

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

16-155

Marion

N,
AB

MRN.279

Town/City: MARION

Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Marion Village -
South Street (MRN.AB)

Photograph



Address: 9 South Street

Historic Name: Dr. Alphonse and Oris Query House

Uses: Present: Single Family Dwelling House

Original: Single Family Dwelling House

Date of Construction: 1939

Source: Sippican Historical Society archives

Style/Form: Colonial Revival/ Full Cape

Architect/Builder: Leo LaBrode, of Tallman, LaBrode
and Roudsveille. New Bedford

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete

Wall/Trim: Wood shingles/ Wood

Roof: Asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
None

Major Alterations (*with dates*)*:
Exterior renovation (2009)

*Based on Property Card and/or observation

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.26 acres

Setting: This house is located at the eastern end of South Street. The surrounding area is densely-built with 19th and early-20th century houses, most set fairly close to the street on small parcels, and houses set back on larger parcels along Water Street. The front yard of this house is secured by low granite curbstones, and is landscaped with a low picket fence and foundation plantings. An asphalt driveway leads to an attached garage.

Locus Map



Aerial Imagery, 2021

Recorded by: Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant

Organization: Sippican Historical Society

Date (*month / year*): February 2023

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

9 SOUTH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

N, AB

MRN.279

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, built in 1939, is a charming example of a Colonial Revival-style Full Cape. The Colonial Revival style began in the late-19th century with a new interest in the country's own architecture of the Colonial-era and early Republic, and was a style that remained popular well into the 20th century. The Cape Cod house form had been employed in New England since early Colonial days. The form of this house consists of a 1½-story main block that is five bays wide with centered entrance typical of the Full Cape form. Less typical for a Full Cape is the use of the gambrel roof form, but it represents here an exuberant example of the Colonial Revival style. There is a stepped-back ell on the left (west) side that is one bay wide, and a stepped-back ell/addition on the right (east) side with a two-car garage. The west ell may be original to the house, but the east ell with garage may be, in whole or part, a later addition.

This house rests on a concrete foundation. The elevations are clad in wood shingles with plain cornerboards. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has a molded box cornice across the front elevation. Three single-window, pedimented, gable dormers are evenly arrayed across the main roof. The west ell roof has a shed-roofed dormer, and that dormer design is echoed on the east ell.

The front entrance is an excellent example of Colonial Revival design, with its wood panel door set in a surround with partial sidelights (with bulls-eye panes), and broad fluted pilasters (flat columns). Above the door is a broad lintel carved with a sunburst pattern – this lintel rises up to the roof cornice frieze boards. Fenestration includes wood 12/12 windows on the first story and wood 8/8 windows in the dormers. The first story windows all have shutters. It is unknown if these windows are original.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

While there had been some economic activity and residential development in Sippican Village prior to the Revolution, maritime-related development accelerated into the early-1800s, as happened in so many coastal Massachusetts towns, with boat building, whaling, coastal schooner trade, and the salt industry driving the economy. The construction of the First Congregational Meeting House in 1799 (now Marion General Store, [140 Front Street](#), MRN.22), also helped make Sippican Village the center for spiritual and civic life.¹ Residential development was initially concentrated along Main Street, and the harbor became the site for maritime-related utilitarian buildings and wharfs. On an 1830 state road map of Rochester, only Front, Main and Pleasant Streets were in place. Based on deed research, South Street was not laid out until ca. 1836. By the time the 1855 Walling Map was prepared, Main Street from the harbor west to Pleasant Street was the most densely developed street in the village, but there was also substantial residential development along the eastern block of South Street (Figure 3).

This house was built in 1939, replacing a house that dated to the mid-19th century. This property was sold by Louise H. Handy of Marion in May of 1938 to Dr. Alphonse W. and Oris Ellen Query.² The Querys built this house in 1939. It is unclear if the original house was one of those destroyed by the Hurricane of 1938. Alphonse Query was a dentist, and the new house, when first built, included a suite of dental offices. Alphonse Query (d. 1973), was born in New Bedford and graduated from Tufts Dental School. This house was sold out of the family following his death.

¹ Marion was first settled in 1679 as Sippican, a district of Rochester, and was not incorporated as a separate town until 1852. The name Sippican Village continues to be used interchangeably with Marion Village.

² Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1746/ Page 320.

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).