico with a pedimented gable end, decoratively sawn and pierced fan-shaped brackets at the corners, and Greek key trim and small modillion blocks in the entablature. The west entrance has turned posts and a 6-panel door with glazed lights in the upper row, while the south entrance displays square posts and a nine-panel door (three rows of three) with glazing in the upper row.

The north elevation of the main block has three visible window bays. A one-story, gabled appendage at the northeast corner of the main block is not clearly visible from the street.

The Nathaniel Winsor House I is an unusually large example of Federal period residences in Duxbury, and a rare example of double interior end wall chimneys. Although vinyl siding and trim detract from the integrity of the historic building, it is significant for its size, chimneys, two distinct façades, and elaborate, well-preserved entry porches.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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.

This dwelling is one of at least ten houses extant on Washington Street and Winsor Street built for members of the Winsor family of shipbuilders in Duxbury, as well as one of several Federal-period dwellings constructed along Washington Street during the peak years of maritime prosperity at Duxbury village. Washington Street was laid out in 1798 as the shore road leading from the town's commercial core, then located at South Duxbury, and extended northerly to the Bluefish River. Many southerly-facing houses on or adjacent to Washington Street – including this dwelling at 405 Washington – represent the earliest extant residential construction at Duxbury Village.

Nathaniel Winsor (1746-1839) is said to have resided here with his wife, the former Olive Soule, and eleven children, including his namesake, Nathaniel Winsor, Jr. According to Pillsbury, this house once had both front and rear porches, along with a circular drive leading to a porte-cochere. Nathaniel Winsor gave land down the street to Capt. John Howland, who married

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

DUXBURY

405 WASHINGTON ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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B

DUX.212

Winsor's daughter, Nancy; they built 390 Washington Street (ca. 1807). The 1857 map shows M. Winsor as the owner of this house, likely Martin Winsor, a mariner and son of Nathaniel and Olive Winsor.

Capt. George P. Cushman (1837-1912) owned this house in 1903, when the property was known as "The Lookout." The 1906 directory lists Cushman as a resident of Harrison Street, where he resided at the time of his death. A retired gunner in the U. S. Navy, Cushman was a son of George Cushman of Middleborough and Judith Weston of Duxbury. He sold property to the south of his house in 1900 to Edgar Reed, who built a residence at 397 Washington Street (see form). Further research is needed to determine the owners of the Winsor-Cushman house in the first quarter of the 20th century.

Dr. William Clapp (1881-1951), formerly with the Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology, founded a marine biology lab in 1933 in the barn (extant but altered) behind this residence. For over 20 years, Dr. Clapp pioneered research on identifying the causes and possible prevention of the breakdown of materials submerged in marine waters, particularly with respect to the shipworm, *Teredo*, and the gribble, *Limnoria*. By the 1940s, Clapp Laboratories was consulting with the U. S. Navy, railroads, and private industry. The laboratory incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1947. In 1964, Battelle Memorial Institute assumed responsibility for the management and operations of William F. Clapp Laboratories. The world's largest nonprofit research and development organization, with more than 130 locations worldwide, Battelle was started in 1925 in Columbus, Ohio.

This dwelling is part of a laboratory complex of contiguous parcels on Duxbury Bay associated with Battelle. In addition to this house and the house at 397 Washington Street (see form), Battelle also owns the former Sanford Winsor House, 403 Washington Street (see form).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Historic maps and atlases: 1833 (Ford), 1857 (Walling), 1879 (Walker), 1903 (Richards), 1923 (Fish), 1941 (USGS).

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Captain Cushman House (Clapp Laboratories and Battelle), 405 Washington Street. Historic photograph from William Facey Collection. Duxbury Rural and Historical Society page, www.flickr.com. Accessed October 2013.

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

DUXBURY

405 WASHINGTON ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

| B | DUX.212

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



West (façade) elevation (view E)



Detail of entrance on west (façade) elevation (view NE)

CURRENT VIEWS



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

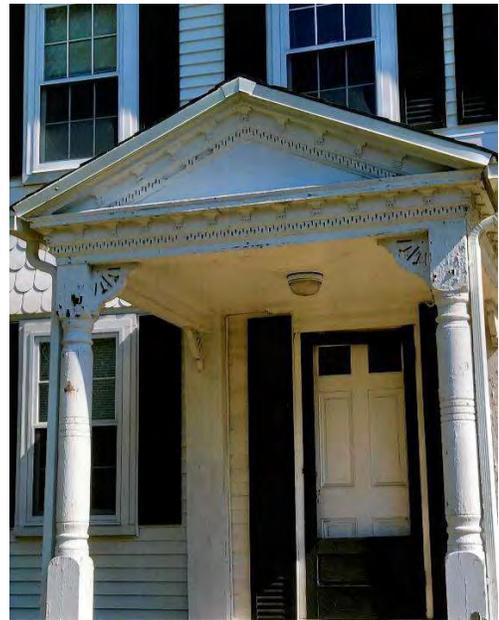


Photo by Robert C. Vose III



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

247 KING CAESAR ROAD

CURRENT VIEW



Photo by Robert C. Vose III

CURRENT VIEWS



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