

# FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

11-64	Marion	MRN.H	MRN.555
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**Town/City:** Marion

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*): Marion Village / Old Depot

**Address:** 367 Front Street

**Historic Name:** Candace & Edward Snow House

**Uses:** Present: Residential

Original: Residential

**Date of Construction:** Ca. 1935

**Source:** Deed and map research

**Style/Form:** Colonial Revival

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood shingle / Wood

Roof: Asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**

Shed

**Major Alterations** (*with dates*):

None apparent

**Condition:** Good

**Moved:** no  yes  **Date:**

**Acreage:** 0.30

**Setting:** Small, primarily residential neighborhood developed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Housing stock represents a range of styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman and Colonial Revival. Surrounded mostly by moderately-sized, wood-frame, single-family houses on small to medium-sized lots.

## Photograph



## Locus Map



**Recorded by:** Lynn Smiledge

**Organization:** Marion Historical Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): July 2022

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

367 Front Street

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

MRN.H

MRN.555

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.*

**367 Front Street** occupies a trapezoidal parcel on the east side of Front Street and faces west. The house is set back from the street in the western half of the parcel behind an uneven row of shrubs. Patchy areas of lawn surround the house. A cleared area behind the house in the eastern portion of the property is enclosed by dense vegetation. A gravel driveway enters the property from Front Street along the north elevation of the house and turns south to span the façade (west elevation). A stockade fences borders the southern property line.

The building is a two-story, wood-frame house comprising a three-bay-by-two-bay, front-gabled main block with three shed dormers and two dependencies. The dependencies include a one-and-one-half story front-gabled projecting block and a one-story shed-roofed entry block at the facade. Constructed ca. 1935 in a simple iteration of the Colonial Revival style, it retains the majority of its original character-defining features. The house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in weathered wood shingles with contrasting trim. The roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. A double-flue brick chimney carried on the western edge of one of the two shed dormers at the south roof slope rises through the cornice at the gable wall of the main block. Trim at the house is limited to narrow corner and frieze boards.

The one-and-one-half story projecting block at the southern-most bay at the façade has a jerkin-headed gable. Openings include a semi-hexagonal bay window with double-hung, one-over-one replacement windows at the first story and a one-over-one window with a semi-circular transom at the gable peak. The adjacent one-story, two-bay-by-two-bay shed-roofed entry block contains a door and one-over-one windows; this block serves as a porch serving the main entry to the house at the west elevation of the main block. The entry fronts a walkway of pavers which enters from the driveway and runs along the façade. The second-story windows at the main block comprise a one-over-one window and an arch-headed attic window matching the one at the projecting block.

Openings at the first story at the north elevation of the main block include a single one-over-one window at the west bay and a shallow box oriel with a shed hood containing mullied one-over-one windows at the east bay; these are sheltered by a deep overhanging eave. The three-bay, full-width shed dormer that surmounts the first story openings contains a centered arch-headed window flanked by a single window to the east and a shallow box oriel with a shed hood to the west. Openings at the first story at the south elevation include a semi-hexagonal bay window at the west bay and a single window at the east bay. Two shed dormers occupy the south roof slope — a single shed dormer at the western-most bay containing a sliding door and a three-bay shed dormer set on the remaining roof area. The sliding door opens to a small porch with a slat work railing supported by narrow posts.

According to the town assessor's card the house suffered a damaging fire at the second story in 2012 and was completely repaired by the following year.

367 Front Street is a simple but representative example of the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival period in America (1880–1955) saw a resurgence of patriotism and a return to the architectural styles of the early years of the republic. Combining the classical architectural elements of the Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival periods, the Colonial Revival style was the most popular style in America for private and public buildings between the World Wars. The Colonial Revival features of this house include the jerkin-head gable, arch-headed windows, and shed dormers.

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## 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.*

The town of Marion was established in 1852 when it broke off from the town of Rochester. The Old Depot area of Marion (MRN.H) is named for the building which housed Marion's first rail station. It was the location of the Marion stop on the Fairhaven Branch of the Cape Cod Railroad which brought rail service to the town in 1854. Located in the northern section of Marion Village (Old Landing), the area's residences are located in or around the triangle formed by the intersection of Wareham Road, Spring Street, and Front Street. The 1855 map shows this section of town with very few buildings — the train station, a school, and a lone house. The advent of rail service to Marion sparked the town's growth as a desirable vacation destination for well-to-do city dwellers from Boston and New York. A coach service carried passengers arriving at the station to various hotels or cottages located in Sippican Village.

As rail service expanded, the 1855 depot was replaced by a larger building. The depot was sold to the prominent Front Street resident, Captain George Delano Allen (1843-1916) who lived in the grand Greek Revival/Italianate "hybrid" style house at 357 Front Street (ca.1860, Capt. George D. Allen House, MRN.113). Allen moved the old depot building approximately 150 feet to a site on his large estate. This area came to be known as Allen's Corners after the enterprising seaman who converted the old depot building into a combination store and pool hall. Near the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Allen subdivided his property to create building sites for several smaller houses along Front Street, including this modest subject house. By 1903, there was a cluster of houses in this area supported by several stores. Today, a number of the historic resources in the area are used for commercial or mixed-use purposes.

This house does not appear on the 1933 Sanborn map. The first recorded conveyance found for this property was the sale of a parcel of land for \$200 by Maria W.F. Briggs to Candace Chafee (nee Delano) Snow in 1931. No mention of a building on the parcel was noted in that deed. This parcel of land was part of George Allen's estate on Front Street. George Delano Allen (1843-1916) was the son of carpenter John Delano Allen (1815-1904) and Sarah Hathaway Allen. According to the 1860 census George Allen was at sea at by the age of 16 and was a ship's master by the time he was 25, when he married Magdalena Delano (1850-1905).

Title research was not able uncover how this parcel of land was acquired by Maria W. Briggs (b. 1885). She was the daughter of Isaac Delano Briggs (1840-1901) and Marietta Nye Cahoon (1843-1918). It was purchased from her in 1931 by Candace Chafee (Delano) Snow (1897-1969), the daughter of William Augustus Delano (1885-1940) and Alice Aurilla Briggs (b.1862). William Delano had purchased two contiguous parcels of land as house lots from the estate of George Allen which were inherited by Candace Delano Snow in 1925. Candace Snow was married to Edward Otis Snow (1897-1988). Census records from 1930 show Candace Snow living with her father William Delano, whose occupation was listed as school janitor. Her occupation was clerk at the electric company and her husband Edward was a janitor at Tabor Academy. The 1940 census records them owning a house and occupied as a bookkeeper and carpenter at Tabor, respectively. It is probable that this house was built by or for the Snows sometime after 1931. Town assessor's records indicate a date of construction of 1936, and the house was owned by them until 1972. The property was purchased in 1978 by the current owner.

### Deed Research

Date	Book-Page	Grantor	Grantee
11-27-1978	4585-383	Peter C. & Donna Lee Tufts	Hilary Alton
08-23-1972	3810-679	Edward O. Snow	Peter C. & Donna Lee Tufts
11-10-1943	1854-385	Bartlett E. Cushing	Edward O. & Candace C. Snow
11-10-1943	1854-385	Candace C. Snow	Bartlett E. Cushing
10-23-1931	1620-349	Maria W.F. Briggs	Candace C. Snow

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org: census records, vital records, city directories  
*Atlas of Plymouth County*, Boston, MA: George H. Walker & Co., 1879  
*Atlas of Plymouth County*, Boston, MA: L.J. Richards Co., 1903



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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 Lynn Smiledge

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

This house is recommended as a contributing element in a potential National Register Historic District for the Old Depot Area of Marion Village. The Old Depot Area (MRN.H) is recommended as eligible for listing as a National Register District at the local level under Criterion A for Social History and Criterion C for Architecture. Old Depot is an area of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century residences on and around a triangle of land formed by Spring Street, Front Street, and Wareham Road (Route 6). It is named for the building at the apex of the triangle, Marion's first rail station. The area has significant historical associations with transportation improvements in Marion, including the introduction of the Fairhaven Branch of the Cape Cod Railroad and the New Bedford and Onset Street Railway lines during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, respectively. The potential district's boundaries are those defined in the 1998 MHC survey for the Old Depot Area (MRN.H).

**Under Criterion A**, the area is recommended as eligible at the local level for its association with transportation advances in Marion, including the arrival of rail service in 1854 and the building of a rail station now at 381 Front Street (1855, Old Depot, MRN.120). The advent of rail service sparked the town's growth as a desirable vacation destination for well-to-do city dwellers from Boston and New York and had significant impact on the community's economy.

**Under Criterion C**, the area is recommended as eligible at the local level in the area of Architecture for its nearly intact collection of houses that provides a sense of the progression of architectural styles from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> through the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Old Depot Area contains a range of small- to large-scaled one-and-one-half to two-story wood-frame dwellings that represent the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. Several of these houses have been converted to commercial use.