



TOWNHOMES



ACTIVE ADULT COMMUNITY

226 POND STREET, NATICK, MA 01760

508-655-0550

WWW.BYDESIGN1.COM



TOWNHOMES

TALVI ESTATES TOWNHOMES are beautifully crafted, modern luxury town home condominiums located 20 miles west of Boston in Natick, MA. Not too far from the city but the benefits of quiet suburban life with all the amenities. Minutes from Shopping and major routes and highways, this location is ideal for the commuter or the homebody just alike.

Each townhouse has been designed for the **active adult** giving complete living on the 1st floor which encompasses a separate Master Bedroom suite with a "Great Room". The highlights are:

- **Master Bedroom Suite**
 - Oversized Bedroom with "tray" ceilings
 - Bathroom includes Jacuzzi, double sink, 4' shower unit
 - Large walk-in closet
- **Great Room**
 - State of the art Kitchen
 - Granite counters, upgraded cabinetry
 - Stainless GE Profile gas stove, microwave, dishwasher
 - (2) story window wall
 - Cathedral ceilings
 - Overlook from above
- **Laundry/Mud Room on 1st floor**
- **Two car garage**
- **2nd Floor**
 - Oversized 2nd Bedroom with walk-in closet
 - Guest Bathroom, tile floor
 - Large loft/Den area
 - Two large closets

Pre-Construction Pricing

Please contact Charles Giacchetto @ 508-655-0550 to schedule an appointment to visit our site.



TOWNHOMES



KITCHENS include Hardwood Flooring, Stainless Steel Appliances & Granite Countertops



DINING RM./KITCHEN areas are very open to take advantage of all available space



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***MASTER BATHROOM** includes Jacuzzi bath and granite vanity*



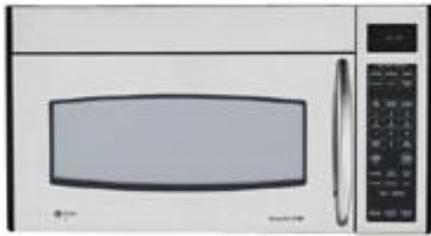
***ENTRY FOYER** includes hanging chandelier to add lighting to the overall "openness"*



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Appliances

The below appliances are standard in all units





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Price List

<i>UNIT 1</i>	<i>2300 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$625,000</i>	<i>Bulkhead</i>
<i>UNIT 2</i>	<i>2250 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$575,000</i>	<i>Bulkhead</i>
<i>UNIT 3</i>	<i>2300 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$625,000</i>	<i>Bulkhead</i>
<i>UNIT 4</i>	<i>2300 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$635,000</i>	<i>Walk Out</i>
<i>UNIT 5</i>	<i>2250 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$575,000</i>	<i>Walk Out</i>
<i>UNIT 6</i>	<i>2300 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$645,000</i>	<i>Walk Out</i>
<i>UNIT 7</i>	<i>2300 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$645,000</i>	<i>Walk Out</i>
<i>UNIT 8</i>	<i>2250 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$575,000</i>	<i>Walk Out</i>
<i>UNIT 9</i>	<i>2300 Square Feet</i>	<i>\$635,000</i>	<i>Walk Out</i>

The gross area of each unit is measured to the exterior surface of exterior walls and the center of party walls. Condominium unit area will differ and be lower based on measurement to interior wall surfaces.

The economic forces that effect the pricing of our new home products are constantly changing. By Design Construction reserves the right to change this pricing without notice or obligation, as our material and labor price changes. By Design Construction continually strives to improve its new home product and reserves the right to modify or change any standard specification and pricing when necessary without notice or obligation. All features are not standard in all plans. Review your plan with a representative to determine which features are included in your house.



TOWNHOMES

Specifications and Interior Finishes

Doors

- All doors to be two (2) panel solid-core painted with brushed nickel Schlage Hardware.

Molding

- 8" Speed base painted.
- Doors and windows include the larger 3 1/2" casing.

Fireplace

- Gas-fired unit in Living Room.
- Custom-built painted wood mantel.
- Black fieldstone hearth.
- Polished granite surround.

Closets

- Painted wood shelves and pole.
- Master suite walk-in closets.
- All closets with lights.

Systems

- 200-Amp electric service per residence.
- Two zoned central heating and air conditioning 92% efficiency.
- Cable TV/High Speed Internet Service and telephone in Kitchen, both Bedroom & Den.
- Security; Pre-Wired entry door, Garage and motion detectors.
- Hardwired smoke and heat detectors.
- Gas-fired domestic 50-gallon hot water high capacity, quick recovery water tank.

Paint

- One coat of primer plus two coats of eggshell on walls, flat on ceiling and gloss latex on trim and moldings.
- Builder allows three wall colors and one trim color.

Ceiling

- All ceilings to be textured.

Laundry/Mud Room

- Ceramic tile flooring (Buyer;s choice). *
- Electric dryer connection (gas is an option).

Master Bathroom

- Ceramic tile flooring (Buyer;s choice). *
- Vanity to be custom wood cabinetry with granite countertop (to match Kitchen).
- Whirlpool Jacuzzi brand 5' tub with ceramic tile around.
- Kohler brand Caxton under mount sink.
- ToTo brand Cotton toilet (white).
- 4" shower unit with glass doors.
- Full mirror above counter.

Powder Room

- Tile floor (buyer's choice). *
- ToTo brand Bristol one-piece toilet (white).
- ToTo brand Dartmouth pedestal sink (white).
- Two light sconces.
- Mirror not provided.

* Buyer has choice from **standard** selection provided by Builder.



TOWNHOMES

Specifications and Interior Finishes (Cont'd)

Guest Bathroom

- Ceramic tile floors (Buyer's Choice). *
- ToTo brand Cotton toilet.
- 5' tub and shower (white).
- Custom wood cabinetry with solid surface top with sink.

Kitchen

- Flooring 1/2" select white oak with satin finish or ceramic tile (Buyer's Choice). *
- Cabinets—custom wood (allowance provided).
- GE Profile stainless gas stove.
- GE Profile stainless dishwasher.
- GE Profile under cabinet microwave.
- Franke brand under mount stainless sink.
- Franke brand continuous feed disposal.
- Franke brand faucet with spray.

Lighting Package

- Foyer pendant.
- Dining Room chandelier.
- Kitchen pendant over island.
- Two (2) wall mounted sconces at Fireplace.
- Bathroom Fixtures.
- Recessed fixtures throughout as per plan.
- Upgrade Packages Available

Landscaping

- Extensive plantings in front of each unit.
- Entire site fully landscaped per plans.
- Underground irrigation system.
- Stone entrance sign.

Parking

- Two car garage at ground level.
- Automatic garage door openers.
- Private lot for guests.

Exterior Finishes

- Siding;
Vinyl siding for minimal maintenance.
- Trim;
Assack or like.
- Decking;
Mahogany planking with PVC rails for easy maintenance.
- Roofing;
Certified Landmark 30 year shingles driftwood.
- Entrance Doors;
Vinyl entry doors with side lights.
- Garage Doors;
Vinyl doors.

* Buyer has choice from **standard** selection provided by Builder.



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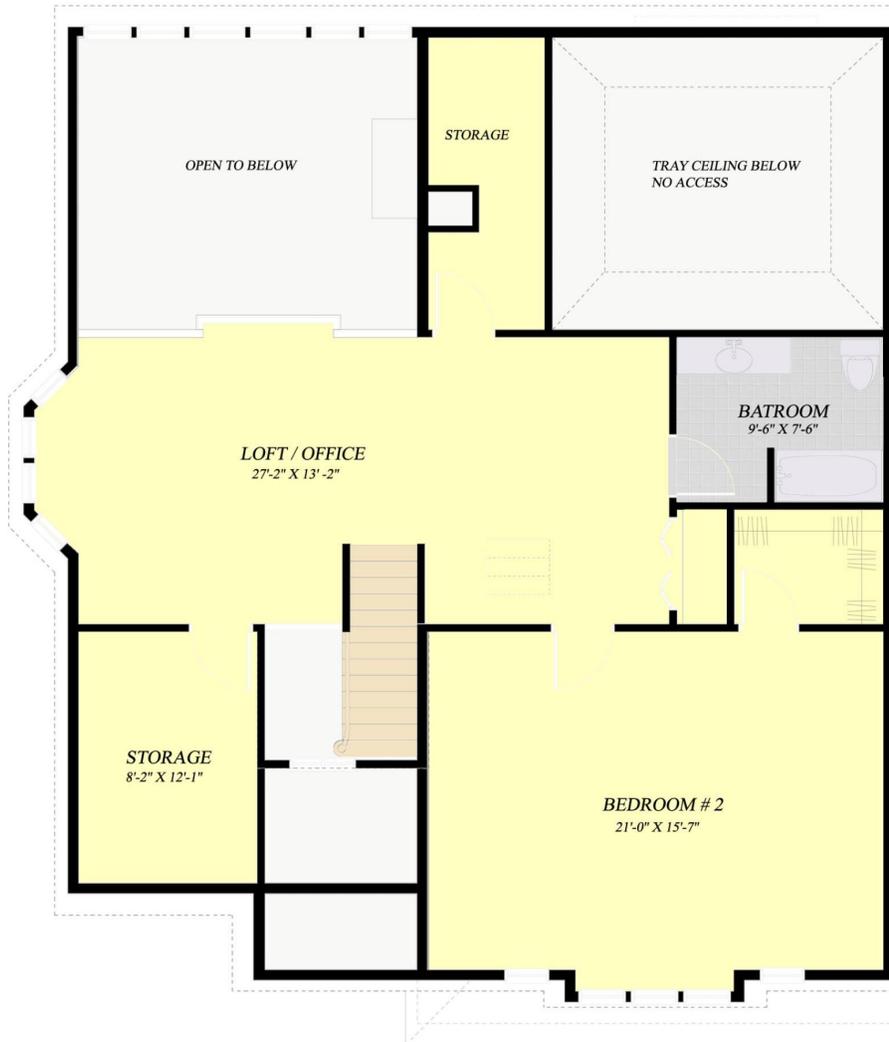


FIRST FLOOR
 TOTAL AREA -1,750 sq. ft.

AXTOM
 ARCHITECTS
 2048 WASHINGTON STREET
 HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS 02339
 (781) 871-2101 FAX (781) 871-7509



TOWNHOMES



SECOND FLOOR
TOTAL AREA - 1,007 sq. ft.



2048 WASHINGTON STREET
HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS 02339
(781) 871-2101 FAX (781) 871-7809



Talvi Estates

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Site Plan





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Natick, MA (History)

Natick was established in 1651 by the Puritan missionary, John Eliot, who settled a group of "[Praying Indians](#)" here on land granted by the General Court which was part of the Dedham Grant. To the Indians it was a "Place of Hills". The Speen family (Indian) owned much of the land in the Natick area and they deeded it to the Praying Indians taking house lots for themselves.

In the area now called South Natick, the Indians settled on both sides of the Charles River. Over the river they built a wooden bridge with a stone foundation that was eighty feet long and eight feet high to withstand the high water during floods. Next, three streets were laid out. To the north Eliot and Union Streets, and to the south Pleasant Street, as they are now called. The Indians then built a meetinghouse with the help of an English carpenter. The two story building was used as church, school, and warehouse, and as a place for Eliot on his fortnightly visits. The building, which stood about where the present Eliot Church stands, was palisaded with a circle of tall trees.

For more than twenty years Eliot instructed and preached to the Indians. A school was set up, a government established, and the Indians were encouraged to convert to Christianity. Eliot learned their language and with the help of the Indians, who had no written language, transcribed the Bible into the Algonquin language. A copy of the 1865 edition is on display at the Natick Historical Society Museum.

The prosperity of the village was destroyed when King Philip, son of the chief, Massasoit, attacked the white settlers causing such fear among them that in 1675 the Indians were restricted to their villages, which made it difficult for them to farm or to tend their livestock. In October of that year, over Eliot's protests, the General Court ordered the Natick Indians sent to Deer Island. Many Indians did not survive the lack of food and the cold and those who returned seven months later found their homes destroyed.

The Praying Indians did not flourish after their return to Natick and Eliot died in 1690. An Indian named Takawampbait had been ordained by Eliot and he carried on until his death in 1716. Two other Indians preached before the New England Company sent first Rev. Oliver Peabody and later Stephen Badger to fill the Indian church pulpit.

The land in the Natick Plantation was held in common by the Indians until 1719 when twenty men were named as Proprietors to oversee any division of land. Eliot had given the Indians their form of government and they held their own town meetings and elected their own officials. However, they were under the Guardianship of the Court and had to have permission to sell land.

White settlers now outnumbered the Indians. Thomas Sawin was one of the first white men to own land in Natick. The Indians asked him to build a grist mill and he was deeded land for this purpose. By 1725 the Indians had sold most of their land to pay their debts and many drifted away or succumbed to disease.

As more settlers began to move into the central part of Natick, an area called the Needham Leg, the Meetinghouse Dispute erupted. Those people in the more northern part of town wanted the Church in the center rather than supporting the Indian church in the southern part of town. This dispute continued over a period of almost sixty years. The people in the "Leg" requested the Court to restore this area of the Natick Plantation to Needham. This was approved in 1761.



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Natick, MA (History—Cont'd)

During the Revolution Natick sent 174 men out of a population of 534 to fight. Eighteen Minute Men were raised under the leadership of Capt. David Morse on April 19, 1775. However, when the Town Meeting voted to reject the Constitution in 1778 Natick's loyalties were questioned but the town leaders pledged their support to the new government.

Attention turned once again to the Meetinghouse dispute. The church could not be relocated without the approval of the court so the parish petitioned to become a town, and to change the name to Eliot. The name change was not granted, but Natick became a town in February of 1781. In 1796 it was voted to build the new meetinghouse in the center. The inhabitants of the southern part of town did not want to support the new church and petitioned to be separated from the town. The Court resolved the issue in 1797 by restoring the "Leg" to Natick but the south and east sections remained in Needham. The Indian Church dissolved as the congregation dispersed to other parishes and the building fell into disrepair. In 1828 the present Eliot Church was built, the fifth church on the site of Eliot's Meetinghouse.

Natick was originally a farming town, but later, industries began to emerge. Mills had developed along the Charles River with gristmills first, and later nailmaking, papermaking, and woodturning. The shoe industry (which started as a cottage industry with piece work given out and picked up each day by runners) gradually became mechanized, and by 1836 (when the Boston and Albany Railroad came through Natick) became one of the largest producers of boots and shoes and by 1880 had 23 shoe manufacturers. During the early part of this century the shoe industry suffered and the last shoe factory in Natick, the Winchell Shoe Co., closed in 1971. H. Harwood and Sons developed the figure eight stitching for baseballs and was the first such company in the country.

Natick developed as three distinct villages, each with its own stage route from Boston to Hartford. The original village in South Natick, to the north Felchville, and in the center Natick. In each village and along each coach route a tavern was built. Felchville Tavern to the north, the Morse tavern in the center and the Eliakim Morrill Tavern in the south. These taverns were used as meeting places and inns.

Two disastrous fires occurred. In 1872 in South Natick and in 1874 in Natick Center. Businesses quickly rebuilt and the population increased rapidly. After World War II there was another tremendous population increase, the Massachusetts Turnpike was built through the northern section of the town and there was a spurt in commercial development and demand for housing. Commercial development along Route 9 has been extensive.