

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

23 -44	Marion	MRN.J	MRN.143
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Town/City: Marion

Place: (*neighborhood or village*): Rev. Oliver Cobb

Photograph



Address: 430 Front Street

Historic Name: John Cole Wiles, Jr. House

Uses: Present: Residential

Original: Residential

Date of Construction: Ca. 1915

Source: Deed & map research, visual analysis

Style/Form: Craftsman

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Granite

Wall/Trim: Vinyl siding / Vinyl

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
None

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Window replacement

Vinyl siding and trim

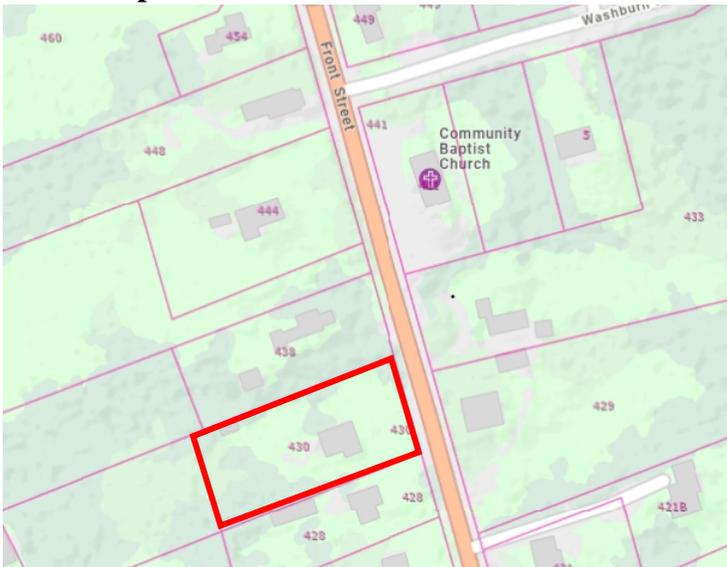
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.74

Setting: Dense linear development of residences developed in the late 18th – late 19th centuries. Housing stock includes mid-sized wood-frame, single-family houses in the Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles on small to medium-sized lots.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Lynn Smiledge

Organization: Marion Historical Commission

Date (*month / year*): August 2022

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

MARION

430 Front Street

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Area(s)

Form No.

MRN.J

MRN.143

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.

430 Front Street occupies a rectangular parcel on the west side of Front Street. The house is set back from the street in the eastern half of the parcel and faces east. The east (façade) and north elevations are surrounded by generous front and side yards that are sparsely dotted with shrubs. Low foundation plantings surrounding the house are accented by tall arbor vitae at the porch corners. A cluster of shrubs and mature trees marks the northeast corner of the property. The western half of the parcel is heavily vegetated. A paved driveway enters the property from Front Street along the southern property line and ends at a parking area behind the house.

The building is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, cross-gabled wood-frame house with a rectangular plan and a hip-roofed open porch wrapping the façade and part of the south elevation. Constructed ca. 1915, it is a simple iteration of the Craftsman style and retains the majority of its character defining features. The house rests on a granite foundation. It is clad in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. A brick chimney rises from the south roof slope behind the cross gable.

Trim comprises a box cornice, deep eaves, frieze boards, eave returns, and narrow corner boards. Openings at the facade comprise an off-center entry flanked by a single window on the north side and paired and single windows on the south side. The single windows, set on both sides of the door, are narrow and contain double-hung, four-over-four sash. Otherwise, the windows at the house are primarily paired, mullied, double-hung, six-over-six sash with molded surrounds. Paired, mullied six-over-six windows are set at the attic level; these appear to be early wood windows while the remaining windows at the house are replacement sash with false muntins. A small rectangular window with diamond-shaped lights occupies the gable peak. A semi-hexagonal bay window occupies the center bay at the south elevation.

The entry at the second-most northerly bay has a molded surround and contains a glass-and-panel door. It fronts a four-step stair and a stone pathway leading to the street. The open hip-roofed porch has narrow, rectangular, channeled posts; a vinyl slat work railing; and a diagonal lattice skirt.

430 Front Street is an unelaborated example of the Craftsman style. The American Craftsman architectural movement was inspired by the British Arts and Crafts movement, a response to Europe's Industrial Revolution that promoted hand-worked goods and buildings over the mass-produced. The dominant style for smaller homes throughout the country from 1905 to 1930, it emphasized simplicity and modesty in architecture. The style was spread by pattern books and popular magazines and through the efforts of its best-known proponent, furniture designer Arthur Stickley. Craftsman-style homes are typically one or one-and-one-half stories tall and characterized by low-pitched roofs with overhanging eaves; exposed beams, brackets and rafters; wide open porches with thick columns; and large bay or picture windows. The Craftsman characteristics of this house include its size, simplicity, open porch, and decorative gable window.

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 Village of Marion, the commercial and residential center of the town, is set on the western shore of Sippican Harbor which leads into Buzzards Bay. The northernmost portion of what has been known historically as Marion's Upper Village runs along Front Street from the intersection of Front and Spring Streets to Interstate 195. Less than a mile from the Rochester town line, the Rev. Oliver Cobb Area, where this building is located, is centered along Front Street immediately north of the Old Depot area, the former site of the rail station. It is so named because the late 18th-century home of Oliver Cobb, the first minister of

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Marion's First Congregational Church, was located here at 460 Front Street (1799, Rev. Oliver Cobb House, MRN.149). Initially Oliver Cobb served both the church at Rochester and the one at Marion, and this house, his parsonage, was situated at a convenient mid-point between the two churches. A sparsely settled agricultural area during the 18th and early 19th centuries, its rapid residential development began in the mid-1800s. There are two late 18th century buildings in this small area, including the Cobb house and the Hammatt House at 429 Front Street (late 18th c., MRN.144). The mostly modest residences in this area were built throughout the 19th and into the early 20th centuries.

This house does not appear on any of the historic maps of Marion. The first recorded conveyance found for this property was the 1977 deed of Dorothy G. Wiles giving her 50 percent interest in the property to Marion E. Wiles.

This house is sited on a parcel which was part of a six-acre tract of woodland purchased in 1877 by Daniel Gallienne of Marion for \$150 from Captain Judah Hathaway of Rochester. Judah Hathaway (1832-1915) was the son of Judah Hathaway (1797-1834) and Bethiah T. Crapo (1800-1882). He was married to Hannah Ellen Lewis (1834-1889), daughter of David Lewis (1804-1868) and Ada Gurney King (1812-1896). The younger Judah Hathaway spent most of his life at sea, and the 1880 census noted that he was a master mariner. By the time of the 1900 census, he had become involved with the operation of a sawmill. Hathaway's deed specified that he could access and remove wood from the property for a period of two years from the sale.

Daniel Gallienne (1847-1931) was born in Torleval on the British Channel Island of Guernsey to John and Judith Gallienne. His wife Sophia (1843-1927) was also born on Guernsey, where they were married in 1868. They arrived in New York City in 1873 and were naturalized in 1885. Daniel Gallienne worked as a flagman for the railroad as reported in the 1900 through 1930 censuses. The couple had three children: Lucy Jane (1877-1955), Emma Besse (1875-1925), and Sophie (1869-1913). Emma married Horace Humphrey (1867-1958), with whom she had one daughter, Louise Besse Humphrey. Lucy married John Cole Wiles, Jr. (1871-1949), the son of John Cole Willes (1832-1895) and Deborah Jennie Harding (1838-1910). According to census reporting John Cole Wiles, Jr. was a house carpenter/building contractor. The subject property was likely part of the land purchased by Daniel Gallienne and perhaps given by him to his daughter Lucy Jane and his son-in-law. Given his occupation it is probable that the house was built by John Cole Wiles, Jr. Marion assessor's records indicate that the house was built in 1914.

The property was inherited by Lucy Jane's son, Ernest Wiles (1908-1976) and daughter Marion (1901-1983). Ernest Wiles was married to Dorothy Buglas and after his death in 1978, his widow Dorothy Buglas Wiles conveyed her share of the property to her sister-in-law, Marion Wiles. The property left the family after her death in 1984. It was purchased by the current owner in 2017.

Deed Research

Date	Book-Page	Grantor	Grantee
02-21-2017	48130-194	Timothy P. & Lisa A. Horan	Stephen M. Cushing
11-19-2004	29509-231	Thomas C. & Lisa R. Head	Timothy P. & Lisa A. Horan
02-27-2002	21632-261	Susan S. Schaefer	Thomas C. & Lisa R. Head
06-10-1991	10447-118	Peter M. Schaefer	Susan S. Schaefer
05-23-1984	5663-387	Estate of Marion E. Wiles	Peter M. & Susan S. Schaefer
10-7-1978	4552-101	Dorothy Wiles	Marion E. Wiles
Probate		Ernest G. Wiles (1/2 interest)	Dorothy Wiles
Probate	#73305	Estate of Lucy J. Wiles	Ernest G. Wiles & Marion E. Wiles
01-18-1932	1624-529	Louise B. Humphrey	Lucy J. Wiles
Probate		Estate of Daniel Gallienne	Louise B. Humphrey & Lucy J. Wiles
11-24-1877	439-233	Judah Hathaway	Daniel Gallienne

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*Map of the Town of Marion, Plymouth County, Massachusetts* 1855 H.F. WallingMcMaster, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2019.Olive Hill Sommers, *Three Centuries of Marion Houses*. Marion, 1972.

Plymouth County Registry of Deeds

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Rosbe, Judith. *Marion*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000.
Rosbe, Judith. *Marion in the Golden Age*. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2009.
Sippican Historical Society: online database
Smith, Pete. (ed.) *A Picture Postcard History of Marion, Massachusetts*. New Bedford, MA: Spinner Publications, 2008



Assessor's card plan

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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 Rev. Oliver Cobb Area of Marion. The Rev. Oliver Cobb Area (MRN.J) 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. Less than a mile south of the Rochester town line, the Rev. Oliver Cobb Area is a linear development along Front Street immediately north of the Old Depot area, the former site of the rail station. A sparsely settled agricultural area during the 18th and early 19th centuries, its rapid residential development began in the mid-1800s. The area is so named because the late 18th-century home of Oliver Cobb, the first minister of Marion's First Congregational Church, was located here at 460 Front Street (ca.1799, Rev. Oliver Cobb House, MRN.149). The potential district's boundaries are those defined in the 1998 MHC survey for the Rev. Oliver Cobb Area (MRN.J).

Under Criterion A, the area is recommended as eligible at the local level for its association with Rev. Oliver Cobb, who simultaneously served both the Congregational church at Rochester and the one at Marion in the early 19th century. His house, the late 18th century parsonage at 460 Front Street, was situated at a convenient mid-point between the two churches.

Under Criterion C, the area is recommended as eligible at the local level in the area of Architecture for its collection of architecturally significant houses dating from the late 18th to the late 19th centuries. These include two distinguished Federal style properties, the Rev. Oliver Cobb House and the Hammatt House at 429 Front Street (late 18th c., MRN.144), along with houses in the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles.

The majority 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 level, with areas of significance in social history and architecture.