FORM B – BUILDING

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

Assessor's Number	USGS Quad	Area(s)	Form Number
14-47	Marion	N, Z	MRN.188

Town/City: MARION

Place: *(neighborhood or village)*: Marion Village - Cottage Street (MRN.Z)

Address: 22 Cottage Street

Historic Name: Hattie and Walton Delano House

Uses: Present: Single Family Dwelling House

Original: Single Family Dwelling House

Date of Construction: 1903

Source: Deed research, 1903 County Atlas

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:
Foundation: Granite-fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Wood shingles/ Wood

Roof: Asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Garage (ca. 1908), with cottage addition (1988), see Photo 4.

Major Alterations *(with dates):*
Addition 2012 (compare Figures 1 and 2)

*Based on Property Card and/or observation

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.67 acres

Setting: This house is located on the corner of Cottage and School Streets. The surrounding area includes houses that date to the late-19th and early-20th century on varying-sized lots. This house is set back from the street. The property is landscaped with expanses of lawn, mature trees and foundation plantings. A concrete walkway leads up to the front entrance. A tall fieldstone wall extends along School Street. A gravel driveway leads from School Street to a garage/studio behind the house.

Photograph

Locus Map

Aerial Imagery, 2021

Recorded by: Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

Organization: Sippican Historical Society

Date (*month / year*): February 2023

☒ 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 house is a deceptively complex example of a Colonial Revival-style house. The house's form includes a 2½-story, rectangular main block with a tall, flared hip roof. There is a stepped-down ell with hip roof at the rear of the left (east) elevation which has a projecting second story with flared courses of shingles, and a bay window below on the first story. Behind this side ell, on the second story, is an oculus window with four keystones. There is also a two-story rear ell, and a one-story addition, built in ca. 2012, that wraps around part of the rear ell (see Assessor Sketch, Figure 1).

The house rests, like most 19th century houses in the village, on a mortared granite-fieldstone foundation. The elevations are clad in wood shingles with narrow cornerboards. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles (likely wood shingles originally). The roof has restrained projecting box eaves with broad frieze boards below. A deep, open porch, supported by square posts that rest on fieldstone half-walls, spans the front elevation. The posts are detailed with shallow, flared brackets. Centered on the porch roof, aligned with the front entrance, is a closed pediment.

The front elevation is symmetrical in design (a characteristic of Colonial Revival architecture). There is a centered front entrance with a replacement, paneled door set in a simple surround. Fenestration consists of broad, wood 8/2 double-hung sash set in narrow molded surrounds. There is a low, hip-roofed dormer centered on the front roof slope. This dormer has battered walls, a flared roof, and a wood 8/2 window. Similar dormers are found on both side elevations.

The right (west) side elevation also has notable features. There are two oriel windows on the first story that have flared roofs and diamond-paned windows ("oriels" are bays that do not extend down to the ground). Between these two oriels is what may be the most ornate feature of the house - a system of molded wood panels and windows are stacked to light what is likely the interior stair hall. At the top is a large fanlight window with elaborate molding, and carved medallions in the panel above.

In the southwest corner of the property is a garage and connected studio, both with hipped roofs (Photos 4, 5). The garage is shown on the 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (and again on the 1921 Sanborn Map with a hen house (Figure 2), and the Marion Property Card includes the rear studio addition with a date of 1988.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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Photo 3. View from School Street, looking northwest.

Photo 4. View of ca. 1908 garage, looking WSW.

Photo 5. View of 1988 addition, looking south.

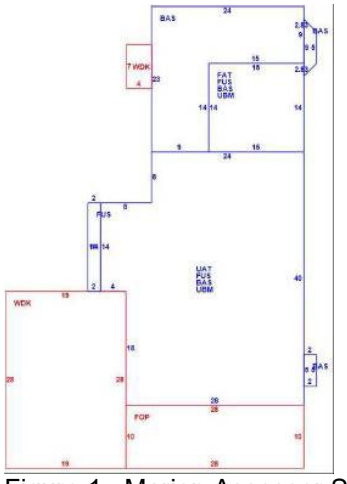

Figure 1. Marion Assessor Sketch (decks, porches in red).

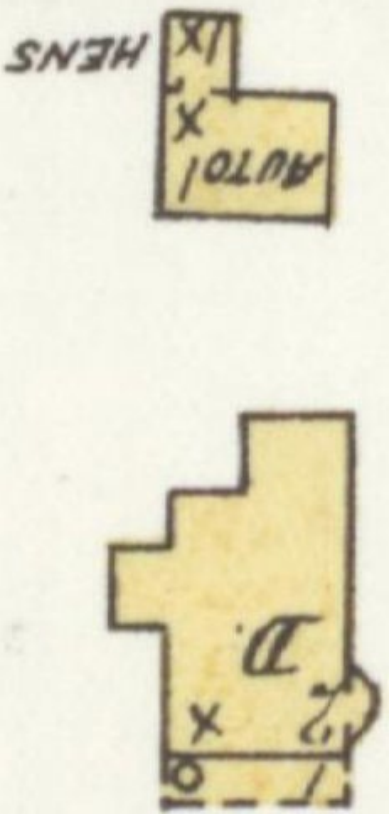

Figure 2. Detail of 1921 Sanborn Insurance Map.

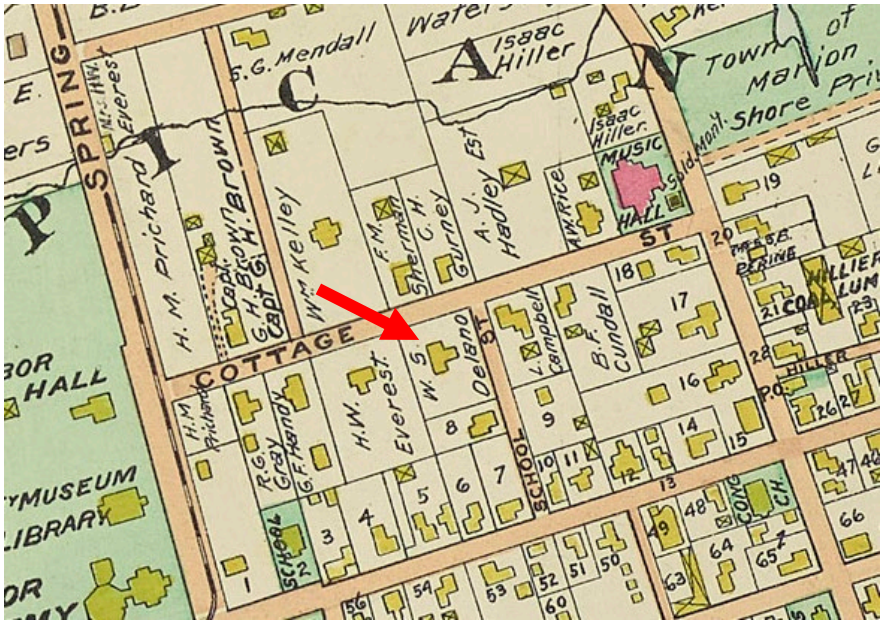

Figure 3. Detail of 1903 Plymouth County Atlas, Plate 23 (arrow added).

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__Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant for Sippican Historical Society
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

This property is a contributing resource in the combined Areas of Wharf Village-Sippican Village (MRN.N) and Water Street (MRN.L), hereinafter referred to as Marion Village.*

Marion Village is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Maritime History. Marion Village contains the great majority of buildings connected to Marion's historical maritime development beginning in the late-18th century. With the rise of saltmaking, shipyards, and whaling, maritime activity increased dramatically into the mid-19th century, as did residential development in Marion Village. In addition to the houses built by those in the maritime industry, Marion Village contains numerous buildings and structures associated with maritime industrial activity, including a chandlery, sail loft, cooperage, and wharves. As Marion Village's prosperity became linked to Sippican Harbor, Marion Village also became the commercial, political and institutional center of the town.

Marion Village is also recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/ Recreation. Starting in the mid-19th century, maritime activity declined significantly. The decline in maritime activity was eventually replaced by the rise in the 1870s of a summer colony as Marion Village emerged as an elite summer resort. This was facilitated by the arrival of train service in the 1854. Summer visitors, including artists and writers, were drawn Sippican Harbor's beauty and tranquility. A large hotel, the Sippican Hotel, was located at the corner of South and Water Streets, and a few houses were converted to inns. While the hotel was town down in 1929, a large livery complex built by the Hiller Brothers at 147 Front Street (MRN.216) is extant. They provided horse-drawn vehicles to summer visitors registered at the Sippican Hotel, and ferried guests back and forth between the hotel and the train depot. In Marion Village, ownership (or occupancy through rental) of many houses began to shift from local maritime families to seasonal residents, including nationally-noteworthy politicians, businessmen, artists and writers. During this period, Marion Village also saw the addition of high style, architect-designed summer cottages and recreation resources.

Marion Village is recommended as eligible for listing at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Marion Village is a remarkably intact historic town center, including a compact collection of historic dwellings, along with a few churches, schools, commercial buildings and recreation buildings. Marion Village contains a great concentration of Federal and Greek Revival houses; and examples of later Victorian-era styles, including high-style examples of summer house architecture along Sippican Harbor and large institutional buildings not found elsewhere in Marion.

The great majority of resources in Marion Village retain substantial integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association.

*The potential Marion Village district boundaries include surveyed areas within the boundary of MRN.N completed in 2020-2022 for 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).