

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION FORM B - BUILDING

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BLVD
BOSTON, MA 02125

Photograph

(3"x3" or 3-1/2"x5" black and white only) Label photo on back with town and property address. Record film roll and negative numbers here on the form. Staple photo to left side of form over this space. Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

Roll	Negative(s)



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

Town Provincetown
Place (neighborhood or village)
Address 368 COMMERCIAL ST
Building ID 1129
Parcel No. (PID) 12-1-113-0
Mapbase # 12-1-113
Building Area 2856.664
Historic Name Johnson/Matheseon House
Present Use Commercial - Lodging
Original Use Commercial - Lodging
Date of Construction 1800-1840
Source Tax assessment
Style/Form Greek Revival, Vernacular
Architect/Builder
Exterior Material Wood shingle
Foundation brick
Wall/Trim wood
Roof Front gable
Outbuildings/Secondary Structures

Major Alterations (with dates)

Large 1-story front addition

Condition Good
Moved no yes **Date**
Acreage 0.17
Setting

Recorded by Johnette Davies

Organization Kise Straw & Kolodner

Date (month/year) September 2003

Form Status new update

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

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

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

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

Also has an address of 3 Johnson Street; 368 Commercial St. is a 2-1/2-story, 5-bay, vernacular Greek Revival-style commercial lodging building with multiple retail additions; gable-front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, full cornice return, brick chimney; exterior is clad in wood shingles with wood trim; building sits on a brick foundation; fenestration includes 6/6 DHS; 1-story commercial addition has sliding glass doors on each façade, retractable cloth awnings, brick steps, L-shaped plan; 1-story addition attached to main building and currently called "Mona's Antiques" contains paired double doors with awning windows above, exterior staircase to deck and 3rd-story entry facing south; main building faces (south) Commercial Street and contains 6/6 replacement DHS; side of building facing Arch Street contains 6/6 replacement wood DHS with storms and wood shingle siding; north side of main building contains 6/6 DHS, 1- and 2-light awnings and full cornice return; rear 1-story ell has secondary entry, 6/6 DHS and wood shingle siding; side of main building façade facing Johnson Street is 2-story, 2-bay with side-gable roof, has a large door surround with fluted pilasters, denticulated cornice, 3-light sidelights, 6-panel door, multi-pane bay window with flanking 4/4 DHS, 6/6 wood DHS and deck, a side addition toward Bradford Street with 5-bays, entry doors, 2 canted bay windows, 2 shed dormers with 6/6 DHS, and octagonal windows.

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.

As per Josephine Del Deo (1977): This property exhibits an excellent example of community growth in a very negative sense. The original structure may have been the Cape Cod cottage on the rear and west side at #3 Johnson St. The neo colonial structure was occupied by Duncan Matheson around the mid nineteenth century and in this century, quite recently, the house turned from strictly residential use to accommodate the shop built tight to the street. This kind of community development has accelerated rapidly in the last ten years, having been at a slower pace into the earlier part of the century. The obliteration of the neo colonial structure at the rear of the shop and the totally usurped residential use of the building is a process that is becoming increasingly common, especially along Commercial Street, as many examples in this inventory show.

Currently "Gallery Inn" (2003).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

see continuation sheet

H.F. Wallings Co. Map of Provincetown Village. Atlas, 1858.

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