

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

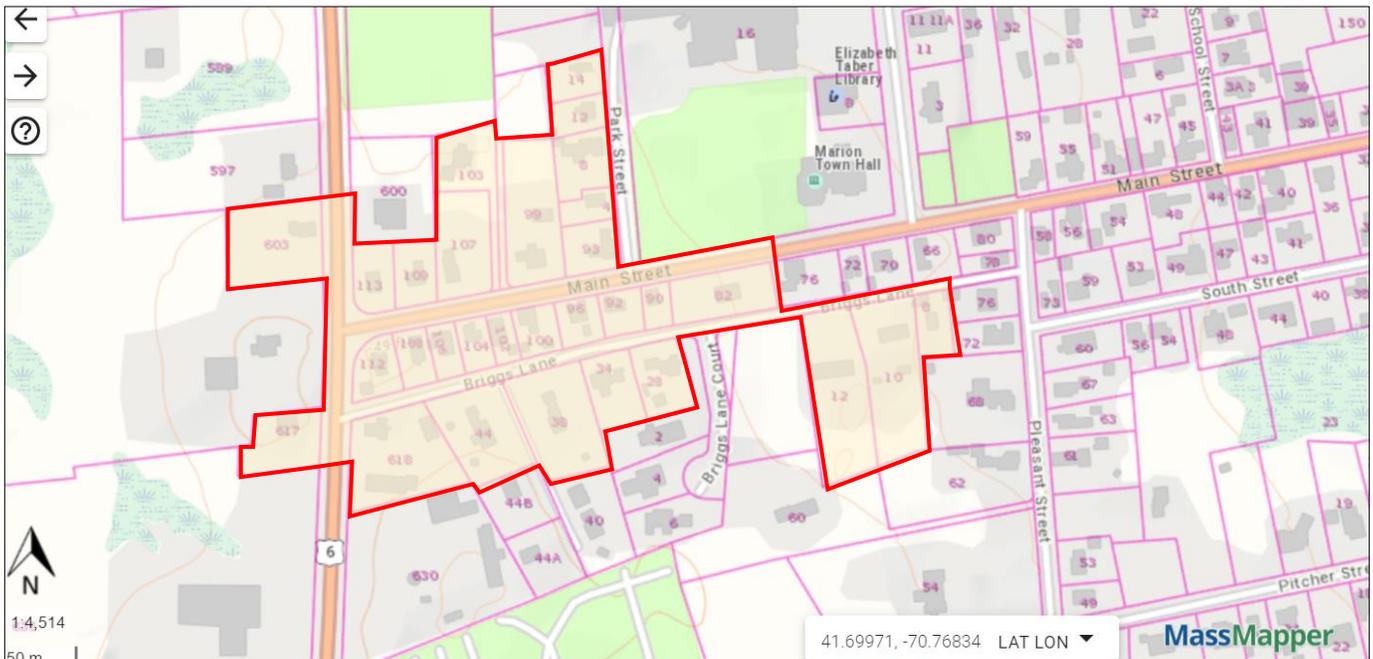
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

See Data Sheet	Marion	MRN. AH, N	See Data Sheet
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Photograph



Town/City: Marion
Place (*neighborhood or village*): Marion Village
Name of Area: Upper Main Street
Present Use: Residential
Construction Dates or Period: 1835 -1982
Overall Condition: Good
Major Intrusions and Alterations: None
Acreage: 14.1
Recorded by: Lynn Smiledge
Organization: Marion Historical Commission
Date (*month/year*): May 2022



see continuation sheet

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MARION

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

This area was surveyed as part of the very large Wharf Village Area (MRN.N) in 1998. The Marion Survey Plan produced in 2020 recommended the reorganization of that area into smaller, more manageable sections, including this one. Since then, property identifications (addresses, assessor parcels, etc.) were clarified and historical research revisited and expanded upon.

A note on dating: Like many small towns, Marion has only a small number of primary sources available to date its historic buildings. There are only a handful of directories and no reverse directories nor are there street or poll lists before 1966. In addition, streets were often unnumbered before that time. Precise dating of early buildings requires special research techniques, including full title and detailed biographical research, internal inspections, careful examination of physical fabric, and dendrochronological testing. Without this additional research construction dates can only be approximated.

INTRODUCTION

Main Street is the primary east-west street at the core of Marion Village and stretches west from Sippican Harbor to Mill Street (Route 6). The eastern portion of Main Street, covered in Area Form MRN.N,AA, was the site of the 1799 meeting house and the nexus of the town's early residential and commercial growth. By 1855 this eastern section was almost entirely built out with wharves, dwellings, workplaces and public buildings. The western portion of Main Street, known locally as Upper Main Street and set out in 1829, is almost exclusively residential. Except for a few scattered houses and former farmsteads, resources at the less densely settled western end of Main Street comprise dwellings that were built in the mid-19th century through the early 20th century.

The selected bounds of the area encompass the properties which lie on both sides of Main Street running west from Spring Street to Mill Street (Route 6) and contiguous properties on Briggs Lane, Park Street, and Mill Street. All but one (617 Mill Street, ca.1845, George S. Bates House, MRN.42) of the 30 buildings located within this area are residential.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Upper Main Street Area is a collection of houses constructed in the mid-19th through the early 20th centuries in which simple, small-to-mid-sized dwellings predominate. The area saw its most rapid growth around the turn of the 20th century and half of the surveyed houses date to the first quarter of that century. The cohesive village character seen in the architecture of the lower (eastern) segment of Main Street is absent in this neighborhood, which includes a variety of housing styles on more generous lots. Most of the houses are set close to the street and many have side yards and/or deep back yards.

Of the surveyed historic resources in the area, the earliest is a Cape style house with a gambrel-roofed addition that was moved from the town of Mattapoisett to its current site on Main Street in 1983. The other architectural styles represented include four Greek Revival houses, including a particularly distinguished example of the style; eight houses in the pared-down, late-19th century regional form of the Queen Anne style; one house showing no particular style; one house in the Gothic Revival style, and four houses in the Colonial Revival or Neo-Colonial style. The simple, regional iteration of the Queen Anne style seen here and throughout the town is based on the three-bay, front-gabled, side-hall entry, Greek Revival form, but lacks the typical ornamentation of that style and often has a front porch and a cross gabled wing. The four early-20th century houses in the Colonial Revival style include three small cottages and one high-style Four Square designed by one of the neighborhood carpenter-developers. The ten infill dwellings in the area date from 1950 or later, with the newest house built in 1982. Map evidence suggests that these new houses were built on undeveloped land and did not replace earlier dwellings.

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The following descriptions of key and representative buildings in the Upper Main Street Area are listed alpha-numerically by street.

Briggs Lane

The three-family rental residence at **12 Briggs Lane (ca. 1880/1950, MRN.507)** sits on a 19th-century stone foundation which appears to have originally supported a shed. It is designed in the Neo-Colonial style and presents the appearance of two connected Cape-style houses. Set back deeply from Briggs Lane and facing north, it comprises a one-story, five-bay-by-two-bay, side-gabled, east block; a one-story, four-bay-by-two-bay west block; and a cross-gabled one-story addition extending south from the east block at its rear elevation. The east and west blocks are supported by a stone foundation. The grade increases from west to east and the high stone foundation at the west elevation tapers in height across the façade (north elevation). The roof is surfaced in asphalt shingles and at the east block carries a short brick chimney just below the ridge of the south roof slope. The house is clad in weathered wood shingles and is trimmed with narrow corner and frieze boards. Fenestration consists primarily of single, asymmetrically-placed, double-hung six-over-six sash with molded surrounds. The entry to the east block at the façade has a flat surround and fronts a small wooden porch and stair with a spindle railing and ball top newel posts. The entries to the other apartment units are located at the rear (south) elevation.

The modest north-facing wood-frame dwelling at **28 Briggs Lane (ca. 1835, Samuel W. Luce House, MRN.179)** originally comprised a simple, one-and one-half-story, side-gabled main block with a one-story east ell. The house reflects no particular architectural style. During the 20th century the house acquired a cross-gabled addition at the east elevation, creating a U-shape, and several shed-roofed additions at the south (rear) elevation. The early components have stone foundations and the additions rest on concrete foundations. The asphalt-shingled roof carries a brick chimney just below the roof ridge at the west block; a second chimney rises from one of the rear shed-roofed additions. The main block is four-bays-by-two-bays with an off-center entry containing a vertical plank door with cast iron strap hinges; a shed-roofed extension along the east elevation may represent an early lean-to kitchen. The east ell is three-bays wide with a center entry containing a six-panel wooden door. The house is clad in weathered wood shingles and is trimmed with narrow corner and rake boards. The windows are double-hung, six-over-six replacement sash framed by flat surrounds with lipped lintels. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.179.

The other houses on Briggs Lane are small dwellings built primarily in the 1950s and 1960s. They reflect the Colonial Revival style and include several iterations of the Cape style house.

Main Street

The simple Queen Anne style dwelling at **90 Main Street (ca. 1904, Handy-Nye House, MRN.262)** is a two-story, front-gabled, north-facing, two-bay-by-two-bay house. It has a rectangular plan and rests on a stone foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. Clad in vinyl siding with vinyl trim and window surrounds, the house retains few of its original trim elements apart from the boxed cornice and eave returns. A two-story semi-hexagonal bay window occupies the west bay at the façade and flanks a glass-and-panel door fronting a brick stoop. There is a shed dormer at the west roof slope and a semi-hexagonal bay window at the west elevation. A porch with a roof deck spans the south (rear) elevation. Fenestration consists of six-over-one vinyl replacement sash. A garage (constructed in 2006) with a flat-roofed loft dormer is sited off the southwest corner of the house.

92 Main Street (ca. 1915, Fred C. Borden House, MRN. 263), built in a modest expression of the Queen Anne style, is one-and-one-half story, front-gabled, north-facing, three-bay-by-three-bay dwelling. An open porch spans the façade (north elevation) and wraps the northeast corner of the main block, where it meets a one-story east ell. The house rests on a stone foundation and the ell, constructed in the mid-20th century, has a concrete block foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and hosts shed-roofed, two-bay wall dormers at both roof slopes. A brick chimney rises from just below the roof ridge on the west roof slope. The house is clad in weathered wood shingles and trimmed with a boxed cornice, eave returns, frieze boards, and narrow corner boards. The shed-roofed porch, which has a wood-shingled

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knee wall and Doric posts, shelters a glass-and-panel door. Fenestration consists of two-over-one, double-hung sash with flat surrounds and lipped lintels. The gable peaks at the north and south elevations are enlivened with distinctive diamond-shaped windows.

The house at **93 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles H. Chadwick House, MRN. 264)**, likely built around 1910 by its carpenter owner, comprises a one-and-one-half story, front-gabled, south-facing, three-bay-by-two-bay main block with a one-story west ell and a one-story rear (north) wing. An open porch with a hipped roof spans the façade (south elevation) at the main block at this Queen Anne style dwelling. The main block and rear wing rest on a high stone foundation and the ell, constructed in the mid-20th century, has a concrete block foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. A corbelled brick chimney is centered on the east roof slope of the main block just below the roof ridge; a second brick chimney rises from just below the roof ridge at the north end of the west roof slope. The house is clad in weathered wood shingles and trimmed with a boxed cornice, eave returns, frieze boards, and narrow corner boards. The hip-roofed porch, which has turned posts with flat sawn brackets, an x-style wood railing, and a slat work skirt, shelters a glass-and-panel door. The windows at the house are primarily double-hung, two-over-two sash with flat surrounds, deep sills, and architraves; most have vinyl blinds.

The house at **99 Main Street (ca. 1875, Charles A. Clark House, MRN.265)** with its steeply-pitched intersecting gables is a rare example of a Gothic Revival-style dwelling in Marion. It is highly likely that the house was built by Clark's nephew, Joseph H. Clark, Jr. (1861-1933), a carpenter who built a number of houses on Main and Park Streets. The house comprises a two-story, side-gabled, south-facing, three-bay-by-two-bay main block with a one-story ell off the northwest corner and a one-story addition at the east elevation constructed in 2021. The cross gable at the façade is ornamented at the gable peak with an elaborate flat sawn truss. The main block and ell rest on a granite block foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles; a corbelled brick chimney rises from just below the roof ridge at the junction of the main and cross gables. The house is clad in wood clapboards and trimmed with deep box cornices, a water table, narrow corner boards, and two-part frieze boards at the façade. The centered main entry contains a glass-and-panel door framed by a flat surround; it is sheltered by a hip-roofed hood with carved Italianate scroll brackets. Apart from the narrow, one-over-one paired windows with architraves at the cross gable, the openings at the main block are double-hung six-over-one sash with flat surrounds and lipped lintels. The six-over-one windows replaced two-over-two sash described on the 1998 MHC Area Form N. The ell retains two-over-two windows and has an entry at the easternmost bay. The house has been configured for three-family use and has several shed-roofed rear additions. A two-car garage/apartment is sited off the northeast corner of the main block. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.265.

100 Main Street (ca. 1845, Philip Briggs House, MRN.495) is an example of a Greek Revival Cottage, a mid-19th century form that combines the façade of a knee-wall full Cape with a shallow plan and Greek Revival detailing. Set close to the street, this L-shaped, north-facing house comprises a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, five-bay-by-three-bay main block that incorporates a shed-roofed rear extension and a cross-gabled rear wing. The house rises from a high granite block foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and the house is clad in weathered wood shingles. Trim elements include deep boxed cornices, eave returns, and narrow corner and frieze boards. Fenestration comprises single and paired double-hung, six-over-six replacement sash with flat surrounds and lipped lintels. The centered main entry, which fronts a stone stoop, contains a modern glass-and-panel door and is framed by a flat surround and architrave. A garage and two outbuildings are sited at the rear (south) property line. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.495.

The house at **102 Main Street (ca. 1910, John and Evelyn Barrows House, MRN.266)** has been dramatically altered and exhibits few of its original Queen Anne style features. The original L-shaped plan with intersecting hipped gables has been converted to a rectangle by a flat-roofed infill addition at the façade. It is likely that the house originally had a porch and a similar configuration to its "sister house" next door at 104 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles L. Church House, [MRN.512](#)), which was built by the same carpenter-owner. The north-facing house comprises a two-story, front-gabled, three-bay-by-two-bay main block incorporating a shed-roofed rear addition. It rests on a high stone foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and carries a corbelled brick chimney at the intersection of the cross gables. The house is clad in painted wood shingles and trimmed with narrow corner and frieze boards. Fenestration includes single and paired

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double-hung, six-over-six replacement sash with flat surrounds and a picture window with divided lights at the façade; all of the windows have blinds. The main entry at the flat-roofed addition fronts a brick stoop and stairs and is framed by Colonial Revival-style pilasters and a denticulated entablature. A garage is sited near the southeast corner of the parcel.

The dwelling at **103 Main Street (ca. 1780, J.J. Hammond—John & Ann Rockwell House, MRN.496)** is an early Cape house to which a late 19th-century gambrel-roofed cross gable was added. The assemblage was cut in half and moved to the site from Mattapoisett in 1983. The house is deeply set back from Main Street on a parcel broken off from the property at 107 Main Street in 1982. The house faces south and comprises a one-and-one-half story, five-bay-by-three-bay-deep Cape bisected by a gambrel-roofed cross gable and connected by a diagonal hyphen to a garage off the southwest corner of the house. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge at the junction of the main and cross gables. The house is clad in painted wood shingles and trimmed with narrow corner and frieze boards. Fenestration at the Cape portion includes double-hung, twelve-over-twelve, six-over-nine, and six-over-six windows with flat surrounds, architraves, and triangular trim pieces below the sills. The six-over-six windows have false muntins. There are fixed four-light eave closet windows at the east elevation. The gambrel-roofed cross gable at the south elevation has similarly trimmed one-over-one and two-over-two windows and a band course delineating the stories. The one-story diagonal hyphen connecting the main block to the garage has a hipped roof and contains the entry, which is framed by undivided partial-height sidelights and an entablature. The attached two-car garage, constructed in 2010, is side-gabled with a steep gable roof and two gambrel dormers at the east elevation. The overhead garage doors are ornamented with arched multi-light windows and cast-iron hardware to lend the appearance of two-leaf carriage doors. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.496.

104 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles L. Church House, MRN.512), designed in a simple iteration of the Queen Anne style, likely mirrors the appearance of the neighboring house at **102 Main Street (ca. 1910, John and Evelyn Barrows House, MRN.266)** prior to its infill addition. This north-facing, two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, L-shaped house has intersecting hipped gables and rises from a high stone foundation. An open porch spans the west elevation of the front gable and wraps the corner to shelter the entry bay at the façade. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and the house is clad in vinyl siding. Trim elements are limited to narrow corner and frieze boards. With the exception of a modern bay window at the west elevation, the windows are single, double-hung, one-over-one sash with molded surrounds and blinds. The hip-roofed front porch has turned posts and round spindles and a vertical slat skirt covering a brick foundation. A glass-and-panel door fronts a wooden stair across the porch deck. A small shed-roofed porch at the rear (south) elevation of the house mirrors the features of the front porch.

The charming late Greek Revival at **107 Main Street (ca. 1876, Albert C. Blankinship House, MRN.267)**, built by owner and house carpenter Albert C. Blankinship, is one of only a few houses in Marion with eyebrow windows at the frieze. This south-facing house, which rises from a brick foundation, comprises a one-and-one-half story, three bay-by-three-bay, front-gabled main block with two primary rear (north) dependencies. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and the house is clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from just below the ridge at the west roof slope at the main block; a second brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge at the southernmost rear addition. Trim elements include corner boards, a boxed cornice, eave returns, and two-part frieze boards. The windows are single, double-hung, six-over-six replacement sash with flat surrounds, splayed lintels, and blinds. Two rectangular eyebrow windows touch the frieze board at the east elevation. A simple flat surround frames a glass-and-panel door at the side hall entry that fronts a concrete and brick stoop and steps. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.267.

The Greek Revival house at **108 Main Street (ca. 1845, Elijah Braley House, MRN.268)** retains its stylistic character despite significant alteration. It sits on a terraced rise facing north to Main Street and comprises a two-story, front-gabled, three-bay-by-three bay main block with a one-and-one-half story rear (south) wing. The main block and rear wing rest on a high stone foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. A multi-colored brick eave wall chimney rises from grade at the west elevation of the main block. The house is clad in painted wood shingles and trimmed with a boxed cornice, one and two-part frieze boards, and wide corner pilasters. The closed pediment, which is faced with flush wood clapboards, contains a triangular louvered opening at the gable peak. The side hall entry contains a glass-and-panel door framed by partial-height sidelights and a transom that have been covered with wood panels; the glazed unit is set within a

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modern two-part surround. Fenestration comprises double-hung one-over-one replacement sash with flat wooden surrounds. The windows at the second story touch the frieze board. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.268.

The simple Queen Anne-style house at **113 Main Street (1905-1915, John O. C. Briggs House, MRN.516)** sits at the northwest corner of Main and Mill Streets and faces south. This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled house comprises a three-bay-by-three-bay main block with a full-width open porch and a one-and-one-half story rear wing. The house rises from a stone foundation and has an asphalt-shingled roof. A brick eave wall chimney rises from grade at the east elevation; a second brick chimney rises from the west roof slope just below the roof ridge. The house is clad in painted wood shingles and trimmed with a boxed cornice, eave returns, and narrow corner boards. Two-bay shed wall dormers occupy the east and west roof slopes. The hip-roofed front porch has a wood-shingled knee wall and Doric posts. The main entry fronts a two-step concrete stair across the porch deck. Fenestration consists of single and triple mullied, double-hung, one-over-one replacement sash with flat surrounds and lipped lintels. A small, fixed window with diamond-shaped muntins ornaments the west elevation at the frieze board.

Most of the infill houses on Main Street date to the 1950s and were constructed in the Colonial Revival style.

Mill Street (Route 6)

The **John H. Briggs House, 603 Mill Street (ca. 1865, MRN. 517)** is a five-bay-by-two-bay, one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled house in the regional Queen Anne style that faces south with its side (east elevation) fronting Mill Street. Additions include a one-story, flat-roofed block spanning the east wall and a one-story, flat-roofed screened porch at the northwest intersection of the cross gables. The house has a stone foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof. A brick chimney rises from just below the roof ridge at the east-west gable. The wood-shingled house is trimmed with narrow corner boards, a boxed cornice, and a cornice frieze board at the façade. The entry has a flat surround and contains a modern glass-and-panel-door with a small elliptical inset; it fronts a small wooden stoop and three-step stair. The windows at the primary elevations are double-hung, two-over-two sash with flat surrounds; elsewhere the windows are six-over-six replacement windows with false muntins.

The imposing Greek Revival house at **617 Mill Street (ca. 1845, George S. Bates House, MRN.42)** is among the most distinguished examples of the style in Marion. The two-and-one-half-story, east-facing, front-gabled, pedimented house is deeply set back from Mill Street directly across the road from its junction with Briggs Lane. The building, which has been renovated for commercial use, comprises a three-bay-by-four-bay main block with a two-story, shed-roofed 20th-century addition set back from the façade at the south elevation. It rises from a high granite block foundation at the main block and a granite ashlar foundation at the addition. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. Tall, parged-brick chimneys rise from the northeast corner of the roof and the intersection of the main block and the addition. The house is clad in wood clapboards and trimmed with a boxed cornice, closed pediment, four monumental Doric pilasters at the façade, and a three-part frieze board bisected by a narrow, molded trim band. Fenestration comprises single, double-hung, six-over-six sash that are enframed at the façade and north elevation with molded surrounds and decorative crowns. The six-panel wooden door at the entry is flanked by Doric pilasters that carry a heavy entablature; the door fronts a brick stair and walkway. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.42.

The modest Queen Anne-style dwelling at **618 Mill Street (1879-1897, MRN.518)** is sited at the southeast corner of the intersection of Mill Street and Briggs Lane. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled, west-facing house comprises a three-bay-by-three-bay main block with a one-and-one-half-story gabled rear addition off the southeast corner that flanks a one-story infill addition with a gull-wing roof. The house rests on a stone foundation. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and carries two brick chimneys, one just below the south roof slope at the main block and one just below the south roof slope at the rear addition. The house is clad in oversized, scalloped wood shingles at the main block and cement fiberboard clapboards at the rear additions. Trim elements at the main block include a boxed cornice, eave returns, and corner boards that are partly obscured by the shingle siding. The rear addition is similarly trimmed but also has cornice frieze boards. The windows are single, double-hung, one-over-one replacement sash with the exception of

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two small two-over-two windows at the rear addition. All of the fenestration has molded surrounds. The original main entry at the façade (west elevation) contains what appears to be an early glass-and-panel door framed by a molded surround.

Park Street

Three of the four houses that line the west side of Park Street are modest Colonial Revival cottages built in the first quarter of the 20th century. The earliest house on the street at **12 Park Street (1903-1911, Gorham-Clark Rental House, MRN.521)** is an east-facing, one-story, side-gabled, wood-shingled, three-bay-by-two bay cottage with an enclosed, gabled entry portico. **Four Park Street (1903-1921, Gorham-Clark Rental House, MRN.519)** is an east-facing, one-story, front-gabled, wood-shingled, two-bay-by-three-bay cottage with a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails. The last house built on the street at **14 Park Street (ca. 1922, Clifford H. Riedell House, MRN.522)** faces south and has an L-shaped plan with a shed-roofed extension along the main east-west gable. This one-story, side-gabled, three-bay-by-two-bay cottage is clad with vinyl siding.

8 Park Street (1903-1921, Joseph H. Clark, Jr. House, MRN.520), is a rare example in Marion of an American Four Square, a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. This house exhibits all the defining features of the style, including its square plan, hipped roof, center dormer, large front porch, and lack of ornamentation. The two-story, east-facing, three-bay-by-three bay main block acquired a large hip-roofed rear (west) addition and a hip-roofed screened porch at the south elevation sometime after 1933. The house rises from a stone foundation and is clad in painted wood shingles. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and carries a brick chimney on the rear (west) slope. Gabled dormers occupy the east (façade) and south roof slopes. Trim elements include a deep cornice and narrow corner and frieze boards. The hip-roofed porch spans the façade and wraps the southwest corner of the house, where it is partly enclosed. The porch has Doric posts and a slat work railing. The off-center main entry is framed by partial-height sidelights with diamond-shaped lights and flanked by an oval window at the southernmost bay. The six-panel wooden door fronts a three-step stair across the porch deck. The windows are single and paired double-hung, two-over-two sash with flat surrounds except at the dormers, where they are three-over-three. A one-story, hip-roofed, one-car garage is sited off the northwest corner of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Originally called Sippican by native people, Marion saw the first arrival of English settlers by way of Plymouth in 1697. Originally a district of Rochester, Marion was incorporated as a separate town in 1852. Two commercial and residential centers of the town developed on the western shore of Sippican Harbor—a northern portion at the head of the harbor called the Old Landing and a southern portion once known as Wharf Village, but today more commonly referred to as The Village or Marion Village. Main Street in Marion Village, which runs east to west from Sippican Harbor to Mill Street (Route 6) was the focal point of village growth. Settlement, which began with a few scattered houses, was encouraged by the 1799 construction of a meeting house. As with other coastal towns, the early development of Marion was closely linked to fishing, coastal shipping, and related businesses such as salt-making. A cluster of wharves reached out into the harbor and with them surrounding workspaces for related businesses. Most of the residents at that time were mariners or associated in some way with maritime businesses. The residential buildings at the more densely settled eastern end of Main Street for the most part reflect styles typical for the region during the first half of the 19th century, with a predominance of Cape style houses. The village steadily grew, and by the time the 1855 map was drawn (Figure 2) the eastern end of the street was well settled and the western end (the Upper Main Street Area) was beginning to develop.

There are no houses shown in the Upper Main Street area on the 1830 map of Rochester (Figure 1), although it is possible that one or two dwellings may have escaped the notice of the mapmaker. The earliest house in the area seems to be the ca. 1780 Cape house at 103 Main Street (ca. 1780, J.J. Hammond—John & Ann Rockwell House, MRN.496) which was moved to its current location from Mattapoissett in the early 1980s. The other early house is the Samuel W. Luce House at 28 Briggs Street (ca. 1835, Samuel W. Luce House, MRN.179), which may date to around 1835.

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The largest landowner in this area in the early 19th century was the Briggs family. One of the handful of dwellings shown on the 1855 map is the house owned by Philip Briggs (now 100 Main Street) on the south side of Main Street east of Mill Street. Philip Briggs (1794-1878) was a member of the large Briggs family of farmers and mariners that between 1855 and 1903 expanded its land holdings at the western end of Main Street and was an active participant in the development of the neighborhood. The 1879 map (Figure 3) shows properties owned by Philip as well as his brothers, John H., Silas, and Barnabus Briggs. By 1903, Philip's brother Seth and his grandnephew John O.C. had also acquired property in the vicinity. These properties, which were likely original Briggs family farmland, were subdivided and sold as building lots in the early decades of the 20th century.

With the increased demand for new housing as mariners and farmers shifted to other occupations and wanted to live in a desirable neighborhood near the town center, developers acquired land in order to subdivide and sell it. This trend was accelerated by the advent of regular rail service to Marion in the mid-19th century which helped shift the economy of the town from its traditional maritime businesses, including salt making, to tourism. Wealthy individuals attracted to Marion began to build large summer residences along the Sippican Harbor waterfront during the last decades of the 19th century. The construction and maintenance of these properties sparked demand for a variety of service industries and trades, particularly carpentry, along with the need for housing for this new class of workers. These changes corresponded closely with the development of the Upper Main Street area. Many of the houses in the area built between 1890 and 1925 were purchased or rented by these workers. In addition to tradespeople, later in the 20th century this area became the home for small business owners, town employees, and retail workers.

Five properties along the south side of Main Street (70, 72, 76, 82, and 90 Main Street) were once part of a large tract of land purchased by Captain William Handy II (1831-1904) in 1866. As shown on the 1879 map, this parcel ran roughly between Spring Street and Park Street. Handy, his wife Ellen, and the couple's heirs subdivided the land, selling off some of the lots and building rental houses on others. In the Upper Main Street area these included the property at 90 Main Street (ca. 1904, Handy-Nye House, MRN.262) which was purchased by Abby and Hiram Nye in 1904¹.

Carpenter Joseph H. Clark, Jr. originally lived on Clark Street next door to his carpenter father, Joseph H. Clark, Sr. In partnership with his uncle Jabez A. Gorham of New Bedford and his wife Lizzie, Clark acquired and developed some of the vacant land in the Upper Main Street area in the early part of the 20th century. In 1905, he and Gorham purchased a parcel of land which now constitutes Park Street where he was the likely builder of four houses, one of which he occupied with his wife. Clark also built investment houses nearby at 102 Main Street (ca. 1910, John & Evelyn Barrows House, MRN.266) and 104 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles L. Church House, MRN.512).

Earliest dwellings – houses built between 1780 and 1850

The house at **103 Main Street (ca. 1780, J.J. Hammond—John & Ann Rockwell House, MRN.496)**, which stands on a parcel to the rear of 107 Main Street (ca. 1876, Albert C. Blankinship House, MRN. 267), may be the oldest structure in the Upper Main Street area. This parcel was originally part of the Blankinship property, which was subdivided and sold in 1982 to John and Ann Rockwell. Until that time the property shared the ownership history associated with 107 Main Street and the Blankinship family (see a brief description on continuation sheet 9 of this area form and a more detailed description on MHC Building Form MRN.267). The dwelling now standing on this parcel, a late 18th-century Cape house incorporating a late 19th-century gambrel-roofed cross gable, was originally located in Mattapoisett, where it was likely built by farmer James Hammond, Jr. (1762-1826). The house was acquired by the Rockwells in 1982, cut in half, and moved to Marion. John and Ann Rockwell, both skilled carpenters, were experienced with relocating antique houses and incorporating historic architectural salvage into their designs, having moved and reworked an old farmhouse in Marion near the Sippican River. The house was purchased in 1986 by the current owners, Joann and Christopher Bryant, who have modernized the dwelling while retaining and/or recycling salvaged elements. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.496.

¹ 90 Main Street; Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 878/Page 564, 1904.

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The only dwelling seen on the 1855 map on the path that would later become Briggs Lane is the **Samuel W. Luce House, 28 Briggs Lane, (ca. 1835, MRN.179)**. Briggs Lane, originally called Back Lane, is a narrow way which runs parallel to Main Street beginning at Pleasant Street at its eastern end and terminating at Mill Street on the west. Historically it provided access from Wharf Village to a segment of the old coastal road, now called Mill Street or Route 6. The first recorded owner and probable builder of this house was Captain Samuel W. Luce, Jr. (1807-1885), son of Samuel W. Luce (1784-1822) and grandson of Rowland Luce (1756-1835), the owner of several large parcels of land in this part of the town. Like many of the inhabitants of the area in the first half of the 19th century, Captain Samuel Luce was a seaman. He was first married in 1830 to Polly Handy (1803-1858) and later (in 1860) to Mary Delano Allen (1825-1914). It seems reasonable to assume that Luce built this modest house around the time of his first marriage. The couple sold the house in 1874 to Seth Hiller Briggs (1827-1904), the owner noted on the 1903 map (Figure 4), and his wife Rebecca Berry Briggs. Like Captain Luce, Briggs was a mariner. He left the house to his daughter, Rebecca L. Briggs, who lived here until her death in 1932. The property left the Briggs family in 1947 when it was sold by Rebecca's estate. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.179.

Another earlier house at the western portion of Main Street is the **Philip Briggs House, 100 Main Street (c. 1845, MRN.495)**. Seen on the 1855 map (Figure 2), this Greek Revival Cottage was built between 1830 and 1855 by farmer Philip Briggs (1794-1878). Briggs, a member of the large Briggs family of farmers and mariners, was married to Priscilla Hiller (1795-1866), with whom he had twelve children. While the chain of ownership is not entirely clear after Philip Briggs' stewardship of the property, this house remained in the Briggs family through multiple generations. Philip Briggs and his relatives were large property owners in the Upper Main Street area and had steadily acquired land in the neighborhood between 1855 and 1903. The property was purchased in 1938 by house carpenter and builder William Winters and his wife Ethelyn. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.495.

The Greek Revival **Elijah Braley House, 108 Main Street (ca. 1845, MRN.268)** is sited near the corner of Main and Mill Streets, an intersection once known as "Braley's Corner." The parcel was sold in 1858 by Barnabas Holmes to Elijah Braley for \$100. The deed describes the property conveyed as "a certain tract of land on which Braley's house now stands." This somewhat unusual arrangement between Braley and Holmes was also seen directly across the road at 617 Mill Street, where Barnabas Holmes' father arranged for George E. Bates to build a house on a small parcel of his land that Bates later purchased. It can be reasonably presumed that both men paid Holmes rent for the use of his land although the arrangement is not referenced in either of the deeds. Elijah Braley (1808-1896), a carpenter, was first married to Susan Blankinship and later, in 1845, to Sylvia (nee Carswell) Robbins. The style and apparent age of this house suggest that it was likely built by Braley around the time of his marriage to Sylvia Robbins. After the Civil War the Braleys operated the house as a so-called tramp house.² Massachusetts, in particular, was the destination for itinerant men, many of whom were war veterans, who rode the slow-moving freight trains from town to town. Unlike other states, Massachusetts treated these men relatively well and in many towns a tramp could obtain lodging and food for two nights at a house like the Braleys'. In 1925, after a period of ownership by Joseph H. Clark and his wife Lizzie, who were active in the real estate development of the Upper Main Street area, the house was purchased by Isaac Elwood Hiller, president of the Hiller Company, a coal and lumber dealership, and owner of a Chrysler automobile dealership located at Front and Hiller Streets. Hiller was also in the cranberry business with his brother Robert, with whom he farmed more than 75 acres of bogs. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.268.

The imposing Greek Revival house at **617 Mill Street (ca. 1845, George S. Bates House, MRN.42)** was probably built by sea captain, merchant, and farmer Noble Everett Bates (1791-1864) for the use of his son, George. Noble Bates started his career at sea at a young age and after rising to ship's captain shifted to landside work. The 1855 census lists his occupation as farmer and the 1860 census as merchant. He and Elisha Luce owned the so-called "Two Captains" or Luce-Bates House (ca. 1790, 2 Main Street, MRN. 220) which they shared, and from which they also operated a store. Noble E. Bates was one of the founders of the First Universalist Society, served on the board of selectman, and was one of the proprietors of the Bates (later called Union) Wharf. In 1856 Noble Bates conveyed this property to his son, George

² Sippican Historical Society, Photo Record: Object # 2008.015.073.

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S. Bates (1821-1896). The deed referenced "the same tract of land, orchard, and meadow and woodland which was conveyed to me by...Seth Hiller, also my right, title and interest I have in and to the Dwelling House in which my said son now lives standing on land now owned by Barnabas Holmes."³ George S. Bates was the only surviving son of Noble E. Bates and his wife Sarah Allen Bates. He was a master farmer according to the 1860 census and a "pedlar" according to the 1865 census. In 1842 he married Sarah Nye Blankinship (1823-1869) with whom he raised a family of ten children. Sarah Bates died in 1869 and George Bates was remarried to Martha Maria Clark, with whom he had two more children. The house and land were owned and occupied by members of the Bates family until the property was sold in 1939. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.42.

Housing development from 1850 to 1900

The land on which the **John H. Briggs House, 603 Mill Street (ca. 1865, MRN. 517)** stands was part of a large tract of land owned by Barnabas Holmes and inherited by his daughter Jane in 1855. The land was part of the Seth Hiller Farm, which Holmes had probably purchased in the first quarter of the 19th century. Jane Holmes sold her land five years later in 1860 to John H. Briggs. There was no mention of buildings associated with the property in that deed. John Horton Briggs (1832-1914) was the son of Philip Briggs, a farmer and an early property holder in this part of Marion Village who lived a short distance away on Briggs Lane (see 100 Main Street (ca. 1820, Philip Briggs House, MRN.495)). John H. Briggs, like several of his brothers, was a sea captain; he was the likely builder of this house, perhaps around the time of his marriage to Mary Eliza Briggs (1844-1916) in 1863. The house first appeared on the 1879 map. In 1908, John and his wife Mary sold the property to their son, Silas L. Briggs, and his wife Minnie S. Bugbee Briggs. Silas Briggs was a plumber whose business was in Wareham.

The Gothic Revival-style **Charles A. Clark House at 99 Main Street (ca. 1875, MRN.265)** is shown on the 1879 map with Charles A. Clark shown as owner. Clark purchased this plot of land from retired sea captain Stephen W. Hadley in 1875 for \$200. Charles Augustus Clark (1833-1917) was married to Susan Clark Berry. He was a lighthouse-keeper at Bird Island light at the entrance to Sippican Harbor from 1872 to 1891 and then Palmer Island light at the mouth of New Bedford Harbor until 1908.⁴ It is probable that Clark had this house built shortly after 1875 when he purchased the land, and likely that he employed the services of his carpenter-brother, Joseph H. Clark, Sr. After Charles Clark's death in 1919, the property was acquired by his daughter, Mercy Clark Handy, the widow of Captain Ellsworth C. Handy who was lost at sea on an Arctic whaling voyage. Mercy Clark deeded the house to her son Ellsworth Clark Handy in 1949. After his death, his wife Julia C. Handy (nee Ambrose) owned the house and land until 1980 when the property left Clark family ownership. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.265.

The **Albert C. Blankinship House at 107 Main Street (ca. 1876, MRN. 267)** was built by Albert Chatman Blankinship (1841-1929), the son of Warren M. and Emily Clarke Blankinship and part of the very large and prominent Marion Blankinship family. Like his father, Albert Blankinship became a carpenter, but as with many of his peers at the time he first went to sea. In 1862 he was recorded as a crew member aboard the ship *Azor* sailing to Portugal. By the time of the 1900 census his occupation was listed as carpenter, and the 1910 census specified house carpenter. Albert and his brother Franklin inherited their father's carpentry shop and tools as noted in Warren Blankinship's will. Franklin ("Frank") Blankinship (1850-1935) was also a carpenter and housewright. It is not clear if the brothers worked together as business partners. It is probable that this house was built by Albert Blankinship ca. 1876 shortly after acquiring the land, perhaps with the help of his father and brother. See also MHC Building Form B MRN.267.

618 Mill Street (1879-1897, MRN.518) was built sometime between 1879 and 1897 at the southeast corner of Main and Mill Streets. The house was purchased in 1897 by Ella Freeman Hart (1870-1939) from Sylvia and Isaac Dodge of Fairhaven, whose deed specified "all the buildings thereon." The ownership history prior to this sale is unclear. A widow at the time of the purchase, Ella Hart was married to John L. Hart (1869-1895). In 1912 she married her second husband,

³ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 272 /Page 212.

⁴ "Lighthouse Keeper Charles A. Clark," Newspaper obituary, January 22, 1917, Sippican Historical Society, Object # V002.116.

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sea captain John O.C. Briggs (1866-1942), himself a widower. The couple lived at 113 Main Street (1905-1915, John O. C. Briggs House, MRN.516). John Briggs was the grandson of farmer and early resident of this part of Marion, Philip Briggs (see 100 Main Street, ca. 1845, Philips Briggs House, MRN.495.) and the son of Captain John H. Briggs (see 603 Mill Street, John H. Briggs House, ca. 1875, MRN. 517). John O.C. Briggs served as master of passenger ships operating between New York and Philadelphia. Ella and John Briggs sold the house in 1914 to Susan Dexter and Bismarck Ladner and it remains in the Ladner family.

The double house at **12 Briggs Lane, (ca. 1880/1950, MRN. 507)** appears to be a mid-20th century residence built on a late 19th century foundation. The 1903 map shows a large parcel on which this house now stands with only two small buildings at the eastern boundary and A.C. Vose shown as owner; the subject building is not shown on the map. Ownership of the land passed in 1911 from physician Albert C. Vose to Priscilla Hadley, wife of Peleg Blankinship Hadley. Peleg Hadley was the son of Andrew Hadley, and like his father, operated Hadley's Store, the precursor to the Marion General Store. Hadley was a Marion selectman for many years, served as town auditor, and was also a trustee of the library. The parcel of land that the couple purchased was contiguous with their property on nearby Pleasant Street and contributed to a tract of land of over three acres. Peleg and Priscilla Hadley, according to newspaper obituaries, lived in their Pleasant Street house until their deaths. No dwellings are shown on any maps during the Hadley's' ownership of the property (1911-1940), although the 1921 and 1933 Sanborn maps (Figures 5 and 6) show a long, narrow structure identified as a shed in the location of the subject house. The property of approximately two acres was purchased by Benjamin E. Waters (1863-1962) in 1940 from the estate of Priscilla Hadley. A prominent Marion businessman who was very active in the town real estate market, it is probable that Waters built the house as an investment property. The structure was constructed after 1948, when it did not appear on a proposed layout for Briggs Lane commissioned by the town. In 1963 the property was conveyed by the Waters Estate to Benjamin's daughter, Edith (Waters) Hudson Gilmore (1894-1982). In 1968 Edith sub-divided it into the subject property and the adjacent parcel to the east; the building is shown as a "duplex dwelling" on the land plan she commissioned. At some point Edith made an addition to the western portion of the house and converted it to a three-unit building. Given the long, narrow footprint of the earlier shed on the site and the high rubble stone foundation now supporting the similarly-shaped subject house, it seems likely that the residence was built on the earlier shed foundation.

Early 20th century housing stock (1900 to 1925)

The Queen Anne style dwelling at **90 Main Street (ca. 1904, Handy-Nye House, MRN.262)** stands on land that was part of the estate of retired sea captain, William Handy (1831-1904). This house was one of several along the south side of Main Street built by Handy and his wife Ellen early in the 20th century, including 70 Main Street (1892-1900, Handy-Nelson House, MRN.258) and 72 Main Street (1900-1903, Handy-Hudson House, MRN.259). The first occupants of this house were retired sea captain Hiram A. Nye (1842-1920) and his wife Abby, who purchased it in 1904. After Hiram Nye's death in 1920 the house was purchased by John Wesley Richards and his wife Charlotte, who owned it from 1920 until 1950. Richards joined the town water department in 1907 and went on to become Commissioner of Public Works, Superintendent of the Highway Department, and Cemetery Commissioner. The house was later owned by Donald and Helen Dickerson. Dickerson served with distinction in World War II and moved to Marion in 1954. Very active in a number of Marion service organizations, he worked for the United States Postal Service for 26 years.

The early 20th century house at **92 Main Street (ca.1915, Fred C. Borden House, MRN.263)** was built on land once owned by Philip Briggs (see 100 Main Street, ca.1820, Philip Briggs House, MRN.). Philip Briggs' son Barnabas Alvin Briggs, a sea captain, inherited his parents' land and passed it on in 1901 to his great nephew, another Barnabas A. Briggs (1890-1920). Briggs sold the parcel of land on which the subject house now stands to Fred C. and Mary Borden in 1914; no buildings were mentioned on the deed and the sale price was nominal, suggesting that the house was built by Fred Borden (1870-1950) between 1914 and 1921, when it first appeared on a map. Borden was variously listed in 1910 and 1920 censuses and directories as a teamster, carpenter, gardener and laborer. Lewis Winters and his wife Clara bought this house from a later owner in 1937. Winters worked as a mechanic at the Marion Garage just a short distance away on Mill Street.

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Set on the north side of Main Street at its intersection with Park Street, **93 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles H. Chadwick House, MRN.264)** was first owned by Charles H. and Harriet Frances Nye (Bassett) Chadwick. This regional Queen Anne style house was built on a parcel of land the couple purchased from Joseph H. Clark, Jr. in 1910. Harriet (Hattie) Chadwick was the daughter of George Bonum and Eliza Potter Nye. Her husband, Charles Chadwick (1848-1940), served aboard a coasting ship as a young boy during the Civil War. He was later trained as a carpenter and it is likely that he built this house shortly after the land was purchased. For many years Chadwick was the Commissioner of Public Works in Marion and at one point operated a candy and tobacco store on Front Street.⁵ The property passed to the couple's daughter, Lizzie B. Bassett Clark, who was married to the carpenter-developer Joseph H. Clark, Jr., an active player in the real estate market in this part of Marion. In 1965 the house was purchased by Captain John A. and Evelyn C. Carlson. Carlson was born in Sweden and in his youth went to sea on Baltic and Black Sea freighters. He was a semi-professional wrestler and after moving to the United States, found a position as a wrestling coach at Phillips Academy in Andover. John Carlson later took a similar position at Tabor Academy in Marion, where he was also a sailing instructor and the waterfront director responsible for the academy's fleet of boats.⁶ The house was owned for a number of years by the Carlson's daughter, Ada Carlson Prescott.

The parcel at **102 Main Street (ca. 1910, John and Evelyn Barrows House, MRN.266)** was sold in 1910 to Lizzie B. Clark (1870-1950) by Charles and Harriet Chadwick. Harriet Chadwick (aka Henrietta and "Hattie") was the daughter of George Bonum Nye II, great grandson of Captain George Bonum Nye (1750-1831), one of the pioneers in Marion's salt making industry. The Chadwicks were Lizzie's parents and owned the property across the street at 93 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles Chadwick House, MRN.264). Because there is no mention of buildings on the deed, it is probable that this house (now altered beyond recognition) was built by Lizzie's husband, carpenter Joseph H. Clark, Jr. (1861-1933) sometime after 1910. Marion insurance agent John Newton Barrows and his wife Evelyn purchased the property from the Clarks in 1923.

The house at **104 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles L. Church House, MRN.512)** is strikingly similar in design to the house next door at 102 Main Street (ca. 1910, John and Evelyn Barrows House, MRN.266) and was almost certainly built by carpenter-owner Joseph H. Clark, Jr. (1861-1933). The first recorded property conveyance for this Queen Anne-style house was transacted in 1921 when it was purchased by Charles L. Church (1878-1945) from Lizzie B. and Joseph H. Clark. Church was the proprietor of Church & Stowell Hardware & Plumbing on Front Street. The house was later owned by James and Helen Barlow. Barlow was the proprietor of a grocery and cold storage business in Marion. Warren Washburn, the owner of Washburn Electric Company, purchased the house in 1952.

The Queen Anne-style **John O. C. Briggs House at 113 Main Street (1905-1915, MRN.516)** stands on a parcel which was purchased in 1887 by Captain John O.C. Briggs (1866-1942) from Elijah Braley. The 1879 and 1903 maps show Braley also owning a large parcel opposite the subject parcel at the southwest corner of Main and Mill Streets. Briggs built this house near his boyhood home at 603 Mill Street (ca. 1875, John H. Briggs House, MRN.517) and across Main Street from his grandfather's house (100 Main Street (ca. 1845, Philip Briggs House, MRN.495)) after returning to Marion following many years at sea.⁷ Briggs was a captain on a Merchant & Miners passenger ship sailing between Boston and Philadelphia. Briggs lived in this house with his second wife Ella (nee Freeman) Hart, who had lived nearby at 618 Mill Street (1879-1897, MRN.518) with her first husband. Ella Briggs lived in the house until 1929 when it was sold to Jesse and Marjorie Clouter. Born in Newfoundland, Canada, Clouter worked for 40 years in the meat department at the Marion Grocery Store.

Park Street first appears on the 1879 map. Today this short street runs approximately 800 feet north from Main Street and terminates at the Sippican Elementary School. Numbers **4, 8, 12, and 14 Park Street**, the only four houses on the street, line the western side of the street and first appear on the 1921 Sanborn map. The land on which these houses stand was

⁵ "Marion Man 90 Years Old-Charles Chadwick," *The Standard-Times*, New Bedford, MA, April 7, 1938.

⁶ "View of Ocean Led John Carlson to the Sea," *The Standard-Times*, New Bedford, MA, March 12, 1955.

⁷ "Captain John O.C. Briggs," *The Standard-Times*, New Bedford, MA, March 31, 1942.

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part of a large tract west of Spring Street which was owned by one of Marion's major salt makers and landowners, Captain Henry Allen. In 1871 Allen sold a parcel of his land on the east side of Park Street to Elizabeth Taber, founder of Tabor Academy. There she had built the first Academy building, which is now the Marion Town House at 2 Spring Street (ca. 1875, Tabor Academy Recitation Building, MRN.59).

The chain of ownership for the undeveloped land on the future Park Street after 1879 is not clear, but by the time the 1903 map was drawn the land was owned by the estate of a Concord lawyer, and one-time neighbor of Alcott Bronson and Louisa May Alcott, George Heywood. It was sold in 1905 to Jabez A. Gorham (1831-1909) of New Bedford and his nephew, carpenter Joseph H. Clark, Jr. (1861-1933). Clark was the son of Joseph H. Clark, Sr., also a carpenter, and the nephew of Bird Island lighthouse keeper, Charles Augustus Clark. Joseph H. Clark, Jr. was married to Lizzie Nye Bassett, the daughter of Charles and Hattie Nye Bassett and a descendant of George Bonum Nye, another of the Marion salt makers. The four houses on the street were likely designed and built by Joseph H. Clark, Jr. Clark also built houses nearby at 102 Main Street (ca. 1910, John and Evelyn Barrows House, MRN.266) and 104 Main Street (ca. 1910, Charles L. Church House, MRN.512).

This tract of land was subdivided by Gorham and Clark and the first house to appear on a commissioned land plan in 1911 was the modest rental dwelling at **12 Park Street (1903-1911, Gorham-Clark Rental House, MRN.521)**. The houses at **4** and **8 Park Street** were built between 1903 and 1921. Number **4 Park Street (1903-1921, Gorham-Clark Rental House, MRN.519)** also appears to have been built as a rental property. The large Four Square-style house at **8 Park Street (1903-1921, Joseph H. Clark, Jr. House, MRN.520)** was probably built for Joseph and his wife Lizzie, who the 1930 census reported living on Park Street in a property valued at \$5,000. Numbers **8**, **4** and **12 Park Street** remained in Clark family ownership until the 1950s when they were sold by the estate of Lizzie Clark.

The house at **14 Park Street (ca. 1922, Clifford H. Riedell House, MRN.522)**, the last to be built on the street between 1921 and 1924, was constructed on a parcel purchased from the estate of Jabez Gorham in 1910 by Clifford H. Riedell (1882-1934) of Fairhaven. Riedell appears to have constructed the house as an investment property and sold it in 1924 to Desire M. Winters of Marion. Winters conveyed the property the following year to Harold C. Higgins and his wife Eva Higgins. The Higgins's retained the house until 1946, when it was sold to David Crippen and his wife Doris E. Crippen, the daughter of former owner Desire M. Winters. The property remained in Crippen family ownership until 2001.

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Photograph	Historic Name Arch. Style / Form	Address	Parcel #	Date	MHC #	Image #
	House Colonial Revival	8 Briggs Lane	15-16	1950	MRN.505	
	House Colonial Revival	10 Briggs Lane	15-162B	1972	MRN.506	
	House Neo-Colonial on 19 th c. foundation	12 Briggs Lane	15-62	ca.1880/1950	MRN.507	1
	Samuel W. Luce House No style See MHC Building Form MRN.179	28 Briggs Lane	15-61A	ca.1835	MRN.179	2
	House Colonial Revival	34 Briggs Lane	15-61	1976	MRN.508	
	House Colonial Revival	38 Briggs Lane	15-56A	1962	MRN.509	

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Photograph	Historic Name Arch. Style / Form	Address	Parcel #	Date	MHC #	Image #
	House Ranch	44 Briggs Lane	16-56	1962	MRN.510	
	House Colonial Revival	82 Main Street	15-74A	1960	MRN.261	
	Handy-Nye House Queen Anne	90 Main Street	15-73	ca. 1904	MRN.262	3
	Fred C. Borden House Queen Anne	92 Main Street	15-72	ca. 1915	MRN.263	4
	Charles H. Chadwick House Queen Anne	93 Main Street	14-22	ca. 1910	MRN.264	5
	House Colonial Revival	96 Main Street	15-71	1950	MRN.511	
	Charles A. Clark House Gothic Revival See MHC Building Form MRN.265	99 Main Street	14-18	ca. 1875	MRN.265	6

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MRN.AH, N

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Photograph	Historic Name Arch. Style / Form	Address	Parcel #	Date	MHC #	Image #
	Philip Briggs House Greek Revival Cottage See MHC Building Form MRN.495	100 Main Street	15-70	1845	MRN.495	7
	John & Evelyn Barrows House Queen Anne, altered	102 Main Street	15-69	1910	MRN.266	8
	J.J. Hammond—John & Ann Rockwell House Full Cape, moved See MHC Building Form MRN.496	103 Main Street	14-14A	ca. 1780	MRN.496	9
	Charles L. Church House Queen Anne	104 Main Street	15-68	1910	MRN.512	10
	House Ranch	106 Main Street	15-67A	1951	MRN.513	
	Albert C. Blankinship House Greek Revival See MHC Building Form MRN.267	107 Main Street	14-14	ca. 1876	MRN.267	11

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Photograph	Historic Name Arch. Style / Form	Address	Parcel #	Date	MHC #	Image #
	Elijah Braley House Greek Revival See MHC Building Form MRN.268	108 Main Street	16-67	ca.1845	MRN.268	12
	House Colonial Revival	109 Main Street	14-13C	1982	MRN.514	
	House Colonial Revival	112 Main Street	15-67B	1959	MRN.515	
	John O. C. Briggs House Queen Anne	113 Main Street	14-13A	1905-1915	MRN.516	13
	John H. Briggs House Queen Anne	603 Mill Street	24-2	ca. 1865	MRN.517	14
	George S. Bates House Greek Revival See MHC Building Form MRN.42	617 Mill Street	24-1	ca.1845	MRN.42	15

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Photograph	Historic Name Arch. Style / Form	Address	Parcel #	Date	MHC #	Image #
	House Queen Anne	618 Mill Street	15-25	1879-1897	MRN.618	16
	Gorham-Clark Rental House Colonial Revival	4 Park Street	14-21A	1903-1921	MRN.519	17
	Joseph H. Clark, Jr. House Colonial Revival	8 Park Street	14-21	1903-1921	MRN.520	18
	Gorham-Clark Rental House Colonial Revival	12 Park Street	14-20	1903-1911	MRN.521	
	Clifford H. Reidell House Colonial Revival	14 Park Street	14-19	ca.1922	MRN.522	

Note: Suggested construction dates are based on available primary sources such as deeds, certificates of title, censuses, directories, wills and mortgages. Contemporary sources such as letters and newspaper articles are also consulted. Date ranges are used in cases where clear supporting documentation is not available.

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Photo 1. 12 Briggs Lane. North (facade) and east elevations.



Photo 2. 28 Briggs Lane. North (facade) and west elevations.

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Photo 3. 90 Main Street. East and north (façade) elevations.



Photo 4. 92 Main Street. North elevation.

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Photo 5. 93 Main Street. South (façade) and east elevations.



Photo 6. 99 Main Street. South (façade) and west elevations.

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Photo 7. 100 Main Street. North (facade) and east elevations.



Photo 8. 102 Main Street. North (façade) and east elevations.

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Photo 9. 103 Main Street. South (façade) and east elevations.



Photo 10. 104 Main Street. North (façade) and west elevation.

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Photo 11. 107 Main Street. South (facade) and east elevations.



Photo 12. 108 Main Street. North (facade) and west elevation.

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Photo 13. 113 Main Street. South (facade) and west elevations.



Photo 14. 603 Mill Street. South elevation (façade).

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Photo 15. 617 Mill Street. East (façade) and south elevations.



Photo 16. 618 Mill Street. West (façade) and south elevations.

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Photo 17. 4 Park Street. East (facade) and south elevations.



Photo 18. 8 Park Street. West (facade) and north elevations.

FIGURES



Figure 1. Hammond, A.B., 'Plan of Rochester, surveyed by A.B. Hammond, 1830,' Massachusetts Archives.



Figure 2. Map of the Town of Marion, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. H.F. Walling, 1855.

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Figure 3. Atlas of Plymouth County, Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1879.



Figure 4. Atlas of Plymouth County, Boston, MA: L.J. Richards Co., 1903.

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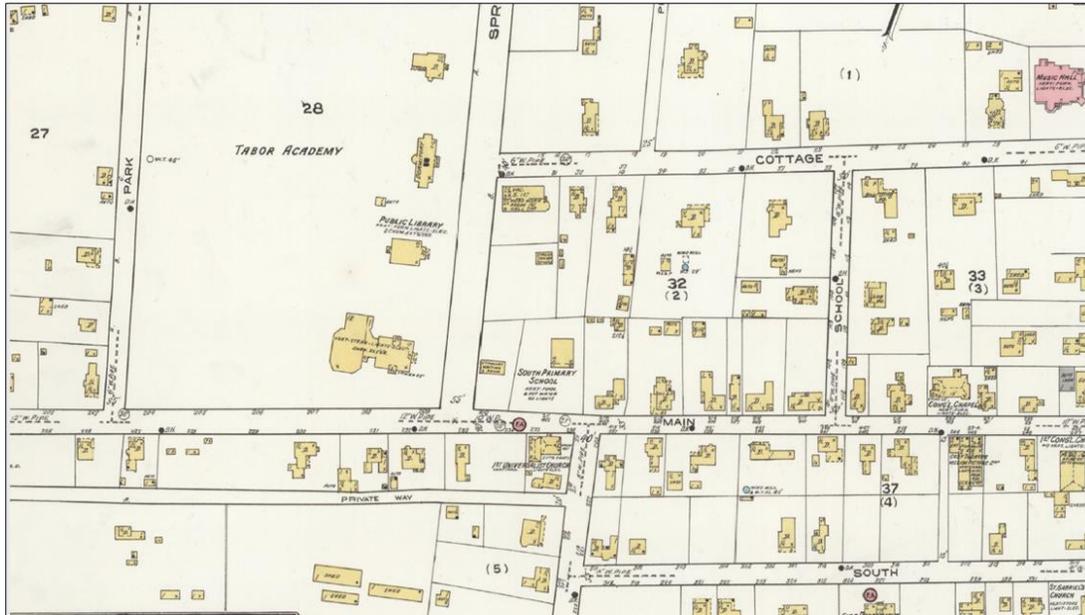


Figure 5. Town of Marion, Massachusetts, Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY, 1921.



Figure 6. Town of Marion, Massachusetts, Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY, 1933.

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Figure 7. George S. Bates House at 618 Mill Street, ca. 1845. Undated photograph courtesy of Sippican Historical Society.

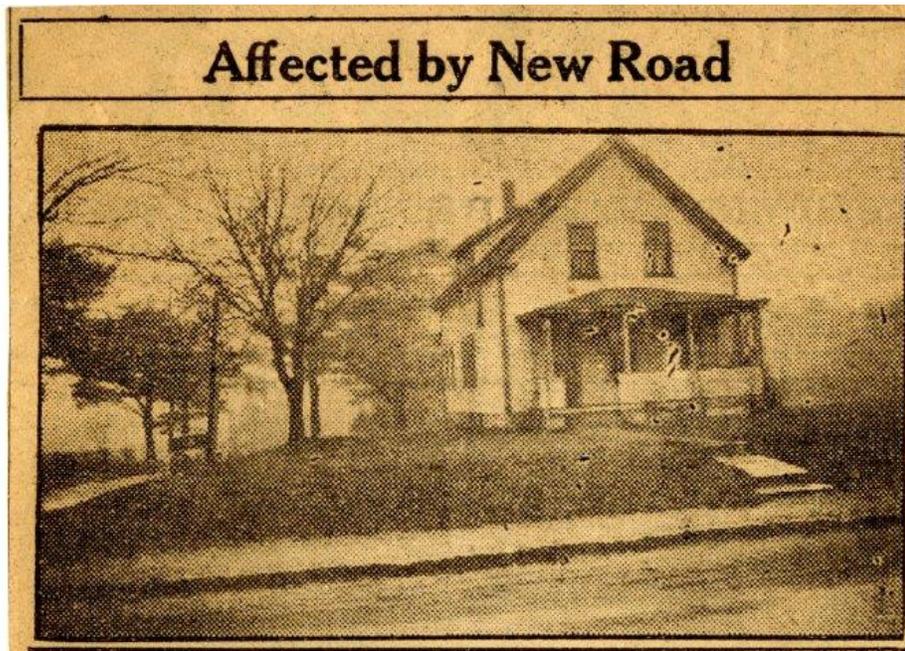


Figure 8. 113 Main Street, John. O.C. Briggs House, 1905-1915. Pictured in an undated article about the widening of Mill Street at "Braley Corner." Annotated:1916-1918. Clipping courtesy of the Sippican Historical Society.

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 Claire W. Dempsey / edited by Lynn Smiledge

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

The Upper Main Street Area (MRN.AH,N), a subsection of the larger Wharf Village Area (MRN.N), is a collection of houses constructed in the mid-19th through the early 20th centuries in which simple, small-to-mid-sized dwellings predominate. Along with the other surveyed areas listed below, it is recommended as a contributing element in a potential National Register Historic District for Marion Village. Known variously as Sippican, Wharf Village, and Lower Village, Marion’s center is an exceptionally well-preserved harbor village including an important array of public buildings, stores and workplaces, and dwellings dating from the 18th through the 20th century. The village constitutes a small, dense grid along two early and principal streets, Main Street running east-west and Front Street running north-south. Other east-west (Briggs, Cottage, Hiller, and South) and north-south (Spring, Park, Pleasant, School) streets were added as the village grew. The proposed district includes typical public buildings, including churches and schools, as well as a group of exceptional gifts to the town from Elizabeth Taber. The concentration of early dwellings on Main Street is exceptional. Front Street is one of Marion’s commercial zones, with shops and other businesses serving the community; some resources from the village’s maritime history survive as well, there and on Hiller and off Main. Dwellings here present fine examples of regionally popular forms including Capes, ell houses, end houses, and picturesque cottages, with a handful of later dwellings interspersed. The comparatively small scale of the buildings and lots, as well as the uniform treatment of wood shingles and clapboards, combine to create an extraordinary historic landscape deserving of greater recognition and continued preservation.

The potential district’s boundaries are those of the surveyed areas covered during 2020/22, for the Barden-Hiller (MRN.Y), Cottage Street (MRN.Z), Main Street (MRN.AA), South Street MRN.AB), Upper Pleasant Street (MRN.AC), and Upper Main Street (MRN.AH,N) areas. To these areas should be added the town’s public buildings (Town Hall and Library and Natural History Museum (MRN.59 and 60) at 2 and 8 Spring Street as well as their neighbors. The district might also include properties further up and down Front Street.

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Most of the resources here retain substantial integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. The district would likely meet criteria A and C at the local and possibly at the state level, with areas of significance in architecture, maritime history, and social history.